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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF

BLACKFORD COUNTY, IND.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY—MEMOIRS OF EMINENT
MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE DEEDS OF VALOR OR
WORKS OF MERIT HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS OF MANY WELL KNOWN RESIDENTS OF
BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
BENJAMIN G. SHINN.

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*

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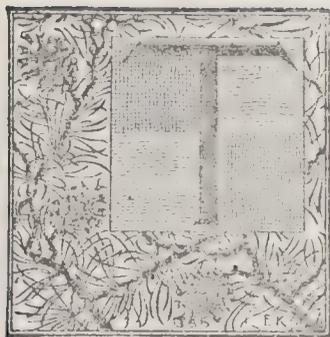
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INTRODUCTORY



THE greatest of English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers and profound thinkers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." This is a fact which is becoming more and more recognized as our people advance in education and intelligence, and our own great Emerson, whose name stands at the head of American writers of his day, in carrying forward and emphasizing the great fact expressed by Macaulay, says: "Biography is the only true history." It was for the purpose of gathering and preserving this biographical matter in enduring form that the design for this volume originated.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Regarding the fore part of this volume, "Part I," which is devoted to a "COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY," but little need be said. The lives of the great men and celebrities of America are so inaccessible to the general public, and are so often in demand without being accessible, that it has been deemed wise to gather together a vast number of the biographies of our nation's greatest men and include them in this work as a fitting preface to the life histories and biographies of the local parties which follow and embrace the latter part of the volume. It is not given to all men to become great in a national sense, but the life history of those who do, makes up the history of our nation, and as such the history of their lives should be in every home and library as a means of reference and education.

COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY.

That portion of the volume devoted to a "COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY," or "Part II," is of the greatest value, and its value will increase as the years go by. In this department of local biography is carried out the object which led to the compilation of this work, in gathering together and placing in enduring form, before it becomes too late, the life history of those who have helped to build up this region and who have taken part in the progress and development in business, political, social, and agricultural affairs. The rank that any county holds among its sister counties depends largely upon the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial

interests, and some by adding to the general wealth and prosperity in cultivating and improving its lands. To give a faithful account of the lives of old settlers and representative citizens of this region is to write its history in the truest sense. Each year, as it rolls its endless way along the mighty pathway of time, is thinning the ranks of those hardy pioneers and old settlers whose lives are so thoroughly identified with this region. The relentless hand of death, pursuing its remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, those whose life histories should be preserved as a part of the history of the growth and development of this region. The necessity for the collection and preservation of this matter, before it becomes too late, is the object of this work.

Instead of going to musty records and taking therefrom dry statistical matter and official generalities, which can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone direct to the people, to the men and women who have by their enterprise and industry, brought about the development found in this region, and from their lips have written the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this department, devoted to LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence widely extended. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells, also, of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy,—“they have done what they could.” It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," for the cause and principles they held so dear. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible and lost forever. Great care has been taken in the compilation of this work, and every opportunity for revision possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that they give to their readers a work with very few, if any, errors of consequence.

In closing this brief introductory the memorable words of Carlyle fittingly express the hope, aim, and desire of the publishers in the compilation of this volume: "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."

PREFACE.

IN laying this edition of the Biographical Memoirs of Blackford County, Indiana, before their patrons, the publishers take a pardonable pride in the fact that they have fulfilled conscientiously every promise made to the public in their Prospectus. They point with pleasure to the neatness of the typography, the quality of paper upon which the work is printed, and the elegance and durability of its binding; and as to its contents, the patrons have already had an opportunity of approving of their biographies before they were placed in type, while the illustrative department is the *ne plus ultra* of the art.

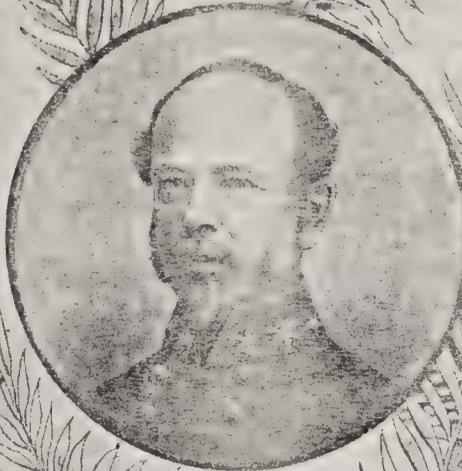
The compilation of the volume by B. G. Shinn has been a work of long and tedious care, and the result is a minute and accurate History of the County, derived or deduced from the acts of the true creators thereof, as depicted in their biographies, from the day of the pioneers to the present time, and biography is, in fact, the true source of all social and political history.

Therefore, the publishers reiterate that they have fully carried out their promises to the public, and feel that the work will meet with hearty approval.

Respectfully,

THE BOWEN PUBLISHING CO.

November, 1900.



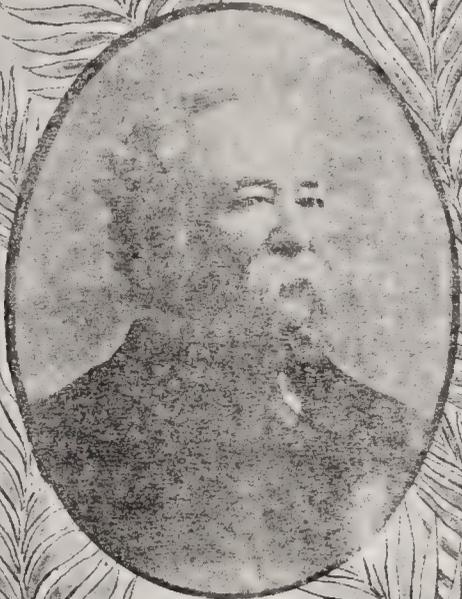
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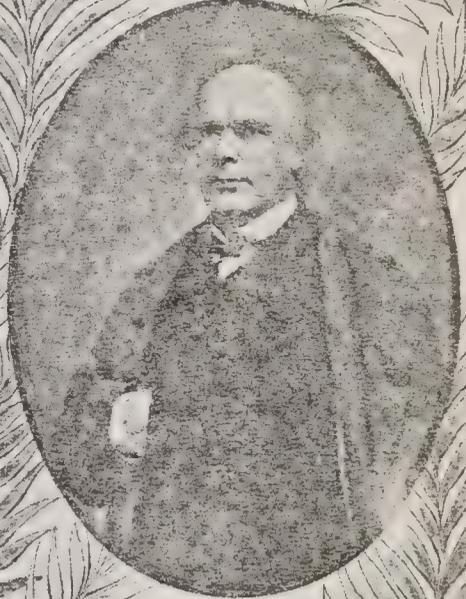
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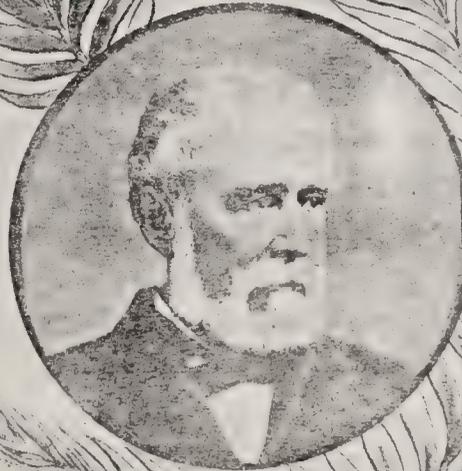
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SIMON B. BUCKNER



R.A. ALGER

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY.—As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHAN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

bles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHAN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

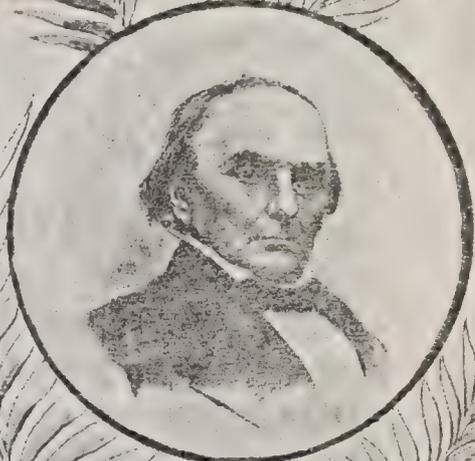
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH W. EMERSON



F. C. STANTON



DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. B. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHAN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the *American Jurist*. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHAN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cumington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEO WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



W^{ILLIAM} M^C KINLEY



JAMES A GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



W^{ILLIAM} H. SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHAN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the Laws Gold Reporting Company when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

HENRY DAVID THOREAU

LYMAN BEECHER

EDWIN BOOTH

HENRY WATTERSON

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

FRED DOUGLASS

T. DEWITT TALMAGE

W. J. BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanic, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHAN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself outnumbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE,
 One of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MA RTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalleled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

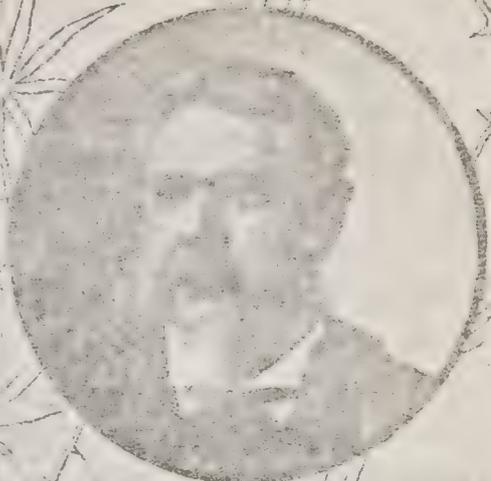
fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



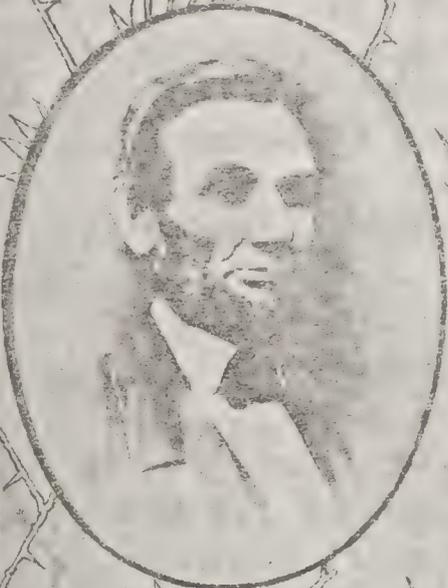
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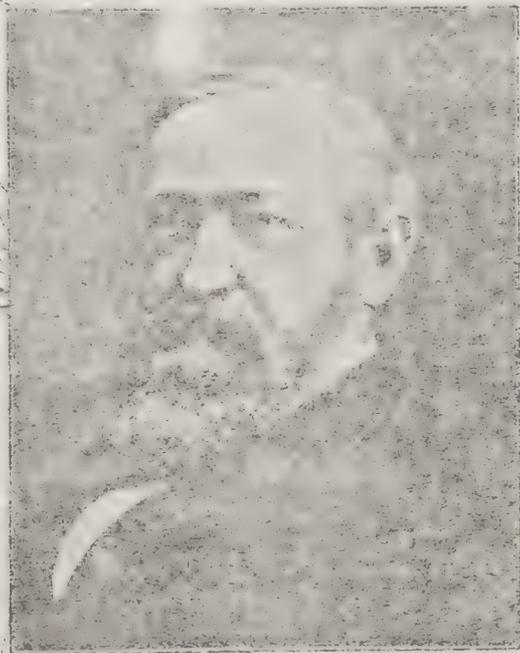
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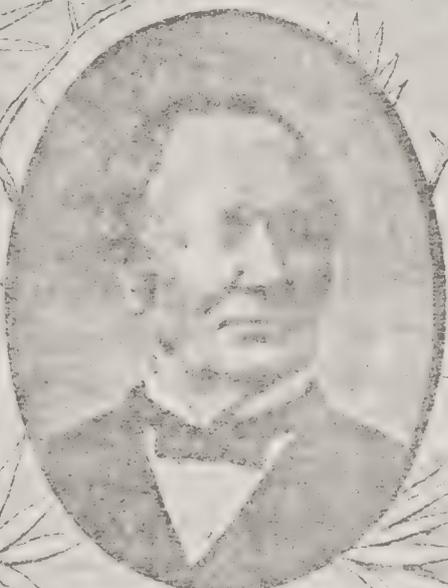
BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenantancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopaedia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASAGRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—“The noblest Roman of them all” was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlas Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
 One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1862, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

ALLEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHAN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



M. S. QUAY



JAMES SMITH



PETER COOPER



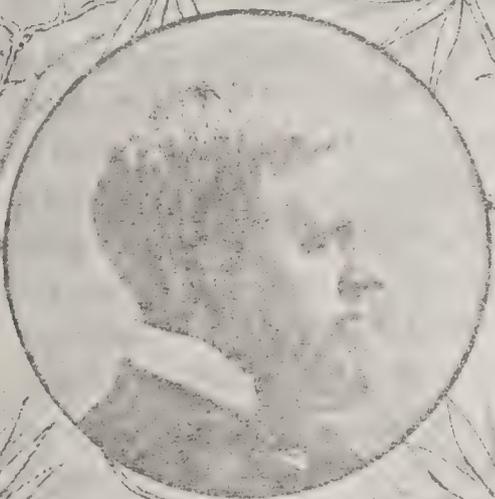
WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN S. EDWARDS



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans.," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$7,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nucces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

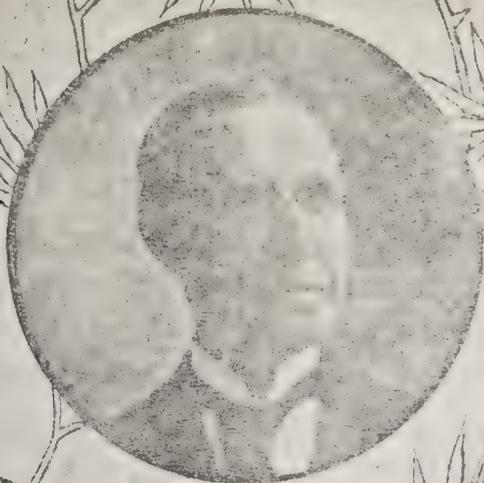
SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

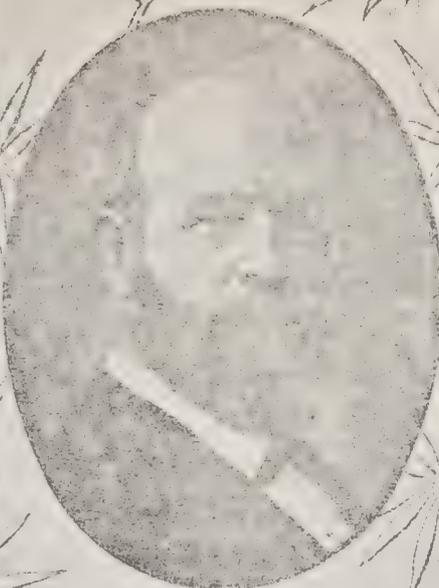
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P.T. BARNUM



C.M. DEPEW



MARK A. HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT G. INGERSOLL



S.J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.— No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rearguard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MMORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained this during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHAN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHAN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS McINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHAN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVI P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FOAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

“Nile Notes of a Howadji.” In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, “The Howadji in Syria,” and “Lotus-Eating.” Later on he was the author of the well-known “Potiphar Papers,” “Prue and I,” and “Trumps.” He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the “Harper’s Weekly,” and of the “Easy Chair,” in “Harper’s Monthly Magazine,” for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren’s Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife’s instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as “workmen’s candidate” alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

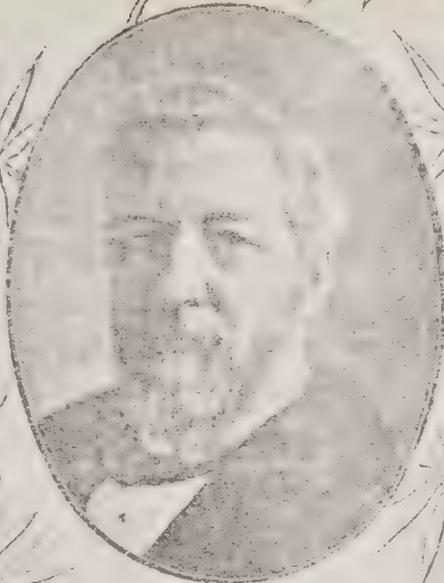
of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

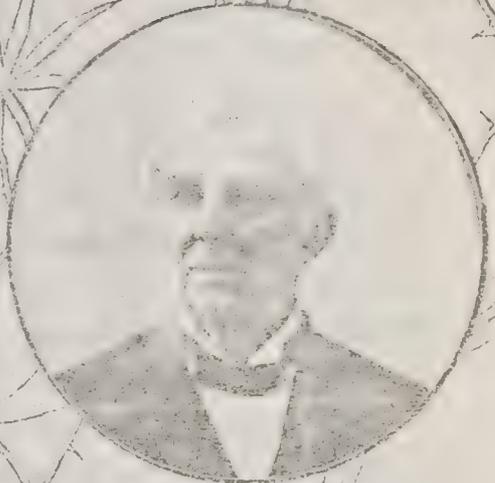
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W.T. SHERMAN



JAS. S. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.H. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. REED

WILLIAMS & SON, N.Y.

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

“Whitefield’s dramatic power was amazing,” says an eminent writer in describing him. “His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God.”

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America’s prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father’s farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months’ experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAURENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Spreckles branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce philippic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

SEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from the celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1813. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very accomplished scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, “The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem.” As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of “Confedrit X Roads” fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. L. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuff) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for reelection to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHAN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



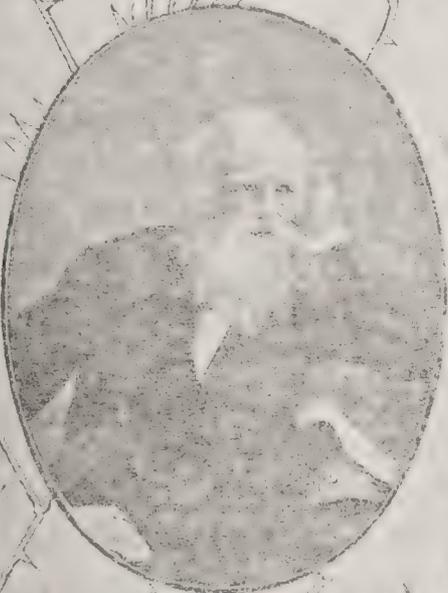
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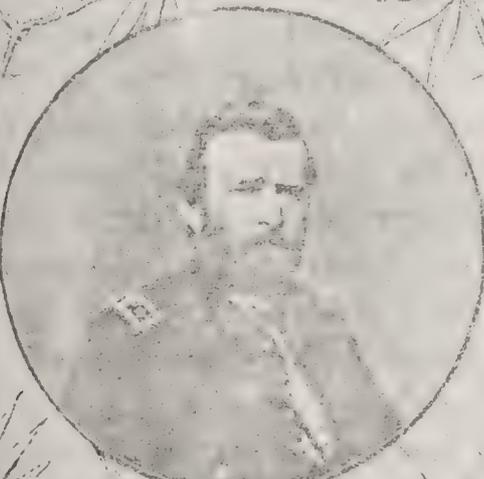
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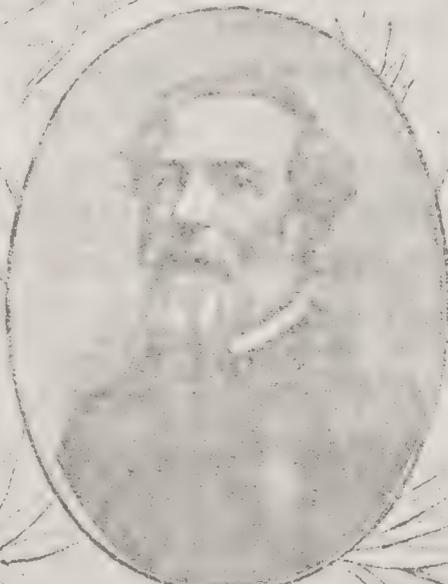
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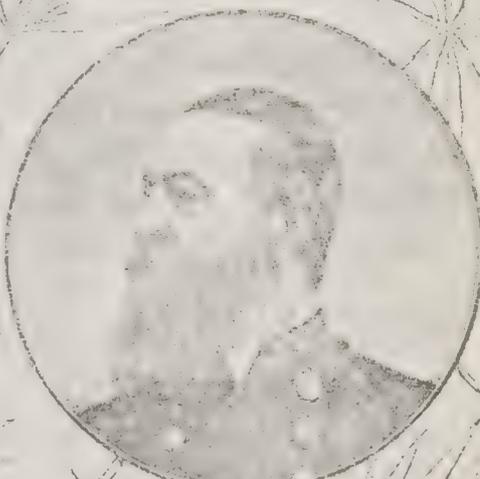
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settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONNOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, asserted the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yard's, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

mill, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHAN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its développement of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.— This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and in years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested; and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

PART II.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

BLACKFORD COUNTY,

INDIANA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA.

Blackford is one of the smallest of the ninety-two counties in the state of Indiana, only two, Ohio and Floyd, being smaller, while Union and Blackford are about equal in size.

The territory of Blackford county is composed of congressional townships 23 and 24 north, in range 10 east, and townships 23 and 24 north, in range 11 east, sections 1 to 6 in township 22 of range 10, sections 1 to 6 in township 22 of range 11, section 5 in township 22 of range 12, sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32 in township 23 (which is a fractional township) of range 12, sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in township 24 of range 12, making the county thirteen miles square and its area one hundred and sixty-nine square miles. Its location as to latitude and longitude is about midway between the fortieth and forty-first parallels of north latitude, and in the eastern half of the territory lying between the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth meridians of longitude west from Greenwich, and eight and nine west from Washington. The eastern line of the county is twenty-one miles west of the Ohio state line, and the north line is eighty-two miles south of the Michigan state line.

Its surface presents the appearance of

an almost entirely level plain. In some parts it is sufficiently broken and undulating to furnish good natural drainage, but in the greater portion of it artificial drainage has been indispensable to successful and profitable cultivation. The elevation at the Lake Erie & Western depot in Hartford City is eight hundred and ninety-five feet above the level of the ocean, and at the depot at Montpelier eight hundred and sixty-seven feet. The largest stream of water in the county is the Salamonie river, which rises in the southeastern corner of Jay county and, running northwestwardly, enters Blackford county about three and one-half miles south of the northeast corner and flows out of the county about four and one half miles west of the same corner. It drains nearly the entire northern half of the county. The next largest stream is Lick creek, whose larger branch has its source in Jay county, near its western line and a short distance north of Dunkirk, and flowing in a general westerly direction through the south part of Jackson township curves to the northwest to receive Little Lick Creek near Hartford City, and running southwest leaves the county at the southwest corner, and running thence about a half mile into Delaware county flows

into the Mississinnewa river. Prairie Creek, a tributary of the Salamonie, drains the southwestern corner of Harrison township and the northern half and southeastern quarter of Washington township. Walnut creek drains the southwest quarter of Washington township, and running nearly west into Grant county enters the Mississinnewa river near the place where it is crossed by the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad.

There was originally some wet prairie land in this county. The largest tract was probably Bullsken prairie in the southern part of Harrison township. There were also Polk's prairie, extending from the center to near the western part of Washington township, Petit prairie, in Harrison, and the cranberry marsh, in the northern part of Jackson township. The remainder of the county was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber; many trees of the black walnut, white, red and burr oak, white elm, sycamore and shellbark hickory varieties attaining to grand and majestic proportions. The principal varieties of the original large timber products were the following: White oak, red oak, burr oak, black oak, sweet or pigeon oak and pin oak, also called jack oak, the latter variety growing on the wet ground, gray, blue and black ash, shellbark hickory, black hickory, white hickory, white elm, red elm, black walnut, soft maple, hard maple or sugar tree, red and white beech, poplar, lin or bass-wood, sycamore, wild cherry, cottonwood, hackberry, water locust and honey locust.

Of small timber, shrubs, etc., were ironwood, dogwood, water beech, quaking aspen, some kinds of willow, sassafras, wahoo, prickly ash, red bud, coffee nut, swamp alder and spice brush. Of fruit and nut bearing

small trees and shrubs were a few white walnut or butternut, hazel, wild cherry, wild plum, crab apple, thorn apple, red or sugar haw, black haw, pawpaw, mulberry, servissberry, elderberry and wild grape.

Until railroads were built into the county there was no market for timber and it had no value except for domestic uses. One exception might be named. A few varieties of the undergrowth, principally hickory, was cut and hauled away to markets at some distance to be manufactured into hoops. In those early days in the neighboring and older counties the reputation of Blackford was about the same as Riley's "little town 'o Tailholt," and it was a current remark that coon skins and hoop poles constituted the currency of this county. Bimetallism was not discussed, in fact, metallism of any kind was very scarce, but the double standard was easily maintained.

A vast majority of the population were dependent on agriculture for a livelihood and the heavy forests had to be cleared away." Immense quantities of timber were cut down, rolled into heaps and burned, which, if on the farms to-day, would be of more value to the owners than are now the farms themselves. The finest quality of white oak timber was cut and manufactured by hand into shingles and clapboards, while choice black walnut, gray and blue ash were made into fence rails. At the present time it seems as if this wholesale destruction of resources was reckless waste and prodigality, but under the conditions then existing it was unavoidable. There was nothing to do but to get it out of the way. It required soldierly qualities to attempt and successfully execute the task of carving farms out of nature's wooded wilds, but with hearts of oak and muscles of hickory our fathers and mothers

"came and saw and conquered." Let abundant praise be awarded to money and the aggregations of capital which have given us our railroads and factories and telegraph and telephone facilities and the great variety of conveniences and comforts that characterize this progressive and aggressive age, but let it not be forgotten that the primary and indispensable work of subduing the wilderness and causing cultivated farms and prosperous homes to take the place of solitary forests and miasmatic swamps was accomplished chiefly by labor alone, by the strong arm and dauntless courage of the heroic men and women whose lives were devoted to incessant toil and hardship in preparing this country for its present highly favored condition.

With few exceptions the hardy pioneers who opened up the scope of country embracing Blackford and the surrounding counties and caused the domain of civilization to expand over it were men of limited means, unable to provide themselves with homes in the older and improved sections; and in order to enjoy the security and independence guaranteed alone by the ownership of the premises upon which their labor must be bestowed, they braved the hardships and privations known only by them and came here where farms were not to be purchased, but where they might be made.

Blackford county is unsurpassed as an agricultural district. The soil and climate are adapted to a great variety of productions. As the leading products we note wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax seed, bran corn, sorghum sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, pumpkins, squashes, melons, onions, beets and, in short, all vegetable garden products of the north temperate zone, timothy, clover,

blue grass, millet and Hungarian grass. The principal cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, Siberian and transcendant crabs, cherries of several varieties, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants. In the way of mineral products the extensive limestone quarries on the Salamonie river near Montpelier are noted far and near. No better quality of foundation building stone is to be found anywhere, and vast quantities of lime have been manufactured and sold here. In the northern part of the county petroleum oil is found in paying quantities and its production has become one of the leading and most profitable enterprises of that locality and the adjacent sections of Jay, Wells and Grant counties. At this time (1900) that part of the country is dotted over with derricks and oil tanks, and as a necessary adjunct to the business there is extended over the country a network of pipe lines, through which, by means of pumping stations, the precious and odoriferous fluid is conveyed to market. It was once said in this country that cotton was king, but for some years past it has been strongly suspected that coal oil is the reigning dynasty, and its rank perfume has disturbed state legislatures and has occasionally been detected even in the halls of congress.

Natural gas, as fuel and light for domestic and manufacturing purposes, is now and for the past decade has been in general use all over Blackford county. This unparalleled luxury of modern times was first developed in this county early in the year 1887. The pioneer well, now abandoned, was located a few yards southeast of the Lake Erie & Western depot at Hartford City. There are scores of wells in the county

from which the mysterious fluid is being drawn, or permitted to flow rather, for it seems to be constantly spoiling for a chance to go and no opportunity for a forward movement is ever allowed to pass by unimproved. The people, with that lack of prudence and wise forethought for which the human race has in all ages been celebrated, have leased thousands of acres of their land and allowed immense quantities of this wealth producing element to be piped away and consumed at a distance of forty and fifty miles from its native depository. The natural gas region of Indiana is recognized

as the paradise of manufactories, especially of iron and glass works.

Oil and gas are found at an average depth of one thousand feet, in round numbers, some one hundred feet below sea level. The formations passed through are generally the following: Drift, from forty to two hundred and fifty feet; Niagara limestone, from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and sixty feet; Hudson river, from three hundred and seventy-five to five hundred feet; Utica shale, two hundred to three hundred feet; Trenton rock, where the oil and gas are found, twenty-five to thirty feet.

BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS.

We pass now to a brief consideration of the civil and political history of the county. It was created into a separate jurisdiction by an act of the legislature in 1837. All the territory for the new county was taken from Jay county except the southern tier of sections, twelve in number, taken from Delaware county. The name Blackford was given in honor of Hon. Isaac Blackford, one of the first and most eminent judges of the supreme court of the state of Indiana. For some reason the county organization was not effected till in the month of May, 1839. Nicholas Friend was appointed the first sheriff by Governor David Wallace, and Eli Rigdon, Jacob Shroyer and Josephus Streeter constituted the first board of commissioners, and Jacob Brugh filled the office of auditor, clerk and recorder. The commissioners began their first session on Monday, May 20, 1839, at the log cabin resi-

dence of Andrew Boggs, which stood not far from the site of J. A. Newbauer's ice pond, west of Walnut street and a few rods north of Little Lick creek, near the southern border of Hartford City. This was the capital of the county for some three months. It is evident that the first page or two of the record of this session is lost. The first record we find is of the action taken on a petition for the location of a highway commencing at George Atkinson's, late John Lewis', mill and running directly up the creek to the first section line above said mill, thence east on the section line till it intersects the county road running north and south past Jacob Slater's. Petition approved and Nathan Jones, Elijah Sims and John Stewart appointed to view the same and report their proceedings to the next term of this board in course, etc.

Franklin G. Baldwin was allowed thirty-

two dollars for assessing the county for the year 1839. (By way of comparison we note that the expenses of assessing the county in 1900, consisting of the amounts paid the township assessors and their deputies, the county assessor and the board of review, was twelve hundred and seventy-six dollars.)

Jose K. Hobson was licensed to vend merchandise in Blackford county for one year from date. Nicholas Friend was appointed county agent for Blackford county for one year.

On May 21st an order was made dividing Licking township into four road districts, the two southern districts being three miles square and the two northern districts being each three miles by four. Township 24, range 10, was divided in two districts, two miles off the west side constituting the first district, for which Henry Balsley was made supervisor; the remainder of the township was made the second district, for which Frederick Seelig was made supervisor. John Ervin was appointed county treasurer for one year. It was ordered that the county be laid off into three districts, the first being five miles in width off the entire west side, the second four miles in width through the center north and south, the third four miles off the east side. The record does not state for what purpose these districts were made, but it is safe to assume that they were commissioners' districts. By this arrangement Rigdon was in the first, Shroyer in the second and Streeter in the third. Grand and traverse juries were selected for the fall term of the circuit court. Isaac Spaulding was appointed agent for the three per cent. fund for one year. An election was ordered to be held in Licking township for two justices of the peace. Harrison township was di-

vided into two road districts. The south half was the first district, with James Havens, supervisor, and the north half the second district, with John Goldsbury, supervisor. Thomas Eaton (generally known as Captain Eaton) was appointed collector of state and county revenue for 1839.

"Ordered that the stake which was stuck this day by the board on the land which was donated for the purpose of being the seat of justice to be the center of the public square, and the public square to be one acre with half the streets. The main streets passing the public square shall be seventy feet and all back streets fifty feet wide and all alleys to be fifteen feet wide. Its further ordered by the commissioners that John J. Cook shall survey forty acres at the center stake which is now stuck for the center of the seat of justice." Ordered that the seat of justice be known by the name of Hartford. The levy was made for state and county purposes.

On the next day, May 23, 1839. Andrew Boggs was appointed inspector of election in Licking township and Thomas Markin in Harrison township for one year. The commissioners allowed themselves for their services two dollars per day for the four-days session (a duty very rarely neglected by boards) and adjourned till court in course.

This was Blackford county launched upon its voyage as a separate civil jurisdiction.

The regular session of the board began on Monday, June 3, 1839, at the house of Andrew Boggs, with the same officers as at the first session. Up to this time there were but two civil townships in the county, Licking and Harrison. Their organization preceded that of the county. The first busi-

ness of the board at this June session was the following:

"Ordered that town 24, range 10, be organized and call it Washington township, and the elections in said township shall be held at the house of Roderick Craig." An election in said township for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace was ordered for June 29, 1839. John Cave was appointed inspector of elections. Elijah Sims was appointed agent for the loaning and managing of the surplus revenue for the term of one year.

"Ordered that in addition to the quantity that was ordered on the 22d day of May two tiers of blocks may be surveyed right parallel west on the donation which was given for the seat of justice right along the section line." This additional survey constituted blocks Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the original plat of Hartford. A sale of lots at the seat of justice was ordered to be held on Monday, the 12th of August, following. The entire business of this session was transacted in one day.

Between the June and September sessions, 1839, an election was held for officers of the county. In Licking township the election was held at the log cabin of Andrew Boggs and a coffee pot was used as a ballot box. Jacob Brugh was elected county clerk, and for seven years the clerk performed also the duties of auditor and recorder. Jacob Emshwiller was chosen as treasurer and Frederick Beall, sheriff.

George H. Houser was elected commissioner for the middle or second district, Jacob Shroyer having died about this time. It is probable that John Beath was a justice of the peace for Licking township and Rev. Franklin G. Baldwin for Harrison town-

ship before and at the time the county was organized.

At the September term, 1839, Messrs. Rigdon, Houser and Strecker appeared as commissioners and Frederick Beall as sheriff. The session was held at the house of Jacob Emshwiller, on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 5, in township 23 north, range 11 east, which seems for a few months to have been the capitol of Blackford county.

In those early years of the county a large part of the business of the commissioners was in connection with the location and establishment of public highways. Several petitions for important roads were presented at this session. One was for a road starting at the Delaware county line, two miles west of the southeast corner of Blackford county, and running thence north "to the string of timber south of Beamer, thence to M. Tederick beaver dam, thence to the south end of said Tederick lane, thence through said lane, thence to the southwest corner of T. Markin's new fence, thence through said Markin's lane, thence a north direction the nearest and best way to the center of section 10 in township 24, range 11, thence to the south end of Huntington street in Montpelier, thence through said street, thence northwest direction to intersect the Huntington road at the county line."

For this road, known for many years as the Albany road, Samuel Gochnauer, John Beal and John Blount were appointed viewers.

Another petition asked for a road "commencing at the county seat and ending at the county line at a large hickory tree standing at the mouth of Peter Reasoner's lane." Henry Stewart, Elijah Sims and Simeon

Conley were appointed viewers on this, which was subsequently known as the Hartford and Elizabethtown road. Also a petition for the establishment of the old road that commenced at Main street at the west line of the original plat of Hartford and ran quite a distance in a northwesterly direction and ended at the county line at James Gillespie's was referred to Asher VanCleve, Elias Craw and Jacob Oswalt.

The road running east and west from the Grant county line to Abel Baldwin's mill was also petitioned for, being on the line now occupied by the Montpelier and Dundee gravel road, and referred to Josiah Twibell. John B. Goldsbury and Harrison Waugh as viewers. On the same day, September 2, 1839, township 23, range 11, was declared to be an organized township, to be known and called Jackson township. An election therein for justice of the peace was ordered to be held at the house of William Cortright on September 28th, and Edward M. Crumley was appointed inspector of election for one year. It is reasonably certain that William Cortright was elected justice of the peace at that election.

James W. Wier was appointed collector of state and county revenue for that year. It is presumed that Thomas Eaton had declined this position tendered to him at the preceding May session. It was "ordered by the board that Jacob Emshwiller be appointed treasurer for the county of Blackford in room of John Ervin, who is considered incapacitated on account of being deranged." This action would indicate that Emshwiller had not been elected as treasurer and throws some doubt on the statement that an election for county officers had yet been held. Jose K. Hobson was appointed agent for the surplus revenue, to re-

ceive and disburse the same. This session closed Wednesday, September 4, 1839.

The next session for this year was held at the same place as the preceding and began on November 4th with the same officers in attendance. Some of the business transacted was the following: James Slater was appointed supervisor for Licking township in room of Jacob Slater, deceased. (James was the son of Jacob.) Jonathan Hughes was appointed constable for said township and required to come forward and qualify immediately. Robert H. Lanning was appointed supervisor for Jackson township. Abraham Cassel was allowed his bill of ten dollars for surveying the town of Hartford.

A petition was presented for the location of a road beginning at the north end of Jefferson street in Hartford and terminating at the west end of Huntington street in Montpelier. The viewers appointed were Franklin G. Baldwin, Elisha Dewitt and Lewis H. McGeath. This road, as located, ran in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction nearly its entire length, without regard to section lines or the lines of sectional subdivisions, and was for many years the principal highway connecting the two towns. It has been gradually changed to section lines until but little of the original route remains.

It was "ordered that the suit now depending before the board concerning the location of the seat of justice is laid over until the next setting of the board." This session lasted two days. The next term was held at the same place, with the same officers, commencing on Monday, January 6, 1840.

"It was ordered by the board, Houser excepted, that John J. Cook be allowed ten dollars for the commencement for the sur-

veying of the county seat of Blackford county. Houser appears to have been the great objector of that period when appropriations were to be made. Franklin G. Baldwin was appointed to assess the county for the year 1840. The grand and petit jurors were selected for the March and September terms of the circuit court for that year. Their names are given in connection with the notice of the early proceedings of the circuit court.

"It was ordered by the board that all proceedings held in the contest of the location of the county seat of Blackford county be dismissed and set aside as null and forever void by the commissioners of Blackford county." In explanation of this order it should be stated that prior to this time the citizens of Montpelier had made a vigorous effort to secure the location of the county seat at that place. This session was completed in a single day.

The March term began on Monday, March 2, at the same place as before and with the same officers. At this time quite an unpleasant feeling was entertained by the citizens of this county toward the wolves which abounded in our forest wilds. The wolves were here first and considered that their rights and privileges were paramount. They were extremely fond of mutton and had no scruples about helping themselves to the pioneer flocks of sheep. Our fathers were unanimously in favor of protection to their sheep interests and waged a war of extermination against the offending wolves. The contest was prolonged for some years without any cessation of hostilities and with no arrangement for an exchange of prisoners.

On the first day of this session of the commissioners a measure of hostilities be-

lieved to be fully warranted by military necessity under the war powers was inaugurated. An order was made to continue in force one year offering a bounty of one dollar for the scalp of every grown wolf killed in the county and half price for all under six months old, the scalps to be presented to the county clerk within thirty days from the time they were taken, and the party to make an affidavit showing that he was justly entitled to the bounty. Houser probably favored this appropriation, as the record shows no exception by him to the action, and judging from his reputation as a hunter it is presumed that he, with many others of the settlers, paid a portion of his taxes with orders on the treasury given for wolf scalps. Incidentally the circulating medium of the county enjoyed an expansion by the introduction of this subsidiary currency.

Nicholas Friend was allowed twenty dollars for his service during the term as sheriff. He was also allowed six dollars for printing and service rendered for the sale of town lots in Hartford. To this last allowance Houser excepted. This session lasted two days.

At the May term, commencing on the first Monday in May, 1840, the clerk reported the collection of the fines which were assessed on convictions at the September term, 1839, which was the initial term of the Blackford circuit court. It reveals the fact that some of the hardy pioneers indulged the sporting propensity of the times. The report showed the following: David Fox, two cases, fifty cents; Jacob Geyer, one case, twenty-five cents; Thomas Slater, two cases, one for winning and one for losing, fifty cents; Casper Geyer, two cases, fifty cents; Abel Geyer, one case, twenty-five cents; John Baldwin, two cases, fifty cents; James Wil-

son, two cases, fifty cents; Andrew Blunt, two cases, fifty cents; Leonard Cline, one case, twenty-five cents; Jonathan Hughes, one case, twenty-five cents; Aaron Hughes, two cases, fifty cents; Jacob Clark, three cases, seventy-five cents; all of the foregoing for betting; Francis Kirkpatrick, one case, assault and battery, one dollar; Jacob Brugh, two cases, retailing without license, four dollars; Hazael Oswalt, one case, retailing without license, two dollars; making a total of twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, which was paid over to the trustee of the seminary fund. Jacob Emshwiller was appointed county treasurer for the year 1840.

The regular session on the first Monday in June lasted one day. It was held at Hartford, the seat of justice, presumably at the house of John W. Nottingham, as he was allowed fifty cents for house room for one day, to which Houser excepted. He also excepted to the order adjourning till court in course.

On the second and last day of November term, 1840, Eli Rigdon, Josephus Streeter and Joseph P. VanCleve, commissioners, the following order was made: "Ordered by the board that notices be put up at each place of holden elections in the county of Blackford for the purpose of selling at public outcry in the town of Hartford on the first day of the next setting of board of erection of a court house, to the lowest and best bidder, of the following dimensions, to-wit: "A hewed-log house, twenty-five feet square, two-story of common height, with a beam through the center of each story for the joice to rest on twelve inches square, with a post of twelve inches square under each of the foregoing beams under the center and a laped shingle roof to show one foot to the weather, the sills and sleeper shall be

of good oak timber of sufficient strength to keep the floor from springing, the under floor to be of good oak flooring one inch and a quarter thick and not more than seven inches broad broken joint, the upper floor to be of poplar, oak or ash of inch boards, seven inches broad plowed and groved, two windows of twelve lights on each side of each story, two doors of common dimensions, dores and windows to be cased and the dores to be hung with three-inch butt hinges, the second story to be divided into two rooms with a passage between and a dore to each room and a stare way to intersect the passage on the second story, the house to be chunked and dobed both outside and inside with good clay mortar and the gable ends be weather boarded with walnut or poplar half-inch boards, the rafters rest on a string board on the upper joice and a good sollid rock under each corner of the foregoing building, and the logs not less than ten-inch face and seven inches thick, and the foregoing building shall be don in workmanlike manner, to be paid out of the first moneys that may come into the hands of the county agent not otherwise appropriated arising from the donation of the seat of justice and the same shall be collected in speed."

On the second day of the regular term, beginning on the first Monday of January, 1841, it was ordered "by the board the sale of the erecting of a court house be continued until the first day of the March term next, and that notice be put up in four of the most public places in the county." On the first day of the March term it was ordered that the sale of erecting a court house in the town of Hartford be deferred till the difficulty respecting the relocation of the county seat be settled. This appears to have been the end of the project and Black-

ford county never got her hewed-log court house.

The controversy in regard to the location of the county seat appears to have been finally settled at the June session of the board in 1841. On the 10th day of that month the following report was filed before the board while in session, to-wit: "State of Indiana, Blackford county. We, the undersigned, four of the commissioners appointed by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, approved February 4, 1841, to relocate the county seat of said county, agreeable to notice by the secretary of the said state of Indiana, met at the clerk's office in the town of Hartford, the seat of justice for said county, on Monday, the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-one, and having been sworn, proceeded to examine all and every site offered that could be obtained in said county; and after examining all the sites offered in said county of Blackford on mature deliberation we, the said commissioners, unanimously agree to relocate said seat of justice at Hartford, the former site having procured by donation the southwest quarter of section 11, township 23, range 10 east, of said county. The donators reserve all the even numbered lots that may be laid off on said site. They give the streets and alleys and a court house square not to exceed in quantity two acres without reserve, which donation is secured to the county by deed on record. We have also received other donations to said site amounting to eighty-four acres with some reservations for conveyance of the title of said land. We have taken the donator's bonds, which are on file in the office of the county agent of Blackford county, and more fully shows the reserves. We have also donated, by John

Trimble, James Hodge and James L. Russey, fifty dollars in cash down, two hundred and eighty-three dollars in twelve months from this date, three hundred and thirty-three dollars in two years and three hundred and thirty-four dollars in three years from date, for which we have taken their obligations, and we have also donated by John Ervin fifty dollars in cash, to be paid in three years, which is respectfully submitted. The above is a correct copy of the donations received on the previous location, the same being donated and received on the present relocation, and in addition we have received a donation in cash amounting to ten hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, which amount is secured to the county by bond and note, with security approved by the county agent. Also by Samson Dildine as a donation the following described land adjoining the present site: Commencing at the southeast corner of the present and old site and running west eighty rods, thence south sixty feet, reserving one-half of the lots laid out on the same. Also reserving his fence and smith shop. Also from John Moore as a donation the following, to-wit: Commencing at Jefferson street, thence east making four lots. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Given under our hands this ninth day of June, 1841.

"M. JENKINSON.

"SAMUEL DECKER.

"WM. VAN MATRE.

"S. W. WOOLMAN."

At this time and for many years afterward the general elections in this state were held on the first Monday in August, except for electors of president and vice-president of the United States. When the board of commissioners met in regular session on

September 6, 1841, Josiah Twibell had been elected to succeed Josephus Streeter. Jacob Brugh had been elected auditor and the board on examination held his bond sufficient. They then proceeded to consider the question of the legality of said Brugh holding the office of auditor on the ground that he was at the time holding the office of clerk of the circuit court, and it was held that according to the law creating the office of auditor he had the right to hold it. The official bonds of Isaac Spaulding as appraiser and Jacob Emshwiller as treasurer of Blackford county were accepted.

On the fourth day of this term, September 9th, it was ordered that the auditor should advertise by written notices put up in each township that sealed proposals would be received to be opened on the second day of the next term to build a court house on the public square in the town of Hartford of the following dimensions: To be forty feet square, twenty-five feet high, the wall of the first story to be twenty-two inches thick and of the upper story eighteen inches thick, to be of good, merchantable brick, with a foundation of stone of three feet, said stone wall to be at least one foot above the ground at the highest place if the ground be uneven, and to be at least thirty inches thick, upon which said brick wall is to be built, and to be surmounted by a cupola, the interior finishing and with regard to the bar, seats, jury boxes, judge's bench, clerk's desk and all things appertaining to the same to be in all respects as the Muncietown court house. And it was further ordered that the auditor advertise the sale of a certain portion of said building, viz: The finding materials and putting up the furnishing materials for the door shutters, windows, floor, roof, and properly attach the same to their

proper places in said building in a workmanlike manner, also the furnishing materials for and putting up the stairs from the first to the second floor. On the second day of the following term, December 7, 1841, it was ordered that the erection of the court house be let on the following terms, to-wit: In four annual installments, the first due October 1, 1842, and annually thereafter until the four installments are paid; provided, that the building be finished one-fourth on October 1, 1842, and the other three parts be finished annually as the installments become due. The proposition submitted by William F. and Charles Jones was accepted, which was as follows: "To the honorable body of commissioners of the county of Blackford and state of Indiana: According to your terms and record we, the undersigned citizens of the county of Clinton and state of Ohio, do propose to your honorable body to build in the town of Hartford, in the county and state aforesaid, a court house after your draft and record in the time therein specified and in good workmanlike manner and of good material for the sum of five thousand and six hundred dollars, to be well and truly paid according to the above mentioned record.

"December the 7th, 1841. \$5,600.00.

"WM. F. & CHARLES JONES."

On the same day it was ordered that there be a spire instead of a cupola, and instead of having spouting it shall be dry cornice without spouting, and that Frederick Seelig, county agent, have the superintending of said building.

At the March session, 1842, license to vend foreign merchandise for one year was granted to Levi Eastridge, John Goldsbury and Charles P. Baldwin. The license fees were five dollars. The privilege was

given to George W. Chinn to make brick on the lots donated by John Moore for the purpose of aiding in the erection of the public buildings, and the brick so made to be used in the building of the court house. At the June term of this year John Marley, the pioneer blacksmith of Hartford, was allowed three dollars for making "hand cuffs" for to put on prisoner to take him to state prison, and Samuel Shaggs, jailer of Randolph county, Indiana, be allowed one dollar and ninety-three cents for imprisoning Charles Harris and dieting the same five days.

The December term, 1842, was attended by John Moore as coroner.* It seems that Frederick Beall had resigned as sheriff. At the March term, 1843, John M. Williams was sheriff. It was ordered that the Moore and Dildine donations be surveyed and laid off into lots of the ordinary size by the county agent, and that he lay off a half street from the southeast corner of block 27 to the southwest corner of block 23 and call it Water street. On the second day of the term a receipt was ordered to be recorded from Lewis Bailey to Frederick Seelig as his successor as county agent for notes, bonds, etc., dated December 7, 1843. On the same day settlement was made with William F. and Charles Jones for the first payment on the court house, being one-fourth of the contract price.

On the second day of the June term Silas Weaver was allowed an order for six dollars for furnishing a room for the circuit court five days at the May term, 1843, and for grand jurors' room two days. The following day it was ordered that for all wolf scalps that may be caught in the county an order shall be given for one dollar by those who present the same to the auditor, making oath that the same was caught in said county

and within thirty days previous to day of presenting the same, and that they have not spared the lives of any wolf to increase the breed thereof, and all laws coming within the purview of this act shall be repealed.

At the September term of this year Charles Jones was allowed four dollars and a half for making report to Huntington of the election for representative, and Robert Hays was allowed five dollars and a half for making report to Winchester of the election for senator in 1843. The order for building the court house was changed so that instead of being painted red it be stuccoed white on the outside. Jacob Brugh was allowed thirty-nine dollars for making two duplicates for county for 1843. (Tax duplicates presumably.) At the December term, 1843, Josiah Twibell, George S. Howell and George H. Houser constituted the board and Abraham Stahl was sheriff. The bond of Jacob Emshwiller as treasurer and collector was approved, with Michael Teterich, John Beal and Robert H. Lanning as sureties. It was ordered by the board that John Saxon and Thomas Miles be exempt from paying tax on one hundred and sixty acres of land each in the county of Blackford in their own name. (Those men were soldiers of the Revolutionary war.) David Long was appointed county agent for one year. Elijah Spangler was allowed five dollars and twenty-five cents for house rent for jury and treasurer's office to date and Edward G. Carroll was allowed two dollars and fifty cents for room in which to hold circuit court for November term, 1843. A. Cassel was allowed six dollars for procuring field notes for the county and William S. Edsall was allowed twenty-five dollars for furnishing said field notes as register of the land office at Fort Wayne, Indiana. An allowance was

made to William F. and Charles Jones for six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents in full for second payment on the court house, and George S. Howell was allowed sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents for one quarter's rent of clerk's office.

At the June term, 1844, on June 3d, Jacob Brugh resigned the office of auditor and Abraham Cassel a day or two later was appointed as his successor. Settlements were made with the supervisors of the several road-districts of the county. As many of the highways of the county were then to be laid out and opened the office of supervisor, while not lucrative, was important and useful. We give the names of those public servants at this time: Harrison township, Samuel D. Wilson, Michael Sills, Thomas Twibell and Joseph Beymer; Jackson township, Matthew M. Thompson, Joseph Creek and Ozias Barnes; Licking township, Joshua Jack, William Rousseau, Thomas Slater, Alexander Kirkpatrick, David Long and Jacob Geyer; Washington township, Frederick Seelig, Joseph Richardson, John Watson and Thomas Cochran.

Jonathan Hughes was county assessor with Thomas Slater as deputy. At this time the office for the clerk, auditor and recorder, all held by the same person, was rented from George S. Howell, and the treasurer's office and a grand jury room were rented of Elijah Spangler. John Weeks was allowed three dollars and sixteen cents for use of a room in which the last term of court was held and for glass broken out of windows. At a special session, on June 28, Jacob Payton was appointed an additional supervisor for Jackson township, and John J. Cook was appointed surveyor in place of A. Cassel. On the 3d of December, following, Cook resigned as surveyor. At a special session, on July

22 of this year, John Weeks was appointed county agent for three years. At the regular September term, 1844, Dr. N. D. Clouser appeared as auditor, having been elected at the August election.

The December term began on December 2d. A petition was presented, signed by forty-six citizens of Licking township, asking that a license be granted to David Foy to vend spirituous liquors in said township for one year. The license was granted, the required fee being fifteen dollars. Two or three years later the commissioners gave an order to pay for a coffin furnished for the wife of said Foy, he having left the country, being notoriously insolvent. Abraham Cassel was appointed surveyor in place of John J. Cook. W. F. Jones, Charles Jones, John Weeks, J. G. Russey, A. Stahl, Elias Pattison and Henry Stewart petitioned the board to appropriate one hundred and fifty dollars for the better finishing and arranging the court room and stairs in the court house. The petition was granted. The contractors were allowed twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars in full of third year's payment on public building. At the March, 1845, session the premium on wolf scalps was raised to four dollars. A written agreement was entered into between the board and James Hodge, John Trimble and James L. Russey by which the north half of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 23, range 10, was to be divided into eight lots of equal size, running through from north to south, to be numbered from east to west, those numbered 2, 4, 7 and 8 to belong to the proprietors, and 1, 3, 5 and 6 to belong to the county. The agreement in full is found in Commissioner's Record No. 1 on pages 348-9. At the June term Reuben Z. Cassel was appointed county agent. A special ses-

sion had been held on May 5th, at which an arrangement was made with W. F. and Charles Jones by which the privilege was granted of using the upper story of the court house for holding the circuit and other courts therein from that day until the house was completed, the contractors not to be accountable for any damage by said use, and to receive three dollars per day for the then present May term of circuit court.

At the September term an order was made for the erection of a jail to be constructed of squared logs, the specifications being given in detail, but at the December term following the order was annulled, and so the log jail, like the log court house, never materialized. At this latter term also John Weeks was removed as county agent for negligence in office and Reuben Z. Cassel gave bond and qualified as his successor.

A special session was held on October 31, 1845, at which the board found, upon examination, that the court house had been completed according to contract. The total cost of the temple of justice seems to have been five thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. It was certainly a credit at that time to the new and undeveloped county, and for forty-eight years served the purposes for which it was erected. Several years after the house was built the upper section of the spire was taken down, as it was considered to be unsafe, and the height was thus considerably reduced. On July 4, 1873, a heavy storm of wind passed over this section of the country, and while Dr. H. C. Davisson was delivering an oration in the court house the top of a brick flue projecting above the roof on the east side of the building was blown down, and a young man named Greenbury Cole was struck on the head by a falling brick and his skull was broken. He

recovered from the wound and is still living. The writer is uncertain as to whether or not there was any logical connection between the Doctor's speech and the furious storm that swooped down over the town.

The commissioners at their meeting in March, 1846, appointed William Rousseau assessor for 1846, and toward the close of the year he resigned and in December Robert H. Lanning was appointed as his successor. In December, 1847, Edward P. Baldwin was appointed surveyor for three years.

The first record we find of a remonstrance to granting a license to sell intoxicating liquors was at the December term, 1846. On the first day of this term a petition was presented asking the board to grant unto John Weeks a license to vend spirituous liquors by the small in Licking township and certifying that he was a man of good moral character. Thirty-three names were subscribed to this petition. The following remonstrance was placed on record:

"To the Commissioners of Blackford county now in session: We, the undersigned citizens of Blackford county of the town of Hartford, believing that the retailing of spirituous liquors in said town to be unnecessary and uncalled for, do remonstrate against the granting of a license to John Weeks to retail spirituous liquors in said town. December 8, 1846.

"Signed by William Henley, Daniel H. Rose, Simeon T. Marlay, John Sims, Abraham Carey, Mark Weaver, Thomas Spencer, John M. Marley, E. G. Carroll, R. Z. Cassel, Charles Jones, John S. Reed, Silas Weaver, Stephen Giffin, John J. Cook, S. R. Shelton."

The license was granted, conditioned on the payment of fifteen dollars into the county treasury.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

For many years, for many centuries perhaps, the aboriginal inhabitants of this section of the western continent roamed through the forests of Blackford county in pursuit of the abounding game, wild indeed, but no wilder than its rude pursuers. Little did they dream of the wonderful transformation that was to result from the advent of a superior race. Of these original, dusky squatter sovereigns very little will be said for reasons satisfactory to the writer and that will readily suggest themselves to the reader. On the reservation south of the Salamonie river was an Indian burying place from which quite a number of relics were taken by the first white settlers. The last claim of the Indians to any part of the territory embraced in the limits of this county was extinguished by the deed of conveyance of the chief, Francis Godfrey, of Miami county, Indiana, to Richard Suydam, David Jackson and Alexander Keever, of the city of New York, dated February 2, 1836. The land described in this conveyance was "the tract or parcel of land lying on the Salamonie river, to-wit: four sections of land in township 24, in range 11, and in township 24, in range 12, and being the remaining part of the reserve granted to said Francis Godfrey by the treaty between the Miami Indians and the United States at St. Marys, in 1818, on the Salamonie river, known as Godfrey's land, as appears on the plats in the land office at Fort Wayne, containing twenty-five hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less." The first settlements were made in the southwest corner of the

county along Lick creek, and in the north part of Harrison township along the Salamonie, for the reason that the best natural drainage existed in those two places and a better opportunity was thus afforded for the cultivation of the soil.

Benjamin Reasoner, Sr., made the first entry of lands in the county, July 9, 1831, the tracts entered being in section 6, in the southwest corner of Licking township. At that time he and his family, with the exception of his married son, Peter, resided in Muskingum county, Ohio. In December of that year probably, and certainly not later than December, 1832, he and his wife, Mary (Hill), came to Indiana and with them came five of their children, viz: Peter, with his wife and two children, and Nancy, Sarah, Jacob and Noah, who were unmarried. They stopped a few weeks with the family of John Grimes, just across the line in Grant county, until a cabin was built on their land, into which they moved in the following month. Soon afterward a hewed-log house was erected as a place of residence for the old gentleman and lady.

Benjamin died in 1841, or 1842, and his wife died some ten years later. Mary, the third child of Peter and Rhoda (Fry) Reasoner, was the first white child born in the county, and their next, Noah H., now residing in Hartford City, was the second. Peter died in 1868 at the age of seventy years. Nancy married Hiram Dille, also one of the pioneers. Sarah married Thomas Dunn, and his sister, Elizabeth, married Jacob Reasoner, and Noah married Matilda Stotts.

A few years later another son, Benjamin, Jr., came, and after remaining some years returned to Ohio. Near the same time Stephen, another son, came and after a few years went on westward to Iowa. Probably near the same time James Hughes Reasoner, a nephew of Benjamin, Sr., came also to this county. Jacob died August 24, 1897, at the age of eighty-seven years and six months.

In the early part of 1834 James A. Gadbury, Sr., and John Beath came from Ross county, Ohio, and Aaron and Archibald McVicker, brothers, came from Guernsey county, Ohio, at the same time. They settled along the creek from one to two miles northeast of the Reasoners. Mr. Gadbury was the father of Allen K., Samuel L. and James A. Gadbury, Jr.

Aaron McVicker probably taught the first school in this county. The school was taught in the single-room cabin in which he resided. His wife did the cooking and baking at one side of the fire-place and the pupils kept warm at the other side. The children of Gadbury, Adam Cunningham and a few others in the neighborhood, made up the school.

Eli Rigdon, a cousin of Sidney Rigdon, the noted Mormon elder, came at a very early day. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners and one of the first teachers in the county. The first water power grist-mill in the county, built on Lick creek, on the Reasoner land, must have been managed by him for a time as it was long known as the Rigdon mill. He was a believer in the Universalist faith, and died at Wheeling, Delaware county.

Adam Cunningham and his wife, Mary, were among the first to locate in the southwest corner of the county. They were the

parents of James W., John, Henry, Andrew J., and Mrs. George Needler, of Grant county. Adam died after a residence of nearly forty years in the county. David Adams, another pioneer, was a unique character and fashioned considerably on the rough order. Henry Secrest located on land entered by his father in section 5, just east of the Reasoners. After several years he went to Illinois. Hiram Dille and James Romine settled in the same section. Daniel Geyer and his wife, Susanna, natives of Pennsylvania, came from Muskingum county, Ohio, and located in section 5, in 1833 or 1834, both being then over fifty years of age; with them or near the same time, came their sons, Michael, Jacob, Casper and Abel; also near the same time came his daughters, Catherine, wife of Leonard Cline; Elizabeth, wife of Michael Cline; Margaret, wife of Henry Secrest, and Hannah, wife of Jacob Clark. Daniel died about the beginning of 1863. Michael and Elizabeth Cline were married in Muskingum county in 1832, and came to Blackford county in 1834; his widowed mother, Catherine Cline, came also. Among other pioneers in this vicinity were John Jennings, Eli Sabin, Jacob Clark, Jr., and Jacob Clark, Sr. In the Gadbury and McVicker neighborhood was Elias Craw, who afterwards came to the farm first occupied by Andrew Boggs south of Hartford City, and built the frame house still standing there as an old landmark. Levi Connelly and Jane, his wife, were natives of Pennsylvania and came from Ohio to Blackford county at a very early date; he was probably sixty years old when he came here. Three of his sons, Simon, Eleazer and James, were among the early residents of the county. Jacob Hart and David Hart were among the first comers in the southwest part of

Licking township. They were not relatives.

The brothers, Aaron Hughes and Jonathan Hughes, came about 1836, in the prime of young manhood, and they and their wives Emily and Keziah, spent the remainder of their days in this county. Lair Runyon, a Methodist local preacher, came about 1837, and after residing several years in the Hughes neighborhood, removed to Hartford City, where he died about thirty years ago. In the southeastern part of Licking township the pioneers were Philip Groves, who died in 1863 at the age of fifty-nine years; Henry Hays, the father of William and John J., who died early in the '40s; and William Underhill, who also died at an early date. Among others were Patrick Carnichael, a soldier of the war of 1812, and his sons, William and Andrew, and James H. Sprague. Along the line between Licking and Jackson townships was the Stewart neighborhood, where Robert Stewart, Sr., and his sons, Adam and Robert, Jr., were in Licking township, and Henry, the doctor and one of the early commissioners, and John were in Jackson township. Jacob Shroyer was also in the edge of Licking township. His wife, Rebecca, and Emily, wife of Aaron Hughes, were daughters of Robert Stewart, Sr. The Stewarts and Shroyers came from Virginia. Shroyer died at the age of twenty-nine years; he was a man of unusual strength, tall and well built. Samson Dildine used to relate an incident, prefacing it with the statement that Shroyer was either the first or second man he ever met who was a match for himself in strength. They were at a log-house raising for James Parker, who entered in 1837 and lived for some ten or twelve years on the farm known for nearly fifty years past

as the Guseman farm. The logs were of green timber, mostly beech and quite heavy; there were four men to carry up the corners and only eight to carry and push up the logs. Some of the men complained of the heavy work, and proposed to quit at once and wait until more hands could be had. Dildine suggested that he and Shroyer would handle one end of the logs if the other six men would handle the other. They divided off in that way and then went to racing, and in nearly every instance Dildine and Shroyer had their end of the log up to its place first. The custom of racing at the raising of log buildings was quite exciting, but was certainly imprudent and dangerous.

Elijah Sims came from Tennessee about 1836 and established his home about two miles south of Hartford City. He was an anti-slavery man and one of the original abolitionists. He was a local preacher in the Methodist church, and married a large proportion of the early couples who were married in the south half of the county. He had three sons, John A., James M. and David W. James was a man of remarkable strength and activity; he served during the war in the Twelfth and Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiments. While in the vicinity of New Orleans he and some comrades, including a lieutenant, crossed the river in a boat to the city and were taking in the sights. In one of the business houses the proprietor indulged in the expression of some radical rebel sentiments. Sims knocked him down and administered a punishment such as he thought the disloyal offender deserved. On their way back across the river the lieutenant told him he would report him at headquarters for his disorderly conduct. Sims very promptly seized him and held him out

at arm's length over the edge of the boat and told him he would drown him then and there unless he would promise not to report him. The officer made the promise and it was kept.

The Slater family and its connections have constituted a considerable element of the population of this county ever since its organization. The ancestors, Jacob and Sarah Slater, came here from Guernsey county, Ohio, some three or four years before the county was organized, locating some three miles south of Hartford City. Jacob died in 1839 and his wife died soon after. Their oldest son, James, came at the same time, with his wife and four children. Three other sons came with the patriarchal Jacob, viz: Thomas, Isaac and John, and their single daughter, Rachel, who married Washington F. Reasoner. Not far from the same time came their married daughters, Keziah, wife of Jonathan Hughes; Maria, wife of Lewis Kirkpatrick, and Elizabeth, wife of William Hellyer. The latter is still living in Hartford City. The Kirkpatricks came soon after the Slater and Hughes families, and were near neighbors to both. They came from Guernsey county, Ohio. David Kirkpatrick was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He lived here some years with his children, and is buried in the Stewart graveyard. Jane, the wife of James Slater, was his daughter. His sons, Alexander, Lewis and Francis, came with him or very near the same time. Alexander died in about six or seven years after coming here, and Lewis died some years later. Francis and his wife, Polly, both lived to a good old age. Kenzie D. Ross came to this neighborhood a few years later. John Lewis, a farmer and miller, purchased a large tract of land, but sold it in a few years

and went away. His successor was George Atkinson, who came from Highland county, Ohio, about 1839 and for several years run the corn-cracker mill which had been erected by Lewis. He was for a number of years one of the main supporters of the Presbyterian church in Hartford City. Joseph Atkinson, a brother of the foregoing, came two or three years later and located further up and on the opposite side of the creek, where he improved a large farm and accumulated a considerable amount of wealth. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Abraham Shideler and Levi Bowman were early residents four or five miles south of Hartford City. Quite a number were located west and northwest of Hartford City at the time the county was formed. Ira and John Casterline were natives of New Jersey, and resided about sixty years in this county, the former dying at the age of ninety-three, and the latter at ninety-one. Their father was a soldier in the Revolution, and their mother when a girl was in the employ of Martha Washington during the winter at Valley Forge. Uriah B. Hull lived in that neighborhood and the county commissioners' records show that he was the proprietor of a beaver dam. John and Elizabeth Saxon were pioneers along the north line of Licking township. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and resided in New Jersey prior to coming to Indiana. Elizabeth Saxon died April 25, 1852, aged eighty-two years and twenty-six days, and John Saxon died September 24, 1862, at the age of one hundred years, ten months and seven days. Two of their children came also to Blackford county, viz: Mary, wife of Gilbert Townsend, Sr., and James Saxon.

Gilbert Townsend, Sr., son of Eber and

Elizabeth (Drew) Townsend, married Mary Saxon in New Jersey and there their five older children were born. In 1815 they moved to Steuben county, New York, where six other children were born. In 1839 they came to Blackford county, and settled in the southwest corner of Washington township, and afterwards lived in Licking township. Nine of their children came with them, five or six of whom were grown at the time. Beginning with the oldest, their names are as follows: Charles, who married Harriet Bennett, and was the father of Gilbert W. and James B.; John, who married Temperance Householder, and was the father of Mrs. P. M. Covault and Lewis B. Townsend, now living in Hartford City; Gilbert, Jr., who married Rachel Hess; Lucy Ann, who was the wife of Allen K. Gadbury; Sarah, wife of Thomas Ashen; James S., still living, who married Mary Leffler; Alva, still living, who married Elzara Shields; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Leffler, and Mary, the wife of Fantley L. Foy. Gilbert, Sr., died in 1861, aged eighty-one years. When he came here Hartford City consisted of one log cabin and a blacksmith shop.

Joseph Gettys, a native of Pennsylvania, with his wife, Maria, came here in 1837, and remained here until his death, July 9, 1861. His widow is still living, as are two of his children, John R. and Mrs. Dr. Wheeler. His brothers, Edward and Samuel, came soon after but did not remain here long. About 1845 another brother, James, came from Pennsylvania and at or near the same time came Jacob Hedge and John S. Fordney, from the same state. James Gettys' sons, Joseph N., John S. and Samuel, live near Hartford City. Wallis Benedict and his wife, Rachel, were among the oldest

persons who were here at the formation of the county. Rachel died July 20, 1839, nearly sixty-five years of age, and Wallis died in 1855 at the age of seventy-nine. Their sons, Peter and Daniel, probably came with them. Another couple who were old as well as early settlers were Jacob and Elizabeth Foy, who both died in 1856, aged respectively eighty and seventy-eight years. Peter Kemmer, a Kentuckian, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was elected a representative to the legislature in 1843. Lewis Bailey served in several official stations already noted. Philip and Peter Smell were brothers who married sisters, all being natives of West Virginia. They both served in the war of 1812. Peter died in 1844 and Philip died in 1876 at the age of ninety-three years. The maiden names of their wives were Elizabeth and Hannah Whiteman, daughters of Edward and Elizabeth Whiteman. The latter is buried in the old cemetery at Hartford City; she was born March 18, 1756, earlier in point of time, probably, than any other person buried in this county. She died August 24, 1842.

Jacob Stahl came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1839, and bought land adjoining Hartford City on the east, where he resided until his death, fifteen years later. His son, Abraham Stahl, who had a family and was thirty years old, came with him. His other children who came with him were: Sarah, the oldest child; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sealy Havens; Bethuel; Rebecca, who married Philip Huffman, and Moses S. These were the children of his first wife, Mary, who was the daughter of Bethuel Covault. There were two children of the second wife (Eleanor Reese), namely: Jonathan, and Mary J., who is the wife of S. L.

Gadbury. Jacob and Catherine Hess came from Pennsylvania in 1842, and their children were: Abner, Jacob, David and Rebecca; also William C. Hess and Fanny Covault, his children by his first wife. In September, 1842, Jacob Covault, a son of Bethuel, previously mentioned, and his wife, Fanny, came and settled southwest of Hartford City. They had a large family of children. Jacob died in February, 1843. One of their children, Philip M., has been for some time in the jewelry business in Hartford City. Ephraim, Abner and Nathaniel were farmers here for many years. In August and September, 1859, the Covault family had a terrible visitation of diphtheria. Five of Fanny's children died, and another partially recovered and died with consumption some three years later. Two of Abner Covault's children also died.

John Ervin was prominent among the early settlers. His early life was spent in Maryland; then he lived in Perry county, Ohio, and came here in 1837. He was married twice, his wives being half sisters. There were five children by the first wife and eight by the second. The oldest, Naomi, married Hamilton Wheatcraft, and after his death she married Nicholas Friend, the first sheriff of Blackford county. They soon went to Iowa; the second, Nancy, married Francis H. Graham, probably the first merchant in Hartford City, who came from Belmont county, Ohio. He returned to Ohio and in about 1865 went to Missouri. He was a Methodist preacher, and died in 1875 while he was presiding elder of the Macon City district. Mary, the next child, married Frederick Seelig, at one time county agent and afterwards county commissioner. Samuel was the next, and was one

of the county's best citizens, and Sophia, the youngest of the first children, became the wife of Abraham Cassel, the first county surveyor. Elizabeth, the oldest of the last wife's children, married Rev. William Anderson, a Methodist minister. The other children were: George W., James E., Daniel A., William McK., Jacob E., Benjamin F. and Joshua E. The latter, the only one living, has been for many years a Methodist preacher in the North Indiana conference, and John Ervin himself was a local preacher of considerable ability.

Jacob Brugh built a horse-mill on South Jefferson street, in Hartford City, at an early day, and afterwards sold it to John Moore. Samson Dildine, another pioneer, located on land then adjoining and now in Hartford City. Henry Harmon lived south of the town, and William Bolner southeast. Both had large families, and a large number of their descendants are still in the county. Joseph P. and Asher Vanderve, Jeremiah Handley, Nelson D. Clouser, William Payton, James E. B. Rose and Sylvester R. Shelton were men of prominence in local affairs. William Tanghinbaugh came here in 1843, and was a man of influence and something of a politician. He had served a term as sheriff, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in this county was justice of the peace, county recorder, clerk of the circuit court and a representative in the legislature.

Our space will only allow the mention of the names of a few others: As John Bush, Thomas Beckford, Jacob Clapper, and William Cale, Barnabas Carver, John J. Cook, Joseph and Isaac Carcuff, John Crow, George W. Chinn, Samuel and Levi Dennis, William Hellyer/Daniel Heck, Adam Hart, Samuel Inman, David Johnson, Nathan

Jones and his sons, William and Joshia Jack, Peter Kemmer, William Leedom, David M. Mercer, John J. Moreland, Jacob and Hazael Oswalt, William and Robert Rous-

seau, David Stout, James Slack, Thomas Shearon, William Turner, Edward Ward and Benjamin and Smith Wixon.

THE COURTS OF BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The first constitution of the state of Indiana was adopted in the year 1816, and continued in force until the present constitution took effect on November 1, 1851. Under the first constitution a circuit and probate court was established in each county. The circuit court consisted of a president judge and two associate judges. By the revised statutes of 1843 the state was divided into twelve judicial circuits in each of which there was to be a president judge, whose duty it was to preside over the circuit courts of the several counties in his circuit. There were two associate judges in each county. The first term of the circuit court of Blackford county was begun and held at the house of Andrew Boggs in said county on Monday, the 23d day of September, 1839, before the Honorable David Kilgore, who produced his commission from the Honorable David Wallace, governor of the state of Indiana, as president judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of Indiana, with the proper oath endorsed thereon, and Andrew Boggs and Henry Stewart, Esquires, who produced their commission from the governor as associate judges of Blackford county. Jacob Brugh was clerk and Frederick Beall produced his commission from the governor as sheriff. John Brownlee, Esq., produced his commission as prosecuting attorney for

said judicial circuit and was sworn accordingly. The following panel of grand jurors had been selected for this term, to-wit: John Watson, Lewis Kirkpatrick, Jacob Oswalt, Edward M. Crumley, Jose K. Hobson, Adam Cunningham, James Ransom, Michael Geyer, John Blount, Joseph Gettys, Peter Reasoner, John Beal, James Bowman, Isaac Spaulding, Benjamin Reasoner, Jacob Geyer, Thomas Hulett and Joseph Blount. All were present except Peter Reasoner and James Bowman, and the sixteen good and lawful men were duly sworn in open court according to law, and retired in the care of a proper officer. Jeremia Handley was by the court appointed bailiff for the grand jury and sworn as such. The grand jury room was one of simple and primitive style, very meagerly furnished, but having splendid ventilation. It was a small spot of ground from which the underbrush had been cut off in a plum tree thicket near the Boggs cabin, the only seats and furniture being the trunk of a fallen tree. It is said that the narrow path leading to the above described jury room was faithfully guarded by the bailiff who filled his pocket with stones and was thus prepared to enforce his orders to keep away intruders from the sacred precincts where the investigations of the jury were conducted. The first two or three grand

juries of the county seem to have taken the view that courts had no excuse for their existence unless they had business to transact, consequently they returned indictments against a number of the distinguished first settlers for assault, betting, sometimes specifically charging winning or losing, and other like venial offenses. It is evident, however, that their investigations were conducted with rigid fairness and impartiality, for occasionally the jury would indict some of its own members. In connection with these outdoor sessions Hon. John Noonan gives an incident which we quote in a historical sketch of the county read at the centennial celebration at Hartford City, July 4, 1876.

"It was no uncommon occurrence for many of the early settlers of that day to be compelled to return through the woods on foot to the older states, from which they had moved, to find their horses that had wandered off on the back track after being turned out to graze, as fields and fences at that time were unknown.

"It was on one of these trips to Fort Recovery, Ohio, that Peter Bonham was made aware that he was treading on forbidden ground by Jeremiah Handley crying out in a loud and commanding voice, "Halt! this is the honorable grand jury of Blackford county." Mr. Bonham quietly informed the ever-vigilant bailiff of his business, who, after removing him to a sufficiently safe distance, proceeded to interview the grand jury and shortly after reported to Mr. Bonham where he would find his horses, who went on his way rejoicing in the settled conviction that grand juries were not such a terrible affair after all."

At the first term of court of which we have been speaking the following persons were admitted and sworn to practice as at-

torneys at law at the bar of this court: Jehu T. Elliott, who, twenty-five years later, was elected a supreme judge of the state, Andrew Kennedy, a distinguished member of the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses, John Marshall, Jacob B. Julian, afterward for many years an able attorney at Indianapolis, Joseph Anthony, afterwards judge of the court, and Moses Jenkinson, long a leading member of the Fort Wayne bar. The traverse jurors for this term were John Ervin, Aaron Hughes, Josiah Twibell, Harrison Waugh, Edward Middleton, Jacob Emshwiller, John Stewart, John Beath, John Moore, Francis Kirkpatrick, Joseph Beymer, Elisha DeWitt, George Sumpter, Robert Lanning, Jr., Samuel Palmer, James A. Gadbury, John Jennings, Levi Connelly, Sr., Jeremiah Handley, Thomas Eaton, Abraham Cassel, John J. Cook, Hazael Oswalt and George Comstock. The state docket was taken up by the court and pleas of guilty were entered to indictments for betting by Jacob Geyer and Thomas Slater and to an indictment for assault and battery by Francis Kirkpatrick, and small fines were assessed and promptly stayed by the entry of replevin bail. Hazael Oswalt and Joseph Beymer, of the traverse jury, and James Bowman, of the grand jury, were severally and for good and sufficient causes to the court shown discharged and allowed each for one day's services. Abraham Cassel was constituted and appointed by the court county surveyor for the term of three years. So ended the first day of court in the new county, which had then a population not exceeding one thousand souls.

The minutes for this and the remaining two days of the term were signed only by the associate judges. The only civil action of which note was taken was that of Joseph

Anthony vs. George Turner, an appeal from Thomas Markin, justice of the peace, which was continued till next term. At the October term, 1840, Henry Stewart and James Havens were the associate judges and Jeremiah Smith, of Winchester, Indiana, was the prosecuting attorney. On May 20, 1841, the associate judges last named met at the clerk's office and appointed John Stewart as county commissioner for the second district, in room of J. P. Van Cleve, resigned, until the next August election. At the general election in 1841, John Cave, of Washington township, and John Beal, of Harrison township, were elected associate judges. John M. Wallace, of Marion, appeared as prosecuting attorney at the April term, 1842. At the November term, 1843, Judge Kilgore was not present till the third day of the term. John H. Cook was admitted to the bar and appointed prosecuting attorney *pro tem*. The case of Eli Sabin vs. Sarah Sabin was probably the first divorce case in the county. A divorce was granted to the plaintiff. There were two slander cases at this term, one of Joshua B. Cass and wife against John Goldsbury, and one by the same parties against David Pierce. Charles Jones, Mark Weaver, Emmett Carroll and William B. McKay, on pleas of guilty were each fined twelve and one-half cents for riot. At the May term, 1846, Hon. Jeremiah Smith succeeded David Kilgore as president judge of the eleventh circuit being commissioned for a term of seven years from January 30, 1846. Judge Kilgore was an able and prominent politician of the state of Indiana. In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for congress in the tenth district, but was defeated by Andrew J. Harlan. In 1856 and 1858 he was elected to

congress as a Republican from the fifth, commonly known as the burnt district. At the last named term of court an indictment which had been pending for several terms against Moses Allen, charging him with harboring negro slaves, was quashed. Allen was a radical abolitionist who lived in Jay county some five miles east of Montpelier.

At the following term of court, on motion of Joseph S. Buckles, then prosecuting attorney, an order was granted against the commissioners of the county to show cause at the next term why a jail had not been erected. They appeared at the next term and made a satisfactory showing. John Beal served as associate judge to the close of Judge Smith's term in January, 1853. John Cave served as associate judge until the fall of 1846, when he was succeeded by John Wandal, who served one year and was succeeded by William Cortright, who served until 1853, since which time, under the present constitution, the circuit court has no associate judges. The judges of the circuit court since Judge Smith have been the following: Joseph Anthony, 1853 to 1858; Joseph S. Buckles, 1858 to 1870; Silas Colgrove, 1870 to 1873, when a circuit was formed of the counties of Blackford, Grant and Huntington, of which James R. Slack was judge until his death, in June, 1881, when Governor Porter appointed Henry B. Sayler as Slack's successor and in 1882 he was elected for a full term. The legislature of 1885 formed a circuit of Grant and Blackford and William H. Carroll, of Hartford City, was appointed judge by Gov. Gray. At the election in November, 1886, R. T. St. John was elected judge and in 1892 he was succeeded by J. L. Custer. The legislature of 1893 con-

stituted a circuit of Blackford and Wells counties and for a few weeks J. S. Dailey, of Bluffton, occupied the bench, and, resigning in July of that year, he was succeeded by Edwin C. Vaughn, the present incumbent.

During the sixty-one years of the existence of this court the following persons have served as prosecuting attorney, either by election or appointment; John Brownlee, Jeremiah Smith, John M. Wallace, John H. Cook, John Davis, J. S. Buckles, E. G. Carroll, Wellington Stewart, Isaiah M. Harlan, William Garver, Silas Colgrove, John J. Cheney, George S. Howell, William Brotherton, Andrew J. Neff, Asbury Steele, David Nation, David Moss, John H. Harrison, Lemuel W. Gooding, David W. Kurtz, J. N. Templer, D. M. Bradbury, J. T. Wells, E. B. Reynolds, D. W. Comstock, W. H. Carroll, Alfred Moore, Asbury E. Steele, Charles W. Watkins, George W. Gibson, Sydney W. Cantwell, Charles M. Ratliff, Orlo L. Cline, Jay A. Hindman and Aaron M. Waltz.

Among the important cases tried in the Blackford circuit court was that of the state vs. Samuel Howard, charged with the murder of Ira Turner, tried at the May term, 1871, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant; that of the State vs. Eliza Sage, tried at the May term, 1883, in which she was charged with felonious homicide in drowning her child, Harry Albert Cunningham, which resulted in her conviction and a sentence to imprisonment for life; the case of William Barnes, tried at the October term, 1887, charged with the murder of Theodore Leffingwell, in which he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life; and the case of the State vs. Albert Musser,

charged with the murder of Louisa Stoltz, at Portland, Indiana, and which was tried in December, 1898, and resulted in his conviction and receiving a life sentence.

From the beginning of the corporate existence of the county until the taking effect of the constitution of 1851, Blackford, in conjunction with all the other counties in the state, had a probate court. This court had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to the probate of last wills and testaments, granting of letters testamentary, of administration, and of guardianship; of all matters relating to the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, and the personal estates of minors; the examination and allowance of the accounts of executors and administrators, and of the guardians of minors, except where, in special cases, concurrent jurisdiction was given by law to some other court. In six specified classes of cases it had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court. Among the estates first administered on in this court were the following:

Rhoda S. Baldwin and John J. Cook, administrators of the estate of Abel Baldwin, deceased; Lewis Shroyer, administrator of the estate of Jacob Shroyer; James Slater, administrator of the estate of Jacob Slater; Abraham Cassel, administrator of the estate of John Ervin, and on the resignation of Cassel, E. G. Carroll became his successor; Thomas Markin, administrator of the estate of Thomas Langdon; Mary Lanning, administratrix of the estate of James Lanning; Christian Palmer, administrator of the estate of Henry Balsley; William M. and Joseph C. Maddox, administrators of the estate of Michael Maddox; Rhoda S. Spaulding (formerly Baldwin) and Josephus Streeter, administrators of the

estate of Isaac Spaulding; Josephus Streeter, administrator of the estate of David Pierce; Hannah Smell, executrix of the last will of Peter Smell; Leonard Clouse, administrator of the estate of George Clouse; Josiah Twibell, administrator of the estate of Samuel Wilson; William Bowen, administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Bowen; Michael Teterich, administrator of the estate of John Teterich; Jacob Emshwiller, executor of the last will of Michael Teterich; Samuel Palmer, administrator of the estate of Jacob Balsley. In 1849 Asher Van Cleve was appointed guardian of James E., Daniel A., William McK., Jacob E., Benjamin F. and Joshua E. Ervin, minor heirs of John Ervin, deceased. During the first nine or ten years the attorneys conducting the business in this court appear of record to have been Moses Jenkinson, Joseph W. Holliday, Thomas J. Sample, Edward G. Carroll and George S. Howell. The terms of court were held every three months. The first judge of this court was Isaac Spaulding, of Montpelier. Upon his death, William Hadden appeared as his successor at the November term, 1846, and at the February term, 1848, Lewis Bailey succeeded to the bench and remained judge as long as this court continued.

Under the new constitution the legislature created a new court known as the court of common pleas. It held three terms each year and had jurisdiction of the probate business and in relation to many matters had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court. It was abolished by the legislature of 1873, and all its business transferred to the circuit court.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

In the early days the office of justice of the peace was regarded as one of a fair meas-

ure of prominence and distinction, and numerous small controversies between neighbors were settled in the courts of those officers. All justices were called "Squires" and their courts were always open for the transaction of business. The first justices for Licking township were John Beath and James Slater, and the first in Harrison township were Franklin G. Baldwin and Thomas Markin. It is not improbable that some or all of these were in office before the county was organized. The first justice for Jackson township was William Cortright and the first for Washington was Jonathan Cartwright. During the first twenty-one years of the county's existence the following persons, in addition to those named, served the public in this capacity, viz: In Licking township, John J. Moreland, George W. Chinn, Lewis Bailey, Daniel H. Rose, William Taughinbaugh, John Weeks, Jacob Hedge, S. R. Shelton, Ira Casterline, Michael Cline, and John Hedge; in Harrison township, Elzy Silor, Lewis H. McGeath, Jose K. Hobson, Thomas Twibell, Charles Weaver, George J. Bruce, Amander G. Cole, Lyman Simpson and Thomas Slater; in Jackson township, James Ransom, George W. Porter, Alfred Fuller, Robert Lanning, John Bellis and Thomas Dean; in Washington township, Levi C. Eastridge, Jeremiah Lockett, Nicholas Willman and Jacob Balsley. During the last forty years among those who have achieved some distinction and renown in this official station are Michael Cline, Henry Clapper, Sr., L. B. Pierce and L. O. Edson, in Licking; William Johnson, Isaac M. Ricketts, John C. Roberts, L. S. Nail and Thomas T. McGeath, in Harrison; Lewis N. Feazel and Hamilton Whitecotton, in Jackson, and Lemuel Johnson and Thomas Lillibridge in Washington.

BENCH AND BAR OF BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The legal profession of this county has had very slight representation on the bench. None of the probate and associate judges were lawyers. Each county had its own probate judge and its associate judges. Had it been otherwise and this county had been connected with any adjoining counties for the election of these officers, it is not probable that any of them would have been chosen from Blackford county. The only member of the Blackford bar who has held the office of judge was Hon. William H. Carroll.

Judge Carroll located in Hartford City in August, 1871, and soon became one of the most successful practicing lawyers in the circuit. The legislature, by an act approved March 3, 1885, constituted the forty-eighth judicial district of the counties of Grant and Blackford, and authorized the governor to appoint a judge in said circuit to hold until the next general election. Governor I. P. Gray conferred the appointment on Mr. Carroll, and the peculiar aptness and fitness he displayed for the responsible duties of the position eminently justified the governor's selection. Judge Carroll occupied the bench twenty months and was succeeded in November, 1886, by Hon. R. T. St. John, of Marion.

The first practicing lawyers in Blackford county were Joseph S. Buckles, George S. Howell and Edward G. Carroll. Mr. Buckles came from Nancie, and while practicing law was also deputy auditor, clerk and recorder under Jacob Brugh. He did not remain here long, but returned to Muncie and was

for many years one of the leading attorneys of eastern Indiana. He was judge of the circuit court two terms and a member of the legislature. He was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican in the early part of the Civil war. He died in 1897, nearly seventy-seven years of age.

George S. Howell came here in 1840 or 1841 and engaged in the practice of law. For nearly thirty years he received a fair share of the legal business of the county. He was elected to the legislature in 1848, 1852 and 1862. He was elected treasurer of the county in 1870. He died in February, 1875, aged sixty years. He was a life-long Democrat and a man of honor and integrity. His widow, whose maiden name was Amelia Rousseau, still lives in Hartford City.

Edward G. Carroll came here early in the '40s and engaged in the law practice with a fair measure of success, if the court records afford a safe criterion by which to judge. He was engaged in a large portion of the business transacted in both the circuit and probate courts. He also settled a number of decedents' estates as administrator. He died about 1851 and was buried in the cemetery on the south end of outlot No. 1, between Kickapoo and Grant streets, but the location of his unmarked grave is now unknown.

Wellington Stewart came somewhat later than the others mentioned. He was a successful practitioner for a number of years and during the time he was here filled for brief periods the positions of prosecuting at-



MEMBERS OF THE BLACKFORD COUNTY BAR.

torney and clerk of the circuit court and served one term as county auditor, and at the close of his term, in 1851, he removed to Nevada.

Another lawyer who came at an early day was Andrew J. Neff. He was elected a representative in the legislature in 1856, and soon after the expiration of his term went to Winchester, Indiana, where he enlisted and went into the army, serving over two years in the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in which he held the office of first lieutenant, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

Abraham B. Jetmore came from Delaware county, Indiana, to Hartford City in 1859, and began the practice of law, being then twenty-two years of age. He was a man of unusual energy and untiring industry and was soon in the front rank of the profession. In July, 1871, he removed to Warrensburg, Missouri, and a few years later located at Topeka, Kansas, where he has been very successful in the law practice.

William A. Bonham was admitted to the bar of the Blackford circuit court October 11, 1860, and for nearly a quarter of a century was recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the county. He was state senator from the counties of Blackford and Delaware from 1864 to 1868, and in 1876 was the Republican candidate for congress in the twelfth district, which was a strong Democratic district. He was an entertaining and fluent speaker and a very sociable and genial man.

Jacob T. Wells, son of John and Sarah (Teterich) Wells, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, October 14, 1836. He was about three years old when the family came to Blackford county. His education was obtained in the district schools, at Liber Col-

lege and Asbury University. He taught a few terms of school and in 1861 volunteered and served nine months as a soldier in Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He came to Hartford City and studied law in the office of W. A. Bonham and entered the practice in 1867. He married Lydia Clouser, a daughter of Dr. N. D. Clouser. He practiced in Missouri a few months in 1872, and then returned to Hartford City. In the fall of 1876 he located at Peru, Indiana, but his health was then declining and he died the following summer. He was a man of fine appearance, pleasing address and engaging social qualities and had a happy faculty for securing business.

His nephew, John W. Clevenger, who was a soldier in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, during its entire term of service, came here in the fall of 1871, and practiced until the spring of 1874, when he went to Missouri and is now a resident of Oklahoma.

George W. Steele opened a law office here in the early part of 1861, and for five or six days practiced law or held himself in readiness to practice, and then in response to the first call for troops closed his office and entered the army and served in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment in the one-year service and then served in the One Hundred and First Regiment during its term of service and afterward spent some years in the regular army.

William H. Carroll and James B. Weir came to Hartford City in 1871. Each had been engaged in the law business for some time before coming here. Judge Carroll, after retiring from the bench went to Marion, Indiana, where he still resides.

Mr. Weir remained here some ten years and then went to the west where he spent several years, most if not all the time at Kan-

sas City, Missouri, and then returned and is again a resident of Blackford county.

John Noonan, after completing his term as county recorder in August, 1877, read law in the office of B. G. Shinn, with whom he afterwards became a partner for a short time. Mr. Noonan was deputy prosecuting attorney for Blackford county from October, 1879, until the fall of 1882, when he went to Colorado, where he has since resided and has served some years as county judge of Garfield county.

Thomas S. Briscoe, during his residence of twenty-two years in Hartford City immediately preceding his death (1871-1893), was engaged in the practice of law a portion of the time.

John Cantwell, recently deceased, was for many years a prominent probate and commercial lawyer, and an able and influential leader in the Republican party.

J. J. Mills, now of Arkansas, practiced law a short time at Hartford City. In the latter part of 1889 D. H. Fouts came to Hartford City and remained here in the practice about nine or ten years. A few years later his nephew, Charles M. Fouts, located in the same place and was in the law business a short time and then went to Metropolis, Illinois.

Thomas Slater, Joseph C. Maddox, Sr., and John E. Mason, all deceased, practiced law for a number of years, having their offices at Montpelier.

D. F. Kuffel, Geddes Rayhouser, Cary A. Taughinbaugh and Charles J. Ryan have also practiced in this county, having their offices at Montpelier.

Michael Frash, now retired from practice, and Orlo L. Cline, now in the practice at Marion, Indiana, were both for some years active members of the Blackford county bar.

Thomas M. Pierce came here from Randolph county about 1892, and practiced for a few years in partnership with John A. Remy, but his health failing, he returned to his former home.

The roll of Blackford county attorneys now consists of the following names: At Hartford City, Benjamin G. Shinn, Elisha Pierce, Sydney W. Cantwell, John A. Bonham, Enos Cole, Jay A. Hindman, Aaron M. Waltz, John A. Remy, Luther B. Simmons, Finley Geiger, Eugene M. Shinn, Charles W. Pierce, Enoch D. Moffett, Thomas A. Kegerreis, Henry S. Fargo, Arthur F. Kinsley, Maurice M. Powell and William H. Honey; at Montpelier there are John P. Boyd, Collins W. Kinman, Ashley G. Emshwiller, Joseph Burns, John Burns, George A. Mason and Joseph C. Maddox, Jr. Of the foregoing, Finley Geiger is county school superintendent, E. D. Moffett is postmaster at Hartford City and A. F. Kinsley is mayor of Hartford City, neither of them giving much attention to the practice of law.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The inhabitants of Blackford county have not been exempt from the common misfortunes of the human race and disease in its various forms, as well as numerous accidents, have made the services of the physician and surgeon indispensable. Wonderful advance has been made in the science of medicine and surgery and in the methods of combating the foes of health during the sixty years of the county's existence. The limited space at our command will only permit a brief reference to some of the practitioners of the healing art in this county.

David Long, who came from Virginia, was the first county agent and the first physician in Hartford City and in the county. After remaining here a few years he went to Michigan.

Dr. Nelson D. Clouser located here in August, 1842, and for many years had an extensive practice. He still resides in Hartford City, but on account of the infirmities of age is no longer in the practice. In respect of age and length of residence in the county he is the Nestor of the profession. In his long career in this vicinity he has traveled many thousands of miles on horseback and in his active years was an accomplished equestrian.

Henry Stewart practiced here many years, beginning at or before the time that Dr. Clouser came. He was one of the first associate judges of the circuit court. While continuing his practice he was also engaged in farming.

Dr. Reuben Z. Cassel came from Ohio to Hartford City at an early day and took

an active part in public affairs. After a few years he removed to the far west.

Hugh W. Baugh, a fellow student of Dr. Clouser, came from Hillsboro, Ohio, and was a practicing physician here for two or three years about midway between 1840 and 1850, and then went back to Ohio.

Dr. Ambrose W. Henley came from Ohio, and located in Wheeling, Delaware county, and began to practice about 1840, his work extending into Blackford county. He removed to LaPorte, Indiana, and while there suffered an accident by which one of his legs was broken and had to be amputated. From there he came to Hartford City and died about 1861.

Dr. Wilford Hess, a native of Indiana, practiced here three or four years and died of consumption about forty-five years ago.

Dr. Roland R. Sherwood, a Methodist local preacher, was a physician here a few years and then went to Camden, in Jay county, where he continued in the business several years.

John E. Moler, a graduate of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, and having a medical diploma from the University of Maryland, came to Hartford City in 1851 and practiced medicine a few years and was in the drug business some five years. He is still living here at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Hathaway, also from Ohio, came about 1848, and after a short time went to Muncie.

Moses S. Stahl studied medicine in the office of Dr. Clouser, completed a course

in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and then attended lectures and took a diploma at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and practiced for some years in Hartford City. He left here about 1870 on account of failing health and went to Texas. Since then he has resided for periods of greater or less length in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas and New Mexico, and is now, at the age of seventy-four years, in Oklahoma.

Dr. Jonas Good, also a graduate of Rush Medical College, and a native of this state, followed the medical profession here in partnership with Dr. Clouser during the period of the Civil war.

Dr. Marvel Mills, of the Botanic School of Medicine, practiced here for a number of years and died about the year 1866.

William H. Wheeler, now retired on account of physical disabilities, is a native of the state of New York and received his medical training in that state and Michigan. He was in Kansas from 1855 to 1859, and came to Indiana in the latter year. After stopping one year at Granville, Delaware county, he came to Hartford City in October, 1865, and has since resided here. While in business he was esteemed as a careful, prudent and conscientious practitioner.

Dr. John W. Sage, an eclectic physician, had a good practice here for many years. He died December 10, 1899. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, June, 1884; was a private soldier in the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment and was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga.

A number of other persons have practiced medicine for a time at Hartford City and then gone elsewhere, or have retired from the business, among whom might be mentioned Samuel Mason, now and for sev-

eral years past at Camden, Jay county; J. T. Alexander, who went to Indianapolis; John Spaulding, now also at Indianapolis; Drs. Van Dyke, Lomas and Coble and W. T. Gaines and C. L. Bell. Dr. William C. Ransom and John A. Ransom were both practicing physicians here for a number of years. Also Mrs. Kate Houseman, who left here recently.

Dr. Henry Kirby was a physician in Hartford City for a few years between 1850 and 1860, and then went to Granville, in Delaware county, and entered the military service as captain of Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and became assistant surgeon and then surgeon of that regiment. After the war he again practiced several years in Hartford City.

The first resident physician at Montpelier was William T. Shull, who located there in September, 1844, and for some six years was the only physician in that vicinity. In 1872 he engaged in the drug business and from that time he gradually retired from active practice. He died in 1890.

About 1850 Amander G. Cole came to Matamoros, a village three-fourths of a mile east of Montpelier, where he soon built up a successful practice and for at least one term held the office of justice of the peace. He removed from there about thirty-five years ago.

Calvin Q. Shull, a brother of William T., located in Montpelier in 1853, and after more than thirty years of practice has been for several years retired from the business.

A few years later Samuel M. Breese came and soon acquired an extensive practice and left there about 1870 and has since died.

William R. Hallowell, an eclectic, practiced there two or three years some thirty years ago or more.

William W. Wilt read medicine with Dr. J. A. Ransom at Dundee, and after attending a term of medical lectures practiced some eighteen months at that place and then located in Montpelier in 1873, and practiced until physically disabled and died a few years since. About 1877-1878 Joseph G. Lacey practiced a year or two in partnership with Dr. Wilt.

H. H. Bennett and J. C. Bennett, both deceased, practiced as physicians several years in Montpelier.

Dr. J. A. Morrison has practiced in Montpelier several years and is still in business, but now resides on his farm in Wells county.

W. C. Robeson, N. C. Dill, F. M. Frazier, J. R. Williams, L. E. White and Charles C. Elder have also practiced here for brief periods in recent years, but have gone to other localities.

The medical profession in Montpelier is now represented by Robert B. White, Leander E. Maddox, John Sellers, Charles B. Mulvey, Samuel A. Goodin, F. M. Reynolds, Marion A. Emshwiller, H. C. Hunt, J. A. Taylor, J. C. O'Day and Arthur W. Blossom.

There have been several physicians at Dundee, in Washington township. The first one of which the writer has been able to learn was Dr. Aikman, who came there about 1863 and remained a few years. When he left Dr. John A. Ransom came, and he in turn was succeeded by George W. Cassel for a few months, and then Dr. W. W. Wilt

practiced there a short time. Early in the '70s Hanford Edmondson, a retired Methodist minister, located at Dundee and practiced several years. Dr. John R. Harrold was for some time a partner with Dr. Edmondson. Within perhaps a decade past Dr. George Crum, Drs. Howe and Beck and Dr. Reed M. McVey have practiced for short periods at that place.

Those at present in business there are Drs. J. R. Harrold and M. D. Cronin.

Dr. Henry C. Davisson located at Trenton, in Jackson township, in 1860 and practiced there seventeen years and then came to Hartford City. James M. Anderson practiced at Trenton for some years. Dr. Lewis C. Landon is, and for several years has been the only physician at Trenton.

Dr. Sumpter, Dr. D. C. Caldwell and Dr. T. M. Hunt have practiced for short periods at Millgrove. John E. McFarland has been in business there for twenty-five years past, and is now the only physician at that place.

The corps of practicing physicians now in business at Hartford City comprises Peter Drayer, Charles R. Mason, Henry C. Davisson, Alfred Harden, William N. Cronin, Manford M. Clapper, Charles W. Corey, Samuel A. Hollis, Ella Hollis, Charles F. Sexauer, J. A. Chevigney and R. L. Truitt.

The profession of dental surgery is represented at Hartford City by T. W. Sharpe, W. H. Ervin and J. Milton Miller; at Montpelier by J. F. Covault and Del Wilt.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

We shall only be able to sketch briefly and imperfectly the churches and church organizations of Blackford county. A large number of religious denominations are represented by organizations or by members and professed adherents in Blackford county. The following churches are comprised in the list: Old School or Predestinarian Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Christian (Disciple), Christian (New Light), Church of God (Soul Sleeper), German Baptist (or Dunkard), Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Wesleyan, Orthodox Friend or Quaker, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Reformed Dunkard, Seventh Day Adventist, United Brethren (Liberal), United Brethren (Radical), Universalist, and it may be two or three others. The Christian Scientists and Spiritualists also have organizations.

As early as the time of the organization of the county the two Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal churches were here with ministers and organized membership. The early ministers of the Old School or Predestinarian Baptist church were Abraham Buckles and John Buckles, of Delaware county, both of whom preached at Hartford City, the latter for several years. Among the leading members at this place were Jacob Stahl and wife, Mrs. Abraham Stahl, Asher Van Cleve and wife, Adam Hart, Jacob Hart, Aaron McVicker, Jacob Covault, Abraham Hess, Abner Hess, Stillwell Truax and their wives and the brother and sisters of Mrs. Truax, named Karney. A church was also formed northwest of Hartford City, the membership

being in both Blackford and Grant counties, the society being known as the "Walnut Creek Anti-Mission Baptist Church." Among its active supporters were James Gillespie and Daniel Watson, both ministers, and Peter Bonham. John Baldrige and others from a distance also preached in this county, and William N. Buckles, a son of John, who resides near Mill Grove, has for a great many years exercised the functions of a minister in this denomination.

The first ministers of the Missionary Baptist church were Franklin G. Baldwin, one of the Vermont colonists that settled at Montpelier, and Rev. William Fisdale, an aged veteran who lived in Virginia or Kentucky and who traveled through the wilds of northeastern Indiana as a missionary. One of his stopping places was at the home of John Wells, north of the Salamonie, where he preached the gospel to the few early settlers in that neighborhood. Among the original communicants of the church at Montpelier were the families of Elder Baldwin, John Wells, William Ellsworth, Newton Putnam, John C. and Francis G. Spaulding and some others of the Spaulding family.

At Hartford City the early adherents of this church were David Johnson, Ira and John Casterline and their families and Mrs. Dr. Clouser. David Johnson was probably the leading spirit, and through his untiring efforts in season and out of season a frame church building was erected on East Washington street, about the year 1844, which was also used in later years as a school house. Rev. William Chaffee, an able and scholarly

minister of the denomination, located in Hartford City about 1850, and during the following fifteen years preached at several places in the surrounding country.

Among other ministers who preached in this county about the same time were Nathan C. Rice, Clayton B. Kendall, who married a daughter of Elder Baldwin, and John C. Skinner, who resided near Bloomfield in Jay county. There are now two organizations in this county, one at Montpelier and one near Pleasantdale school house in the south part of Harrison township.

It is probably not now known when or by whom the first Methodist sermon was preached in the territory comprised in Blackford county. But it is known that the Methodist itinerant, "the man on horseback," was always on the frontier line of civilization, ready to erect the standard of the cross in the rude cabin of the earliest settler.

Among the earliest pioneers in Licking township were John Ervin and Elijah Sims, both local preachers in the Methodist Episcopal church, and just across the line in Jay county, near where the city of Dunkirk now flourishes, was Isaiah Sutton, also a local preacher. Hartford City and Licking township were at first in the territory of the Marion mission. The preachers in charge from the fall of 1837 to 1841, each serving one year, were George W. Bowers, John H. Bruce, Daniel F. Stright and John H. Hull. In 1841 two men were appointed on the charge, viz: Hezekiah Smith and Brenton Webster. In 1842 John S. Donaldson and William Anderson were the appointees. The first regular preaching was at the house of William Payton and prayer-meetings were held at the house of John M. Marlay. The first members of the church here

were the families of Ervin, Sims, Payton and Marlay, already named, and those of James E. B. Rose, Sylvester R. Shelton, Francis H. Graham, Abraham Cassel and a few others. Soon after there were added the families of Simeon T. Marlay, Philip Smell and Silas Maddox. The first church building in Hartford City was erected by the Methodists in 1843, a hewed-log house on lot No. 2 in block No. 4. It was occupied for about five years and was superseded by a brick building on the west side of the public square, 35x40 feet in size. The bricks were made and the walls erected in 1847, and the house was finished and dedicated in the summer of 1848. At the conference session of 1843 Hartford circuit was formed and Francis M. Richmond appointed to the work, who remained two years. In 1873 Hartford City became a station with M. S. Metts as pastor. In June, 1879, the present church building was dedicated by Rev. Abijah Marine, with E. M. Baker as pastor. In 1896, under the pastorate of L. A. Beeks, the building was remodeled and enlarged and again dedicated by David H. Moore, D. D., now one of the bishops of the church. The present parsonage was built in 1886, during the pastoral term of H. J. Norris.

The early preachers at Montpelier and near there were G. W. Bowers, Seth Smith, Henry H. and Arthur Badley and George Guild. Among those who constituted the original membership were the families of Thomas Hulett, Josephus Streeter, Josiah Twibell, Michael Maddox and Lyman Simpson. A frame house of worship was built two or three years prior to 1860. The present commodious church was erected in 1895. Methodism now has in this county four societies in Licking township, three in Jack

son, two in Harrison and one in Washington. In membership and number and value of church buildings it is the leading denomination in the county.

In 1843 there were several persons in and around Hartford City of the Presbyterian faith, and they desired to enjoy the forms of worship and pulpit ministrations provided by that church. Accordingly a society was organized of the New School branch December 18, 1843, with Rev. Samuel N. Steel as pastor. The following persons became members: George Atkinson, Abigail Marlay, Jacob Brugh, Lydia Brugh, Elijah Spangler, Nancy Ann Spangler, William Taughinbaugh, Lydia Taughinbaugh, James Parker, Elenor Parker, Jacob Emshwiller, Sarah Dildine and George Folkenroth. To this number were added, in the following March and April, Mrs. Jane Moore, Mary Ann Emshwiller, William Rousseau and Miss Elizabeth Atkinson. In 1845 Thomas Spencer became the pastor and in 1848 he was succeeded by Asa Martin. Both of these gentlemen taught school here while serving this church. In March, 1852, Alfred Hawes was employed for four months, to spend one Sabbath in each month with this church. On May 2 of this year Philander Anderson was invited to become a stated supply for one year. On September 24, 1853, the name of the local church was changed to Blackford Presbyterian church. About this time the society seems to have experienced a season of depression and discouragement. On October 7, 1854, a petition was presented to the Muncie presbytery (Old School) asking for the organization of an Old School church here, as the New School minister (Anderson) had gone away and they were destitute of preaching. Revs. C. A. Manor and J. F. Boyd were

appointed to visit and investigate the condition of affairs here. At a meeting held April 3, 1855, it was resolved to seek admission to the Old School presbytery. The petition was signed by John Kirkpatrick, Jacob Brugh, Ralph Dildine, George Atkinson and John Templin. The ministerial services of Rev. J. F. Boyd were requested. The request was granted and the church received and enrolled as the Presbyterian church of Hartford. The following ministers have since served as pastors, the year being given in which their term of service began. 1857, R. McCullough; 1861, John A. Campbell; 1869, William Armstrong; 1873, William H. Honnell; 1877, W. W. Eastman; 1878, D. B. Rogers; 1883, P. S. Cook; 1884, John Q. McKeehan; 1890, A. J. Arrick; 1892, J. W. Fulton; 1897, Edwin Craven. About 1844 the first house of worship for this church was built here on a fractional lot on the east side of Mulberry street, midway between Washington and Water streets. Henry Ward Beecher once preached in this church. It was during his pastorate at Indianapolis and when he was on his way to attend the session of the presbytery or synod at Fort Wayne. He stopped over the Sabbath at Hartford City. Several persons still living here remember the occasion and heard the sermon. About 1868 a larger and better furnished frame church with a cupola and bell was erected on the southeast corner of High and Franklin streets, which was occupied for twenty-four years and then removed, in 1892, to make room for the present brick building, which was completed and dedicated in 1893. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Charles H. Payne, D. D., secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church.

There has been a Presbyterian society

in Montpelier for several years and a comfortable frame church was recently built there. Fred W. Willman was pastor for a short time after this church was built.

As early as 1847 the German Lutherans in and around Hartford City had pastors to visit them. Rev. Kleinegies, stationed at Greenville, Ohio, frequently walked the seventy miles from there to attend to the spiritual wants of the people of this neighborhood. He confirmed a class about the year 1850. Rev. P. T. Hoffman confirmed several young people in the old court house. The services were usually held at the Gochnauer and Wadle school houses and sometimes in the groves. Pastors Hursch, Sandhaus and Dechant served the people before the organization of the congregation. The latter confirmed a class in 1858 at the Gochnauer school house, and Rev. Hursch confirmed seventeen persons in the old Baptist church. In the winter of 1866 Rev. J. D. Nunemacher was recommended to the people by the president of the English district. He was called to organize and serve congregations at Hartford City, Warren and Montpelier. On March 30th and 31st he organized in the Wadle school house the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation of Hartford City. Although all the fifty-one members were German, they decided also to have English services. Rev. G. Baughman installed Rev. Nunemacher at Hartford City, July 10, 1866. The services were held in the Methodist church. Steps were at once taken for the erection of a church. The corner stone was laid March 29, 1867, and the church was dedicated in October by Pastor Nunemacher and Revs. Hinkel and Hursch. In 1868 the congregation united with the joint synod of Ohio. Rev. Nune-

macher continued till 1869 when he left, and S. C. Weisman was called and preached a few times. Student B. F. Schillinger, of Columbus, Ohio, served the congregation from September, 1870, till the spring of 1873. J. B. Schumann, student of Columbus, Ohio, served for two years. September 3, 1876, student Charles Mayer, of Columbus, Ohio, was called. He continued as pastor till July, 1880. During his pastorate an English Sunday school and parochial school were organized. Rev. W. J. Schroyer was installed December 12, 1880. He served seven years. February 6, 1888, Rev. Samuel Baechler was called from Goshen, Indiana. In him were united the energy of youth and the experience and wisdom of old age and he was much beloved by the people. He was suddenly called to his eternal rest, August 4, 1890, having become deathly sick while at the pulpit. William Lehman was then pastor from November, 1890, till the spring of 1893. In November, 1893, Rev. C. A. Schaefer accepted a call and has since been the efficient pastor of this church. In 1899 the present beautiful church was built and dedicated. The congregation has about fifty voting members and nearly two hundred confirmed members.

The Catholic church has had organizations and a considerable membership at Hartford City and Montpelier for many years. For a long time religious instruction and pastoral oversight was supplied by priests from Fort Wayne, Union City, Marion and other places. More than thirty years ago a frame church was built at Montpelier on the west side of Jefferson and the south side of Windsor streets. Several years later a frame church was built in Hartford City on the southeast corner of Water

and Spring streets, which met the wants of the congregation for a few years. With the advent of manufacturing establishments consequent on the discovery and utilization of natural gas the Catholic population was largely increased and this building became too small to accommodate the augmented membership. In 1897 the frame house was removed and the present beautiful and artistic edifice erected in its place. About the same time a new brick church was erected in Montpelier in the western part of the city. Rev. Charles Dhe, a resident of Hartford City, has the charge and pastoral care of both these churches.

The Christian church, sometimes called New Light, to distinguish it from the Christian or Disciples church, was among the first to begin work in Blackford county. Fifty years ago or more there was a society which had its meeting place at the house of Roderick Craig, about a half mile east of the village of Dundee. Mr. Craig and James McConkey were among the active supporters of the cause here. Among the ministers who served this church for years were Phineas Roberds, Moses McDaniel and Samuel C. Minnick. Some forty years ago there was an active society two miles south of Montpelier of which John Chandler and Seth S. Simonton and others were leading members. Revs. Thomas Aker, David Greer, James M. Gunckel and Seth S. Simonton were some of the preachers who ministered here. This body of Christians now has organizations and comfortable houses of worship at Montpelier and in the western part of Jackson township and a society in Washington township.

The Methodist Protestant church has had organizations in this county more than fifty

years. Rev. Lair Runyon, who was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, was among the first to join the Protestant branch in the vicinity of Hartford City. For many years societies were maintained at the Waugh school house, two miles west of Montpelier, at the Slater school house, in the south part of Hartford City and the Lillibridge school house in the south part of Washington township.

At the present time there are societies at Trenton and three and one-half miles west of Hartford City.

The Wesleyan Methodists have had a society in Hartford City for several years past and a creditable house of worship at the crossing of Cherry and Franklin streets. Revs. Spohn, Moon, Blake and Hopkins are among those who have preached for this church.

The United Brethren in Christ have been represented among the churches in Blackford county from an early date. The branch of the church known as Liberals have had flourishing societies for years at Bethel church on the west side and Pleasantdale church on the south side of Harrison township, at Millgrove, Hartford City and near the center of Washington township. Among the pastors of these churches have been William Gossett, A. C. Wilmore, G. L. Mattox, J. W. Utsler, M. Groenendyke, F. S. Minshall and M. F. Dawson.

The Radical branch of this church has a flourishing society at Fairview church, four miles north of Hartford City. The session of the annual conference was held there in 1899 with Bishops Halleck Floyd and Milton Wright both in attendance.

The ministers of the Christian or Dis

ciples church preached in the northern part of Blackford county as early as fifty years ago, among the first being Rev. G. McDuffie and Rev. Thompson, who preached at Matamoras over forty years ago. There has been for years past an organized society at Montpelier, with a frame church building on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Green streets. From fifteen to twenty-five years ago there were a number of residents of Hartford City who had been members of this church, and as there was no organization here they found homes temporarily in other churches. In 1887 Rev. B. F. Aspy held a series of meetings here and formed a society. For some time services were held in the Van Cleve opera house and the Briscoe Hall. In 1894-5 a commodious and well arranged brick church edifice was erected on the northeast corner of High and Grant streets. It was dedicated in the spring of 1895 by Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Indiana. The pastors since Rev. Aspy have been J. L. Weaver, E. C. Wells, C. M. Keene and A. F. Ayres.

The German Baptists or Dunkards have at least three societies in this county, one in Hartford City, with a church building on West Franklin street, one two miles west of Hartford City and one in the northeastern part of Washington township. The ministers resident in the county are I. J. Howard, Levi Winklebleck, Gabriel Kitterman and John Groves. Prior to 1860, Rev. George W. Studebaker preached frequently at the residence of John Blount, immediately north of Matamoras, and at the residence of Eli McConkey, three miles west of Montpelier, where he organized a church.

The Orthodox Friends have had a church organization for many years in the south-

eastern corner of Harrison township, with a good frame country church, and more recently they have formed a society and built a substantial church in Jackson township, about five miles southeasterly of Hartford City.

The Episcopal church has as yet no resident pastor in the county, but religious worship is conducted occasionally in Hartford City and Montpelier by ministers from the neighboring cities and these points are sometimes visited by the bishop of the diocese.

The Church of God, popularly known as Soul Sleepers, has a society and a good church building at Duudec. Some twenty-five years ago Rev. W. H. Hornaday, a minister of this order, located in Hartford City and he and other ministers preached here and at the Bailey school house and probably at other points in the county.

In August, 1883, Revs. Henderson and Godsmark, elders in the Seventh Day Adventist church, held a series of meetings in a tent on North Monroe street and lectured on Bible subjects, including The Prophecies, The Laws of God, The Nature of Man, The Destiny of the Wicked, The Home of the Saved, etc. The result was the formation of a church with over twenty members. They believe the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, to be the scriptural Sabbath and observe it accordingly. Shortly afterward a house of worship was built immediately south of the Wesleyan Methodist church on Cherry street. They have had no resident minister.

For more than half a century there has been occasional preaching in different parts of the county by Universalist ministers and it is probable that a society was formed at one time in Hartford City. While there are

several persons of the faith scattered over the county there is no organized society at present so far as the writer knows.

For the past two years the Christian

Scientists have held regular services in Hartford City.

The Spiritualists have had an organization in Hartford City for a number of years.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The school system and general school privileges of the county have steadily kept pace with the general advancement and growth of the county in all its interests. With few exceptions the pioneer settlers appreciated the value of education to their children. In the early years of the county the public revenues were inadequate for providing school houses and paying the wages of teachers. But somewhere in the village or in country neighborhoods a vacant cabin could be found, out of which some family had removed, and this was utilized for the purpose of a school. Glass was a luxury at that time and as a substitute a greased-paper window was improvised. On each side of the cabin a considerable length of one log was cut out and over the opening was fastened white paper, greased with tallow, lard, 'coon or 'possum oil, which augmented its durability, and through this medium the light was admitted and by it the cold was excluded.

The supply of light thus furnished would be considered quite insufficient in this year of grace, 1900, but the children of sixty years ago must have been endowed with better eyesight than those of to-day. Such a thing as a child wearing glasses was unknown and

unthought of then. In fact when adult persons began to wear spectacles they were considered to have reached the immediate vicinity of the grave, and that it had become necessary for them to employ artificial assistance to their natural vision so that they might not miss their way on the journey to the last resting place. The furnishings of the house and the text books of the scholars (there were no pupils then) were in keeping with the scant, rough and ready furnishings of the homes.

About the only text books that the average scholar could command, were a spelling book and a testament and two or three children were compelled to get their lessons from a single book. The outfit for exercises in penmanship were a sheet or two of foolscap paper, a small bottle of ink, made of a decoction of maple bark, and goose quill pen. The teacher had a pen knife and made the pens and then set the regulation copy, "Command you may your mind from play." A few of the ambitious and high-toned boys, who had dreams of future fame and occasional faint glimpses of the presidency, studied arithmetic, or rather "learned to cipher." The teacher as a general rule was presumed to be able to take the scholars

to the "single rule or three." There was no arithmetic class. Each one "shifted for himself."

The boys brought the arithmetics that their fathers used, and one had Talbott's arithmetic, another Slocomb's, another Daboll's and a fourth the Western Calculator. The schools were known as subscription schools, and the parents paid a certain amount per capita for a term of three months. It was "tough" on the man with a large family, and the majority had large families. Occasionally there would be a failure of the corn crop, the wheat crop or potato crop, but "young America" put in an appearance with unfailing regularity.

But with all the disadvantages of the situation those primitive schools did much valuable work, and quite a number of Blackford county youths, whose education was commenced in the log school house in the woods, in later years secured diplomas of graduation from the colleges and universities of the country.

In the matter of school house architecture there have been four distinct eras in Blackford county. The first was the period of the round-log cabin with the clapboard roof, with almost one entire end occupied by an outside fireplace constructed of punch-ions and earth and seats made of lim saplings split in two, hewed smooth on the flat side and holes bored through near the ends, into which were driven two wooden pins or legs at each end to support the seat at the proper height. One advantage enjoyed in those times was that the fuel was abundant, cheap and close at hand.

About 1850 the second era was inaugurated. The districts were now laid off two miles square, and the school house was built in the center of the district, of hewed logs,

the size being usually 20x24 feet, or twenty-two feet square, with shingle roof and warmed by a box stove. In fifteen or twenty years these buildings became old and dilapidated, and they were succeeded by frame buildings, and these in their turn have generally been supplanted by cozy, comfortable brick houses with seats and desks of the latest and most convenient styles.

The financial and statistical report for the year 1900 of the county superintendent shows that there are now in the county forty-seven brick and six frame school houses. The days of frame school structures are about ended, and it will be only the question of a few years till all school houses will be of brick.

We must find room to mention a few of the school teachers of this county. Eli Rigdon, one of the first commissioners of the county, was one of the first teachers in Licking township and is said to have been an efficient one. Aaron McVicker was another. At a very early day James Havens and Otho Selby taught in Hartford City, and shortly after schools were taught in the same village by Marthesia Cook, wife of John J. Cook, and Elizabeth Rousseau, then or soon after the wife of Robert Rousseau, and later by Rev. Thomas Spencer, Rev. Asa Martin, Rev. William Chaffee, Hortense R. Baldwin, Henry C. Baldwin and Moses S. Stahl, and in the township Elizabeth Hart taught a few terms and also Christopher Clapper, who died while a soldier in the Fifty-first Indiana Regiment, at Huntsville, Alabama, January 22, 1865, and William W. Cline taught several terms also in the county. At the present time Lewis Willman, John A. Slater, Aaron Slater, William Reed, Jennie Hoover, Ella Troute, Emma Sudwarth and C. E. Edwards are among the veterans in

the profession. If those who were active in the business twenty to forty years ago mention should be made of M. Frash, W. M. Stahl, J. W. Thornburg, W. C. Owings and T. A. Howell.

Elder Franklin G. Baldwin was one of the first justices of the peace in Blackford county, one of the first ministers of the gospel and was one of the pioneer school teachers in Harrison township. He taught the last two district schools attended by the writer and he can testify to his efficiency as an instructor. He was especially skilled in English grammar.

Gideon W. Shannon taught regularly for a great many years in the central part of the township. He was a cripple and unable to perform much labor in the way of farming. O. B. Boon, who was a well educated New Englander, taught a few terms of school between 1845 and 1850. H. C. Baldwin taught a number of terms in this township and Isaac F. Baldwin, a son of the elder. James M. Gardner, Thomas Slater, Charles Weaver, B. G. Shinn and Philena McGeath were among the teachers of forty years ago or more. In later years Dennis F. Shannon and his wife, Amanda Shannon. Milton H. McGeath, James A. Dodds, William H. Thornburg, Anna Hess and Charles A. Vanatta have done excellent educational work in the schools of Blackford county.

In Washington township Edward Hughes was one of the pioneer teachers and a very successful one. William McKee was an early teacher. For many years past he has been a prominent and influential minister in the United Brethren church. Edmund Lockett, William A. Bonham and Thomas Lillibridge were successful pedagogues in this township, and Reuben Storms and L. B. Pierce taught at least a few terms.

In later years David Cole, John M. Bonham, Enos Cole, Ira P. Nelson and Charles O. Fleming have served their day and generation with credit in this profession.

William G. Sutton, Edward M. Crumley and Robert H. Lanning were among the earliest teachers in Jackson township, as was also Cornelius Beal, a son of Associate Judge John Beal. For many years also Thomas Dean made himself quite useful in this calling. James Ransom, John A. Ransom, William N. Buckles and John K. Armstrong served the public in the capacity of school teacher for several years. At the present time J. W. Lanning, A. E. Buckles and C. W. Barr are veterans in the work.

From forty to fifty years ago the public revenues were barely sufficient to provide schools for about two and one-half months in the year, and a three-months term could only be had by the patrons supplementing the public money with private contributions. For several years also the schools were taught in advance of the distribution of the public funds and teachers had to wait three or four months for their wages, and as the amount of the fund was unknown, the township trustees had to guess at the number of days to be taught for the term. To remedy this inconvenience the public schools were omitted, in Harrison township at least, for one year, probably the school year of 1857-8, and thereafter the money was on hand to pay the teachers when the work was done, and the length of the school year could be determined as soon as all the teachers were employed.

In the first two or three years of the county's existence there were probably less than ten schools and school teachers and perhaps not a single school building in the county and the aggregate amount paid to teachers

could not have exceeded three hundred dollars per annum. Fifty years ago the wages paid in the country districts were ten to twelve dollars per month, and if the teacher resided out of the district he boarded around among the scholars, spending one week with one family and the next with another until the circuit was completed. It was also considered the teacher's duty to make the fires and sweep the house, and not infrequently he cut a considerable amount of the wood for the fires. The big boys, however, cut most of the wood, and were incited to put in their best lies as they were under the observation of the big girls, and they were desirous of displaying their strength and skill to the best advantage.

As giving some idea of the remarkable progress made in educational facilities we close by noting a few of the statistical facts set out in the annual report of the county

superintendent for the year 1899 and 1900. The length of the school year in the several corporations was as follows: Harrison township, 157 days; Jackson, 145; Licking, 137; Washington, 125; Hartford City, 170; Montpelier, 180. The number of teachers employed in the entire county was 96, 55 males and 41 females. In the city schools of Hartford City and Montpelier there were 12 male teachers and 35 female teachers employed, and in the country schools 43 male teachers and 6 females were employed. The aggregate amount paid all the teachers per day was \$218.39. The aggregate amount paid all the teachers for the year was \$34,452.02. The average amount of wages of each teacher per day was \$2.27.

The enumeration of May 1, 1900, shows that there are 2,665 male and 2,435 female school children in the county, making a total of 5,100.

THE PRESS OF BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The first newspaper printed in this county was published in the early part of the year 1852, and was named the Hartford City Times, of which Dr. John E. Moler was proprietor, editor and publisher. This paper was fourteen by twenty inches in size, and nearly all the material used, including nearly all the large type, wood cuts, etc., was manufactured out of wood by the editor. The paper was printed on a wooden press and a common wooden bench screw was used for a lever. The paper was principally used as an advertising medium by the Doctor in his profession; it was also used for the same purpose by the merchants of Hartford City. The delinquent tax list and all matters per-

taining to the county received publication and were quite extensively circulated. A thousand or twelve hundred copies of an eight-page pamphlet could be readily printed in a day, which, considering all the circumstances in the pioneer life of Blackford county, speaks well of the energy and enterprise of Dr. John E. Moler.

The second paper, the Blackford County News, was published by E. B. Channess, in the latter part of the year 1852. In 1854 Mr. A. D. Hook, a merchant of Hartford City, purchased the paper and was in turn succeeded by a Mr. Bromagem. In the year 1857 J. D. Chipman became proprietor of the News, but he, owing to some local diffi-

culty, only published the paper for a short time. William and Samuel McCormack, in the year 1858, established the Blackford County Democrat, which was discontinued in the year 1861. James W. Ruckman, in the year 1861, established the Hartford City Union; in the year 1864 the paper was purchased by John M. Ruckman, who continued the publication of the same until 1871, when the Union was sold by Mr. Ruckman and the paper discontinued. Charles F. Jackson, in the year 1869, started the Hartford City Democrat, which was purchased by John M. Ruckman in December, 1872, and changed to the Hartford City News. In the year 1873 Richard G. Steele and James E. Williamson established the Hartford City Courier, which was soon after sold to parties in Fort Wayne and the paper removed.

In 1877 the Hartford City Telegram was established, with Charles U. Timmonds an editor. A few years later Benjamin A. Van Winkle became proprietor and editor, and he in turn was succeeded by Thomas S. and Samuel M. Briscoe. Several years since Edward E. Cox came here from Peru,

Indiana, and purchased the Telegram and has since conducted it. A few years since he established a daily paper called the Evening News. Mr. Cox has fitted up and furnished a very substantial and well equipped newspaper and job printing office. The Telegram is the recognized organ of the Democratic party in this county.

About fifteen years ago the Hartford City Times was launched on the sea of journalism by Messrs Huffman and Geisler. In a short time Enoch D. Moffett, the present postmaster, became the editor and proprietor. A few years since Mr. A. W. Tracy purchased the establishment from Mr. Moffett, and has since been publishing a daily and weekly edition of this paper, which advocates the principles of the Republican party. The office will soon be removed into commodious quarters in the Campbell & Ervin building, now being erected.

Several newspapers have been published from time to time in Montpelier. L. G. Knight now publishes a very respectable paper there called the Montpelier Herald.

SOLDIERS OF BLACKFORD COUNTY.

Among the early settlers of this county there were at least three who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, who spent the evening of their long lives in our forest wilds, and whose dust reposes in the soil of Blackford county. Their names are David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Miles and John Saxon. Another, John Twibell, was a soldier in the same war, but served in the British army,

being a native of Ireland and coming over with the army to which he belonged, but before the war closed he concluded to cast his lot with the American people and deserted to our army, and died in this county seventy years after the close of the war. He became the ancestor of an honorable family in this country.

Of those who were soldiers in the war of

1812 the writer has learned of seventeen and takes pleasure in recording their names. They are as follows: Andrew R. Blount, Peter Kemmer, Philip Smell, Peter Smell, Patrick Carmichael, Henry Clapper, Joseph Hinkle, Samuel Brown, John Ferrin, Abraham Thompson, Thomas Markin, George Leffler, Abel Baldwin, John D. Waugh, William Hadden, John Heminger and Joseph Neal.

In the Mexican war some five or six residents of this county enlisted and saw service; of these were Lieutenant Joseph W. Holliday, John S. Reed, Daniel Thomas, Mr. Lanning and Mr. Pierce.

In the war of the Rebellion the sons of Blackford county responded with alacrity and patriotic ardor and rendered valiant service in a large number of regiments. Until 1867 the nearest railroad to this county was the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine, Muncie being the nearest station, so that our people were somewhat isolated so far as the conveniences of travel and commerce were concerned. It is probable, therefore, that no Blackford county boys were in any of the six regiments of three-months men mustered in April, 1861, but in the Twelfth Regiment for the one-year service, mustered in a few days after the three-months regiments were mustered, there was a squad of about fifteen men from this county. In the fall of 1864 some eight others were assigned to this regiment, which was re-organized for the three-years service. A few were in the Eighth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, five were in the Twenty-Third and two in the Thirty-Second as recruits. There were a larger number of Blackford county men in the Thirty-Fourth Regiment than any other, Company I being raised in this county, and ninety-four of its number being residents of this county. There were also twelve in Com-

pany B. There were at least two in the Thirty-Fifth, two in the Thirty-Sixth, three in the Fortieth and three in the Forty-first. There were eight in the Fifty-first, about twelve in the Fifty-third, and six in the Fifty-fourth. There was one in the Sixty-Ninth and thirteen in the Seventy-Fifth. In the Eighty-fourth Regiment there were forty-one, most of them in Company K, and a few in Companies A, B, C, D and L. This county also furnished eight to the Eighty-Ninth, one to the One Hundredth, seven to the One Hundred and Eighteenth, five to the One Hundred and Nineteenth or Seventh Cavalry, and one to the One Hundred and Twenty-First Regiment or Ninth Cavalry. There were forty-six from Blackford county in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, two in the One Hundred and Thirty-First, ten in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, five in the One Hundred and Forty-second, and twenty-one in the One Hundred and Fifty-third. There was one in the Thirteenth and two in the Twenty-fourth Battery and seven in the First Cavalry.

It is perhaps entirely safe to say that Blackford county furnished three hundred and fifty soldiers to the Union armies during the Civil war. A few were drafted but the great proportion of them were volunteers.

That the spirit of patriotism is not declining was abundantly shown in the Spanish-American war in 1898 when some twenty-five of the boys of Blackford county enlisted and rendered a term of service in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaign, and a few of them are still in the army in the Philippine Islands.

One or two incidents which occurred during the Civil war deserve mention in this connection. One is the draft riot of 1862 which gave Blackford county unenviable no-

tority for a few years. In 1862 there was a deficit in the quota of soldiers required of Blackford county, and a draft was resorted to by the military authorities. The necessity for this course was deplored by the supporters of the government, but many unpleasant and undesirable things occur in the progress of a great war. In this county, as in numerous other localities throughout the northern states, there was an element which, if it did not actually sympathize with the rebellion and desire its success, was not in sympathy with the policy of the government in enlisting soldiers, organizing armies and waging war for the maintenance of the union, the integrity of the nation and the supremacy of the government. There were in this county a few men who seemed to be unaware of the fact that the United States was superior in power and authority to Blackford county, and they took it upon themselves to suppress the draft.

The provost-marshal had enrolled the militia by townships according to the law. The day for the draft was early in October. The opponents of the measure were in the county seat that day in large numbers and it was evident that trouble was brewing. The draft was to take place in the court house in the afternoon. Isaac Goodin was the provost-marshal and William Frash was one of the draft commissioners. Jesse Williams was on hand with a number of supporters. As a specimen of the remarks indulged was the following by one of the crowd: "It won't do to let this draft be made by the d--d abolitionists; they will draft nobody but Democrats." The draft box was in place, but the drawing had not been attempted when Williams remarked, "I am going to see what is in that cheese box," and wrenching the box from its place he dashed it on the floor and

proceeded to pound it into kindling wood. He then went out at the south door of the court house and some of his friends said to him, "Where is the enrollment sheet; we must have that." Williams then went back and snatched the enrollment sheet and came out tearing it in pieces, while several of his confederates took a part in tearing up pieces of the paper. Of course the draft did not occur that day. Marshal Goodin dispatched a messenger to Indianapolis at once and the next day a detachment of soldiers of the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment put in an appearance and remained several days, during which time the draft was made without the shadow of disturbance. Williams fled from the county and did not return until after the war was over. Several persons were arrested, taken to Indianapolis and held in custody for a few days, and after an investigation were discharged. Thus ended an episode the sole result of which was to bring discredit and odium on the community in which it occurred.

Another incident was the murder of the soldier, Whittaker, which took place early in the fall of 1864. The element before alluded to as being conspicuously out of harmony with the government was quite strong and aggressive in the vicinity of Trenton and the northeastern part of Jackson township. A few residents of that locality who had been in the army either as volunteers or drafted men were then deserters from the service and supposed to be hiding somewhere in that neighborhood. An officer from the army was sent here to arrest and return them to their commands. He went to Montpelier and took a squad of six or eight from the state militia Company, commonly known as "home guards," and proceeded to look up the men who were wanted as deserters. They left

Montpelier in the evening with a wagon and team and in the course of the night captured two or three of the men they were after, while one or two avoided capture by swift running. The militia proceeded with the prisoners to Hartford City with due diligence in the morning, deeming it advisable to get out of the enemy's country as soon as possible. Their presence in that neighborhood became known soon after their arrival and a large number of men assembled in Trenton during the night, and it was determined to attempt the rescue of the captured deserters. Early in the morning a crowd of probably fifteen, armed with rifles, started out on their mission. It is said they were instructed by the leading spirits in the movement to "shoot every d—d home guard they might find." Fortunately for all concerned they were a little too late to intercept the militiamen, and learned that they were too far on their way toward Hartford City to be overtaken. They halted a short time on the road, disappointed and chagrined over their failure. There was a field on one side of the road and on the other side the unenclosed forest extended toward the cranberry marsh. At this juncture Whittaker, a returned Union soldier, came along the road wearing his army uniform. He resided in Jay county, was a married man and had recently been discharged or was at home on furlough. He was a very quiet and inoffensive man and probably had no personal enemies. He had been at Trenton and was going away. He passed the squad of men who were in the road or at the roadside and was proceeding quietly on his way. Some of the crowd suggested that they shoot the Lincoln hireling, or it may have been a more opprobrious epithet that was employed. One of the crowd, Noah Foreman, rested his

gun on the fence and fired. The well-aimed ball took effect in Whittaker's back and he fell forward on his face and expired. The crowd now broke and ran; Foreman called to them saying, "You have got me into this trouble, and you must now help me out. It won't do to leave the body here in the road." Three of them returned, one of the number being Ozias France, and the four carried the body out into the forest and covered it up in the side of a ditch leading to the marsh. Being suspicious that France might not be reliable, the other three returned during the following night and removed the body to another place and buried it. The body was discovered some eleven or twelve years later by Joseph Hudson while constructing a ditch on his land.

Foreman fled from the country and never returned and although an indictment was returned against him many years ago for the murder of Whittaker he has never been arrested. In 1865 France became the principal witness for the state in a preliminary investigation at Montpelier before Thomas Slater, justice of the peace, in which some parties were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the crime, but the evidence was considered insufficient to bind them over to court.

In closing this sketch it is just and right that mention should be made of the noble hearted and patriotic women of Hartford City and Montpelier and the neighborhood surrounding those places who labored with faithfulness and zeal during the four years of the Civil war to provide such comforts as they were able to furnish for the soldiers in the field. They took great pleasure in making up and collecting and sending forward to the suffering soldiers in camp, on the march, on the battle field and in the hospital

such necessary supplies, comforts and delicacies as would be most useful and best appreciated by them. They share equally the

honors with their sons, brothers and husbands who did so well their patriotic duty at the front.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

A large majority of the pioneers of Blackford county were Democrats. In local matters, however, political lines were not always closely drawn, and men were frequently candidates for office without the formality of a nomination by a convention. In fact, as a general rule the Democrats, during the first fifteen or twenty years of the county's existence, could have two or three candidates for the same office and be reasonably sure of the election of one of them.

John J. Cook, a Whig, was elected clerk of the circuit court on his personal popularity it is presumed, and in 1851 Joseph W. Holliday, who was a Whig and a soldier of the Mexican war, was elected to the legislature. In 1852 Josiah Twibell and George S. Howell, both Democrats, were candidates for representative, and John C. Baldwin, of Montpelier, ran as a Whig and came out-third in the race. Howell was elected by a very small plurality. In 1854 Josiah Twibell and James Rhine, both life-long Democrats up to that time, were candidates for representative as Anti-Nebraska, or Anti-Slavery Extension Democrats, while Joseph P. Van Cleve, an old-time Whig, ran as an independent candidate, ignoring the issues growing out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. William T. Shull was the regular Democratic candidate and was easily elected.

In 1856 partisan lines were closely drawn between the Democrats and Republicans. For representative the Democrats nominated Andrew J. Neff, and the Republicans nominated James Rhine. Neff was elected by a good majority. Harrison township went Republican by eighty majority, while the other three townships were heavily Democratic. The Republicans were not entirely scooped, however, as their candidates, William H. Campbell for treasurer, and Isaac Goodin for sheriff, were both elected and were each re-elected in 1858. Their personal popularity carried them through.

In 1865 there was an exciting contest for county auditor. The Democratic candidate was Henry D. Wirtz. He had been a resident of the county but a short time; had been a lieutenant in the rebel army and was captured and paroled, and not wishing to return to the army he came to Hartford City. The Republicans nominated Ezra M. Stahl, who had just returned from an honorable term of service as a soldier in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment. Mr. Stahl received a slender majority, but his election was contested and was tried before the board of commissioners, and then on appeal in the circuit court, and the office was awarded to Mr. Stahl. Except in this case the Democrats were uniformly successful in the con-

test for county offices from 1860 to 1872. The latter year was an off-year for the Democrats.

The nomination of Greeley for president was very unsatisfactory to large numbers of them, and they manifested their disappointment by sulking in their tents. Both parties placed county tickets in nomination. In the spring an election had been held on the question of aiding by taxation a proposed railroad through the county east and west. The proposal to tax had been carried in Licking township by a small majority, but the feeling against it in the county outside of Hartford City was very bitter, and it crystallized in an independent political movement and a county convention was called and a ticket nominated. The Republicans knowing that they had no show of success withdrew their ticket and gave their support generally to the independent ticket, which became known as the Dolly Varden ticket, and which was elected with the exception of the candidate for clerk.

In 1874 the Independent or Greenback party was in the field with state, district and local tickets. The Republicans supported the county ticket of the new party and it was successful.

In 1876 the Republicans and Greenbackers again fused, but only succeeded in electing the treasurer. The Democrats now held the ascendancy for ten years. Afted 1878 the Republicans made steady gains until, in 1886, they elected the auditor, treasurer and one commissioner.

In 1894 the Republicans had the best of it, electing the auditor, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor and two commissioners. In 1896 they elected only the clerk. In 1898 the Democrats again made a clean sweep.

In the various political campaigns the

people of this county have been favored with visits from a number of the ablest orators of the state and nation. On the Democratic side there have been Governors Wright, Hendricks and Gray and Senators Voorhees and Turpie, General Manson, W. D. Bynum, Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and William J. Bryan in October, 1900.

The Republicans have had Governors Lane, Morton, Porter, Chase and Mount; General Harrison, Senators Pratt and Fairbanks, John M. Butler, John L. Griffiths, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; General Raum, of Illinois; Generals Gibson and Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Generals Sickle, Howard and Alger.

We close this chapter with a list of Blackford county officials.

The following have represented the county in the senate branch of the state legislature: 1839-41, John Foster; 1841-43, Michael Aker, of Randolph; 1843-46, I. P. Wood, Randolph; 1846-49, Dixon Milligan, Jay; 1849-52, Jacob Brugh, Blackford; 1852-56, Isaac Vandevanter, Grant; 1856-64, Walter March, Delaware; 1864-68, William A. Bonham, Blackford; 1868-70, Robert Huey, Jay; 1870-74, Ashbury Steele, Grant; 1874-78, Isaac Underwood, Jay; 1878-82, Thomas S. Briscoe, Blackford; 1882-86, John M. Smith, Jay; 1886-90, Silas W. Hale, Adams; 1890-94, Henry B. Smith, Blackford; 1894-98, J. J. M. LaFollette, Jay; 1898, George A. Osborne, Grant.

Those who have represented the county in the house of representatives of the legislature are: 1839, Lewis W. Purviance; 1840, Morrison Rulon, Jay; 1841, Elias Murray, Huntington; 1842, William Prilliman, Wells; 1843, Peter Kenmer, Blackford; 1844, Jared Darrow, Huntington; 1845,

Robert B. Turner, Wells; 1846, William F. Jones, Blackford; 1847, Morrison Rulon, Jay; 1848, George S. Howell, Blackford; 1849, Robert Huey, Jay; 1850, William T. Shull; 1851, Joseph W. Holliday; 1852, George S. Howell; 1854, William T. Shull; 1856, Andrew J. Neff; 1858, William T. Shull, all of Blackford; 1860, Theodore Horton, Wells; 1862, George S. Howell, Blackford; 1864, Newton Burwell, Wells; 1866, William T. Shull, Blackford; 1868, Samuel A. Shoaff, Jay; 1870, William Taughinbaugh; 1872, Abram Wilson; 1874, William Twibell, all of Blackford; 1876, Aaron C. Swayzee, Grant; 1878, James T. Arnold, Blackford; 1880, Benjamin F. Cummins, Wells; 1882-84, Henry B. Smith, Blackford; 1886-88, Elisha Pierce, Blackford; 1890, John Branstetter, Jay; 1892, William H. Harkins, Jay; 1894-96, John P. McGeath, Blackford; 1898, John A. Bonham, Blackford.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In giving a list of the commissioners, as there are always three members of the board, the three lines have been taken and followed down separately in the order of succession.

First line: Eli Rigdon, 39-42; William W. Campbell, 42-43; George S. Howell, 43-44; John Moore, 44-48; Samuel H. Palmer, 48-51; Eli Rigdon, 51-52, nine months; Kenzie D. Ross, 52-52, six months; Thomas Hess, 52-53, six months; John Moore, 53-56, three years, six months; William McDirmit, 56-58, fifteen months; Edward M. Crumley, 58-59, twenty-one months; George West, 59-62; John Beath, 62-68; Daniel Landon, 68-71; Thomas Dean, 71-77; William N. Buckles, 77-80; Henry Shroyer, 80-86; Zadok Williams, 86-89; James G. Baird,

89-91; Isaac L. Hughes, 91-95; Zadok Williams, 95-98; David H. Culberson, 98.

Second line: Jacob Shroyer, May to September, 39; George H. Houser, to November, 1840; Joseph P. Van Cleve, to June, 1841; John Stewart, 41-41, three months; Henry Stewart, 41-42; Samuel Gochmauer, 42-43; George H. Houser, 43-46; Samuel Gochmauer, 46-49; Barnett Dewitt, 49-51; Lewis H. McGeath, 51-55; Barnhart W. Bugh, 55-58; Peter Bonham, 58-60, fifteen months; Barnhart W. Bugh, 60-60, nine months; Peter McKee, 60-61; Asher VanCleve, 61-64; Daniel Watson, 64-67; Frederick Seelig, 67-70; Harrison Moon, 73; Andrew B. Williams, 73-76; Harrison Moon, 76-79; William Schmidt, 79-82; Larkin McIntire, 82-85; Oliver Woodard, 85-88; Adam W. Miles, 88-94; Thomas J. Baker, 94-97; Joseph H. Weller, 97-1900.

Third line: Josephus Streeter, 39-41; Josiah Twibell, 41-47; Leonard Clouse, 47-50; James Rhine, 50-54; Peter V. Hammer, 54-59; Thomas Twibell, 59-60; Theophilus Morris, 60-63; Sealy Havens, 63-70; James I. McGrew, 70-73; Isaac M. Ricketts, 73-76; Uriah Dick, 76-79; Isaac M. Ricketts, 79-82; Thomas C. Neal, 82-85; James W. Pittenger, 85-88, two and one-half years; Thomas C. Neal, 88, six months; John W. Clore, 88-91; Thomas T. McGeath, 91-99; Philip L. Schmidt, 99.

In the foregoing lists the last two figures of the years denoting time of service have been given, as also in the following lists:

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Jacob Bugh, 39-46; John J. Cook, 46-51; Wellington Stewart, 51-57; Abraham Stahl, 57-61; Randolph C. Anderson, 61-65; H. C. Davisson, by appointment a few months at the latter part of Anderson's term; Ezra

M. Stahl, 65-70; Bazel B. Ransom, 70-74; Jacob M. Reasoner, 74-78; John P. A. Leonard, 78-86; William S. Branum, 86-90; James T. Trant, 90-94; Joseph A. Painter, 94-98; Benjamin F. Wampler, 98.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Jacob Brugh, John J. Cook and Wellington Stewart, to 1853; William Taughinbaugh, 53-61; Moses S. Stahl, 61-65; William Taughinbaugh, 65-69; R. G. Steele, with James B. Weir, by appointment latter part of last term, 69-77; Henry B. Smith, 77-81; Isaiah Cortright, 1881-89; David C. Caldwell, 89-97; William A. Curry, 97.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Jacob Brugh, 39-46; William Taughinbaugh, 46-61; Joshua A. Troxel, 61-65; John Hedge, 65-73; John Noonan, 73-77; Isaiah Cortright, 77-81; Peter Timmons, 81-85; Jeremiah P. Cronin, 85-89; John M. Bonham, 89-93; David J. Hummer, 93-97; Charles O. Flenning, 97.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Ervin, 39, four months; Jacob Emshwiller, 39-49; Abraham Stahl, 49-57; William H. Campbell, 57-61; William Taughinbaugh, 61-65; Andrew J. Brickley, from March, 65, until his death two or three months later; Bazel B. Ransom, 65-70; George S. Howell, 70-72; Abraham Stahl, 72-74; Joseph Futrell, 74-78; Eli Hughes, 78-82; John R. Huffman, 82-86; Joshua T. Kelley, 86-88; John P. McGeath, 88-92; William B. Fortner, 92-94; John G. Wood, 94-96; James P. Rawlings, 96-1900.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Nicholas Friend, 1839; Frederick Beall, 39-41; John M. Williams, 41-43; Abraham Stahl, 43-47; Jacob Brugh, 47-49; Jose K. Hobson, 49-53; David M. Mercer, 53-57; Isaac Godwin, 57-61; Andrew J. Brickley, 61-65; Henry M. Miller, 65-67; Samuel L. Gadbury, 67-71; Charles S. Leonard, 71-73; Charles A. Rhine, 73-77; John Saxon, 77-81; Samuel L. Gadbury, 81-85; Isaac W. Wingate, 85-89; Aaron Groves, 89-93; Ezra C. Covault, 93-95 and 97-99; Jesse Bugh, 95-97; David H. Hollingshead, 99.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The surveyors of the county have been John J. Cook, Abraham Cassel, Edward P. Baldwin, Jonas Perrill, James H. McEl-downey, Smith Casterline, George T. Fulton and William Harley. Some of these, especially Cassel, Perrill and Harley, the present incumbent, have held several terms.

POSTMASTERS.

The postmasters at Hartford City for the last half century have been John S. Reed, James Lyon, Isaac Goodin, Sylvester R. Shelton, John M. Ruckman, Charles U. Timmonds, Alexander Gable, James B. Chapman and Enoch D. Moffett.

At Montpelier they have been John C. Baldwin, George J. Bruce, Oscar B. Boon, William Johnson, James L. Shinn, Elnathan K. Corey, Daniel T. Showalter, who died early in his term and was succeeded by his wife who completed the term, Henry C. Brannum, Nun McCullick and Lucullus G. Knight.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

John Blount was probably the pioneer of Harrison township, locating on the south bank of the Salamonie, in 1833. His first wife, Rachel, died in 1855 at the age of fifty-six, and he then married the Widow Jarrett, a daughter of John Twibell, and about 1872 removed to Kansas. His brother, Andrew R., came in 1836 and lived southeast of Montpelier. Two other brothers, Joseph and Thomas, came near the same time and afterwards went to Wells county. John Twibell came from Virginia in the spring of 1836 with his wife Elizabeth, and his sons David and Josiah. He was born in Ireland March 14, 1760, and served in the British army in the Revolutionary war, but toward the close of the war deserted to the Americans and remained in this country. David and Josiah located on the north side of the Salamonie, north of Montpelier, their sister Martha McCulloch, locating farther down the river in Wells county. A younger brother, Thomas, married a daughter of John Blount, and lived many years two and one-half miles southeast of Montpelier. Rachel McGeath, another daughter of John, was the wife of Lewis H. McGeath. They resided two miles west of Montpelier. John Twibell died July 21, 1853; he was blind for a few years prior to his death. His wife died four years earlier at the age of seventy-eight years. David Twibell died August 13, 1855, being nearly sixty-three years of age, Margaret, his widow, died in 1864. Josiah Twibell was an active and enterprising man in public affairs. He was one of the early commissioners of the county, was a candi-

date for the legislature in 1852 and 1854, and was the first captain of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He died January 27, 1874, aged sixty-seven years and five months. In 1836 and 1837 a considerable number of emigrants came from Vermont and settled in and around the territory now included in the city of Montpelier. Abel Baldwin was the leading spirit among them. He was born in the town of Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont in 1790. His father's name was Abel and his grandfather's name was Isaac. His maternal grandfather, Captain John Coffeen, was the first white settler in the town of Cavendish. Mr. Baldwin acquired a good education and was a successful school teacher. He was in the army in the war of 1812. With his family he left Vermont in October, 1836, and came through the state of New York, and by water to Detroit and on to this county by way of White Pigeon and Goshen; his brother, Franklin G. Baldwin, and Josephus Streeter and David Pierce started from Vermont in September and came through in wagons. With them came Newton and Kendall Putnam and their father, who settled across the line in Wells county. Nearly all these families were related in some way to the Baldwins. The following year the Spauldings came also from Vermont. Judge Isaac Spaulding was a fine scholar and an excellent citizen; he was a half brother to Jesse Spaulding, the father of the other Spauldings who came, who were John C., Franklin B., Francis G., Salome, Stephen S., and Freeman H. and their widowed

mother, Sarah Spaulding. Abel Baldwin laid out and platted the town of Montpelier, September 5, 1837. It contained sixteen blocks and a total of one hundred and fifty-four lots. The lines of the original plat do not run north and south, east and west; the north and south lines run north eighteen degrees east, and the east and west lines run south seventy-two degrees east. Abel Baldwin died August 16, 1839. His widow, Rhoda S., afterwards married Judge Spaulding, who lived but a year or two after their marriage. Of the children the oldest child, Marthesia, became the wife of John J. Cook, one of the early county officers; Rhoda S., married Amos Perry, who came from Vermont; John Baldwin was postmaster at Montpelier during the Whig administrations of Taylor and Fillmore and died recently in Nebraska; Charles P. went to Howard county; Edward P., one of the early county surveyors, died while a young man; Henry C. received a fine education from his step-father, Judge Spaulding, and is now a resident of Kansas, and the only member of the family living. The younger children were Hortense R. and Zada L. John D. Waugh came from Vermont and located two miles west of Montpelier, in June, 1837, bringing with him his son, James, and daughter, Eliza Ann; in the summer of 1838 he was taken sick with intermittent fever and died July 3. His family was then on their way here and arrived in August. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was born in New Hampshire in 1770. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and lost his life in the battle of Bunker Hill. Oscar B. Boon, with his mother and sister, came from Vermont in 1845; the mother was a native of Massachusetts and a sister of the Widow Spaulding previously mentioned. Thomas Hulett was also from

Vermont, and was here before the county was formed; he was a Methodist class-leader, and an ardent Whig. Other Vermonters among the early settlers were Thomas H. Edson, Nathan C. Rice, Samuel Brown, a soldier of 1812, John S. Bliss, Thomas Eaton, Ira Rice and Abel Byam. William Ellsworth, a New Yorker, and his wife, Betsy (Platt), came to Abel Baldwin's in Montpelier, in September, 1837, and built the second house in that village. In March or April, 1839, they moved to their land, three and one-half miles east of Montpelier, which was thenceforth their home. William died in February, 1893, lacking a month of being eighty years old. Mrs. Ellsworth is still living on the old homestead at the age of eighty years. Lyman Simpson, a Massachusetts man, was among the first in the vicinity of Montpelier. His wife having died he married Clarissa Putnam, a sister of Abel Baldwin and widow of Kendall Putnam, who died in 1838. Simpson built the water power, grist and saw-mill, a mile east of Montpelier, one of the largest mills of the kind in this part of the state. He was afterwards a merchant and hotel keeper, and later a justice of the peace in Montpelier. In the spring of 1839 Michael Maddox settled on the tract of land north of the river about two miles east of Montpelier; his son Joseph C., then recently married, had preceded him a few years. Michael died September 10, 1845, seventy-two years of age; his son-in-law, Charles Mays, came about the same time and his son Silas located in Hartford City soon after. Of his other sons, Wesley H. is in Wells county; William McK. and Wilson went to Nebraska, and James J. died recently in Hartford City. Henry Householder and Daniel Wood were for a time near neighbors of Michael Maddox. Mr. Householder

died in the fall of 1842. About a mile further east John Wells located in May, 1839, coming from Guernsey county, Ohio, but being a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1800. He was a tanner and carried on that business extensively while clearing up and cultivating his farm. His wife, Sarah, was a sister of Michael Teterich, who lived some four miles south of them. James McF. Wells is the oldest child of the family, and, at the age of seventy-four years, is still living on a part of the land once owned by his father. The oldest daughter, Martha, married William Clevenger, another pioneer in that neighborhood. Just north of John Wells was Elihu Hillis, and a mile farther north, in the northeast corner of the county, Hyman and Darius Shinn located in the fall of 1841. Across the river south of the Maddox farm, William Crossan settled about the time that Maddox and Wells came. He was from Pennsylvania, and died in 1856 at the age of sixty years. Joshua B. Cass and John B. Gouldsberry were among the first in this township, as were also David Fox, Joseph Penrod, Thomas Simonton, John Ferrin, Emanuel Hirst, Robert Duffee, Samüel Wilson, James Bowman, Joseph C. David, David Daugherty, Elias Hawkins, William Wilson and John and Benjamin Lowrey. In the southwestern part of this township George H. Houser must have been one of the first settlers. Soon after the county was formed he was elected a commissioner. Like the ancient Nimrod, he was a mighty hunter. He could take his gun and go out into the forest and bring in a deer of any age or description that might be desired; he was a zealous member of the Methodist church and was probably an exhorter. The writer remembers of seeing him once or twice at religious meetings at Montpelier or at the

residence of Michael Maddox, and remembers how he sung with an enthusiastic abandon that was inspiring, while he displayed conspicuously a single, very large front tooth. John Houser, another pioneer, was his son; one of his daughters married Jonathan Havens, and another married Arthur Badley, a young Methodist itinerant, who in later years was a presiding elder in Iowa.

William Cale and his son Conrad and their wives, Elizabeth and Barbara, were all native Germans, as were Lewis, Peter and Christian Hiser, Margaret, the wife of the latter, being born on the sea. Thomas Markin and his wife, Frances (Sumter), came from Lawrence county, Ohio, to this township in February, 1837. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, had been a justice of the peace in Ohio and was one of the first justices in Blackford county. George Sumter, who came with them, was a brother of Mrs. Markin. Jose K. Hobson and Elzy Silor (or Sailor) were in this neighborhood and Abraham Thompson, Robert Hays and David Hughes, the miller, Joseph Beymer and William Davidson were other first settlers. John Beal, school teacher and associate judge, went to Missouri. Michael Teterich was one of the first in southeast Harrison township, coming from Guernsey county, Ohio. His family suffered a calamity similar to that which twelve years later befell the Covault family. John Teterich, a son of Michael, took away a drove of horses in the spring or summer of 1847, and on his return took down with typhoid fever and soon died. In the course of a few days the mother, three daughters and the other son, Jacob, were all taken away by the same terrible disease. Jacob was engaged and was soon to have been married to a daughter of William Davidson. He was taken sick at

her home and died there and she took the fever and died soon after, and three of Andrew R. Blunt's daughters became victims of the plague about the same time. The neighborhood was alarmed. This form of disease was comparatively new and little understood, and was spoken of as the teterich fever. In some other families there were a few cases somewhat similar and the neighbors were afraid to go near to render any assistance. Michael Teterich was left alone, his family being swept away, with the exception of his married daughters, Elizabeth Paxson and Sarah Hays. He survived

until June, 1848, when he died at the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and John Wells.

James Havens was another pioneer of this corner of the township, and also his sons, Sealy and Jonathan; his daughter, Nancy, was the wife of Joseph Reymer. Mr. Havens died about the end of the year 1849. There was also the Liestenfeltz family, Conrad and Susanna, and their children, Jacob and Daniel being natives of Germany. The other children were Peter M., Catharine, Conrad and Susanna.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The settlement of this township had just fairly begun when the county was organized. James Ransom came in October, 1836, from Belmont county, Ohio. He had a family of twelve children, five of whom were born in Ohio and eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. As several of them were somewhat prominent in the county, we give their names.

Dr. William C. Ransom, Robert, Jane, wife of William Jenkins, Bazel B., Mary, wife of Moses S. Stahl, Dr. James G., Sarah, wife of William Landon, Dr. John A., Harriett, wife of Joseph Landon, Matthew W., and Rosanna, wife of James Kessler. About the same time or soon after, James Ransom's father-in-law, William Clark Anderson, came, having also a large family. His wife's name was Eliza, and the children who came to Indiana were Mary Dean, Elizabeth Ransom, Asa, Humphrey, Bazel, William

T., John K. and Ann, wife of Thomas H. Bowen.

Joseph Creek came from Highland county, Ohio, in 1839; his sons were Joseph, Jr., deceased, Jacob and Reuben, the latter of whom are well known. David Creek came soon after.

William Cortright, one of the first justices in the township, and his wife, Huldah, were natives of New Jersey, but came from Ohio here. Johiel, Isaac, Henry, Jackson, Hiram, William and George were their sons and Delila, wife of Jacob Creek, was their daughter. Ezekiel Lanning, Robert Lanning, Sr., James and Robert, Jr., and Matthew M. Thompson, came from Guernsey county, Ohio. Martin Bear (or Bare) was also a pioneer, and Henry was here soon after. George W. Porter, now of Montpelier, and nearly ninety years old, came from Jay county; his father, Elias Porter, and his uncle,

Thomas Shalor, were among the first white men in Jay and Blackford counties. All the foregoing, except the last two named, located in the vicinity of Trenton. Farther north was John Havens, another son of James Havens, already mentioned. In the northwest corner of the township were Thomas Langdon, who died soon afterward, and the three patriarchal Emshwiller brothers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Abraham died many years ago; his widow, Emily, and his son, Moses, have recently died, while his other children, John, Jacob, William T. and Ann R. Morris, are still living in the county. Isaac was a bachelor and school teacher. Jacob was county treasurer nearly ten years; his tragic death in February, 1849, occasioned by his team running away, was universally regretted by the people of the county.

Samuel Gochnauer was one of the early commissioners of the county. Of his daughters, Catharine married Jose K. Hobson; Eliza married David Hughes, and Mary Ann married Jacob Emshwiller. John and Jacob Wentz were native Germans. Frederick Beall, the first sheriff elected after the county was organized, lived east of Hartford City. The Stewarts, John and Henry, have already been mentioned. In the southeast corner, near Dunkirk, the first settlers seem to have been Leonard Clouse, George Clouse and Thomas H. Bowen, both of whom died at an

early date, William Bowen, Ozias Barnes, the father of William Jonathan, Solomon M. Thomas and Orange L., William C. Bundrant, Edward M. Crumley and John Kittsmiller.

Among others located somewhere in the township were Emanuel Fuller, William James, R. R. Kelley, Ephraim Murray, Joseph Tyler and James Walker. In a very few years the foregoing pioneers were largely reinforced, a few of the additional being Thomas and Daniel Brown, James G. Baird, William H. Boyd, John Cunningham, John Everett, Ebenezer Edwards, Lois Evans, William Fulkerson, Josiah Gates, David Huffman, Aaron Hackney, John Hudson, Andrew Harris, Mary W. Kline, Dennis Lowrey, Augustus Logan, another Robert Lanning, the Mill Grove merchant, Reuben Rousseau, John H. Snyder, William Tippen, David Tilton, George and William Whetsel and Abraham Wilson. The last mentioned Robert Lanning is said to have been an expert marksman. Dr. A. W. Henley, of Hartford City, agreed with him at one time that he would buy all the squirrels that Lanning would kill in one day by shooting them through the head with a rifle, at three cents apiece. He brought in fifty of the gray variety, all shot through the head, and the Doctor dressed and salted them down and said it was the cheapest meat that he had ever bought.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Of the pioneers of this township the writer has but little knowledge, and can do but little more than mention the names of some of them. John Miller, in section 1, and his son Jonathan were here very early; there was another John Miller and also a Peter and a Jonas. John Cave, the associate judge, and Absalom Shrader were neighbors, and Jeremiah Lockett, Jonathan Cartwright and Levi C. Eartridge; the first justices, were in the same locality, as was also Edward Hughes and Roderick Craig, of whom mention has been made. Peter Bonham, Henry Balsley, and the Palmers. Christopher and Samuel, were farther west. William Patterson, Peter McKee, David and James McConkey, and Thomas Cochran, and probably Thomas Downard, were others who settled along the northern side of the township. Besides Henry Balsley, there was Jacob Balsley, Sr., and Jacob Balsley, Jr., somewhere in the township, and in a few years there were Samuel H. Palmer and Martin, David and Joseph Palmer. Along in the central part of the township there were Cyrenius J. Boyles, Lemuel Leffingwell and Judge William Hadden. Daniel Watson and Samuel West married daughters of Henry Balsley. John Watson, father of Daniel, and Stephen Willman, a native of Germany, were among the old men who located here at an early date. Nicholas Willman, the eccentric justice of the peace, and his brother, Peter, afterwards in business for many years in Hartford City, were sons of Stephen, and located early in the township. Lewis Will-

man, a native of Germany and a distant relative of the others, lived some years in this township. He was the father of J. P. and Lewis Willman, of Hartford City, and of Mrs. Christena Ervin. Peter Wadle, another German, settled in the midst of the most impenetrable swamps of that time and the school house in that locality has always been called by his name. The extreme southeastern corner of this township was settled by the Stallsmith brothers, Jacob, John and George, who came from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Fullers, Alfred, Allen and Jonas, were also pioneers of this region. Barnett Dewitt and his son Elisha were among the first. Barnett is said to have been a man of strong common sense, but of quite limited education. He was a hunter of remarkable skill, not only of the wild animals, but of wild bees as well. It is said that while he was a commissioner of the county it was necessary at times to keep a close watch over him to keep him in his place during the session of the board, because if he observed a bee he would watch its flight, take its course and start off into the depths of the surrounding forest in search of the "bee tree," leaving the county business in charge of his colleagues. His great weakness was his love for intoxicating liquors, which he frequently drank to excess. He was an old acquaintance of John M. Marlay, the village blacksmith of Hartford City, and also of the Dildine family. Mrs. Marlay was a sister of Samson Dildine, and Dewitt always called her Mrs. Dildine. Early one morning he called at Marlay's house on his way home, having been to mill somewhere on the Mississinnewa or White river. He rode

up to the house and his presence was announced by the horse putting his head in at the open window. He was quite intoxicated but wanted his breakfast. After being assisted from his horse and into the house Mrs. Marlay proceeded to get breakfast and Mr. Marlay went to his work at the shop nearby. In honor of her guest "Aunt Abbie," as she was called, put her best dishes on the table, a set that she greatly prized. While she was in the kitchen the guest of honor concluded that he would take a seat at the table. His unaided efforts in this endeavor were attended by a tremendous crash. Aunt Abbie rushed in and was horrified at seeing the table overturned and her supply of table ware "gone to smash." Dewitt pulled himself out of the wreck and looked at Mrs. Marlay and observing the expression of grief and despair depicted on her countenance he inquired, "Mrs. Dildine, have you lost any of your near relatives lately?"

In a few years white settlers became too numerous and wild game too scarce for the old hunter and he emigrated to the wilds beyond the Mississippi.

Asher Van Cleve and Frederick and Henry Seelig located from two to three miles north of Hartford City. John and William Kemmer were also in this township and Wallis Benedict, the father of Peter and

Daniel, in Licking. In the southwest corner of Washington were Gilbert Townsend, Sr., already referred to, and his sons, Charles, Gilbert, Jr., and John, Charles Householder, and the Lefflers, George Leflier and his sons, Daniel and Jacob. In this neighborhood also were Thomas Miles, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son William and William's sons, Hammond and Adam W., and his nephews, Alfred and Joseph. William Casterline and Edward Middleton were also among the first to locate here. Other pioneers were David Hains, Jonathan Leffingwell, Abel Nicholson, Joseph Richardson, Barnabas Toler, his son, Tira Toler, and Burrell Toler, probably another son.

A few years later there had come to this township Jacob Bugh, Sr., Barnhart W. Bugh, John Bailey, James W. Baird, William Burchard, James Boccock, James W. Campbell, Abraham Cranell, Jacob Clapper, George Downhour, Thomas L. and John M. Downard, George Folkenroth, Aaron Hedge, Bowen Hart, Enos Hall, Isaac Johnson, Fred Kesner, G. W. Kingsley, John A. Low, Zephaniah McConkey, Eli McConkey, William Gregory, Wiley Morris, Jonas Nelson, George Overhiser, Mathias Roll, Thomas Raplee, Henry Roby, Lewis Raudabaugh, Adam Shields, William Spear, Leander Tarr, Moses Tatman and William Trostle.

CONCLUSION.

Necessity compels the abrupt termination of this sketch, leaving many interesting topics unmentioned.

As had been stated the organization of the county was effected in 1839. The national census of 1840 showed the following to be the population of the entire county.

White male inhabitants.....	623
White female inhabitants.....	590
Colored inhabitants.....	13
Total.....	1,226

There were employed in agriculture.....	316
In commerce.....	5
In manufactures and trades.....	15
Pensioners, Revolutionary or military services...	2
At public charge as insane or idiots.....	1
White persons over twenty who could not read or write.....	55

In 1850 the population by subdivisions was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Harrison	388	358	746
Jackson.....	209	210	419
Licking.....	496	479	975
Hartford.....	135	115	250
Washington.....	240	230	470
Total.....	1,468	1,392	2,860

This includes a colored population of 11, 5 males and 6 females. The number of adults who could not read or write was 166.

The total population in 1860 was, males 2,153; females, 1,969; total, 4,122. These figures would indicate that during the Civil war one-twelfth of the entire population of the county was in the military service.

Total population in 1870 and 1880 by civil divisions:

	1870.	1880.
Harrison township.....	1,680	2,163
Jackson township.....	1,399	1,756
Licking township.....	1,307	1,358
Hartford City town.....	878	1,470
Washington township.....	1,008	1,273
Total.....	6,272	8,020

The colored population in 1870 was 14, and 1880, 17.

In 1880 the population of Montpelier, which was included in Harrison township, was 618.

Population in 1890:

Harrison township.....	1,900
Montpelier town.....	808
Jackson township.....	2,075
Licking township.....	1,668
Hartford City town.....	2,287
Washington township.....	1,723
Total.....	10,461

Classified as to sex and nativity:

Males, native.....	5,288
Males, foreign born.....	112
Females, native.....	4,978
Females, foreign born.....	83
Total.....	10,461

Population of the county in 1900. As the figures have not yet been given to the public they can be written in the proper place by the owners of this volume.

Harrison township.....	
Montpelier	
Jackson township.....	
Licking township.....	
Hartford City.....	
Washington township.....	

Population of Indiana and the United States from 1820 to 1900:

	Indiana.	United States.
1820.....	147,178	9,688,822
1830.....	343,031	12,866,020
1840.....	685,866	17,069,453
1850.....	988,416	23,191,876
1860.....	1,350,428	31,443,321
1870.....	1,680,637	38,558,371
1880.....	1,978,301	50,155,783
1890.....	2,192,404	62,622,250
1900.....	-----	-----

The present commodious and beautiful court house of Blackford county, the pride of all her citizens and the admiration of all strangers, was erected in 1893 and 1894. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 3, 1893. The outside walls are constructed of Amherst stone, quarried in Lorain county, Ohio.

Below is a statement of the total cost of the building:

C. Boseker & Son.....	\$97,200 00
I. D. Smead & Company.....	4,510 00
Frescoing, J. Chas. Hahne.....	1,350 00
Vosburg Manufacturing Company.....	1,142 00
Howard Clock Company.....	2,000 00
M. Ohmers Sons Company, Furniture.....	7,000 00
Herring Hall Marring Company.....	1,600 00
Office files.....	4,543 79
Tablets for hall.....	140 00
Extra—Foundation.....	417 45
Main entrance.....	292 00
North entrance.....	80 00
Belt course.....	522 50
Copper roof.....	750 00
Gutter and down spout.....	483 00
Corner stone.....	28 95

Wiring and gas fitting.....	521 48
Walling up door.....	30 00
Painting and graining.....	112 50
10 per cent. on fresco and hardware.....	255 00
Hardware.....	2,000 00
5 per cent. for architecture.....	6,158 94
Total.....	\$129,337 83

A comparison of the taxable wealth of the county in its early years and the present year will indicate its material growth.

In 1839 the total value of all taxables was \$40,830. In 1840 there were but 7,559 acres assessed for taxation. The assessed value of lands and improvements was \$35,821; personal property, \$16,778; making a total of \$52,599. The whole amount of tax on property was \$187.89. In 1842 the number of acres assessed was 46,577.58; value of lands, \$141,085; value of improvements, \$24,180; value of personal property, \$45,020; total, \$210,285. 1842—state tax, \$568,98; county tax, \$1,630.55; road tax, \$141.56; total taxes, \$2,341.09.

In 1900 the total assessed value of all property for taxation is \$8,069,073. The assessment on the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad alone is \$669,292, and on the Ft. W., C., & L., \$234,600.

In 1839 the number of taxable polls in the county was 150, in 1840 it was 218, in 1842, 273, in 1890 it was 1,741 and in 1900, 3,054.

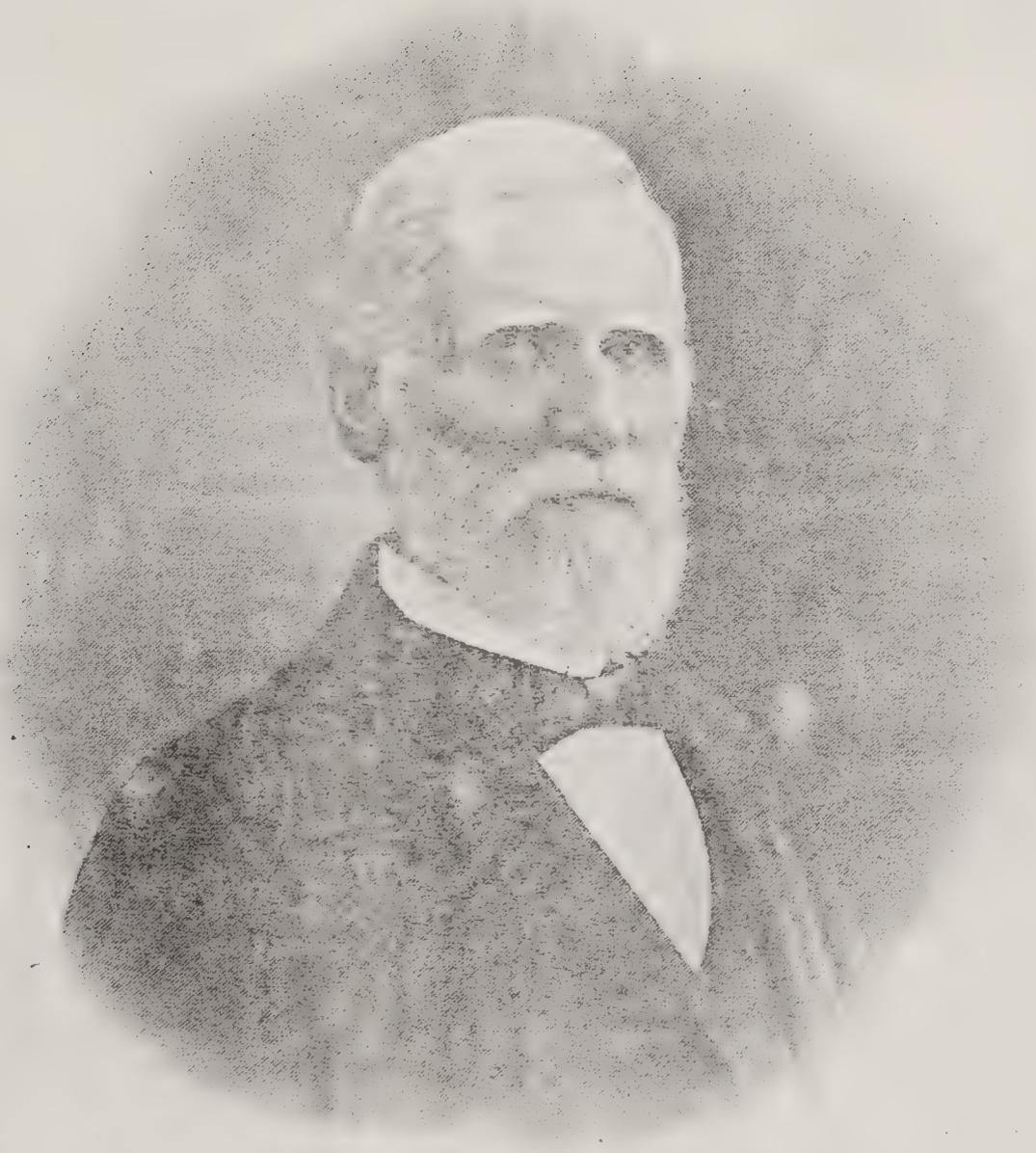
PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

BLACKFORD COUNTY,

INDIANA.



Engraved by [illegible]

B. G. Shuman

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA.

BENJAMIN GRANVILLE SHINN.

The name of this distinguished citizen has been inseparably connected with the history of Blackford county for more than fifty years and no one has had greater influence in moulding public sentiment during that period or done more towards elevating the legal profession or awakening and keeping alive a deep sense of religion in the hearts of the people. Mr. Shinn has been a potent factor for good in the dual capacity of lawyer and minister of the gospel, to which may be added a political leadership long recognized for its wholesome influence in counteracting partisan asperity and purifying local politics. He is essentially a man of the people, traces his family history back through many generations of honorable ancestors, and, with the exception of the time spent in the army, has lived his entire life within the borders of his native Indiana.

From the most reliable information obtainable it appears that the progenitors of the American branch of the Shinn family were among the early English settlers of New Jersey, in William Penn's colony near Philadelphia. Here the subject's great-grandfather was born, in the time of the

colonies, and here he lived until after the breaking out of the war for independence. His name was Clement Shinn, and his father bore the same name. One of his brothers was the father of Rev. Asa Shinn, an eminent Methodist divine, and one of the founders, in 1830, of the Methodist Protestant church.

About the middle of the Revolution Clement Shinn started to emigrate with his family from New Jersey to western Virginia, but before reaching his destination was compelled, by reason of great military activity throughout the country, to stop temporarily at a place known as Apple-pie Ridge, near Winchester, where he remained until the close of the war. His wife's name was Ruth. Some of their children were born during their temporary residence here, one of whom was Daniel Shinn, grandfather of Benjamin G., who was born June 10, 1782. After the establishment of peace Clement Shinn proceeded upon his journey westward until reaching Harrison county, West Virginia, where he purchased land and resided until his death, which probably occurred early in the nineteenth century. His children were Joseph, Moses, Daniel, Hephzibah, Clement, Edward, Samuel and Ach-

sub. His descendants are still found in large numbers in West Virginia and are also scattered through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the states on the Pacific coast.

Daniel Shinn was reared to manhood on the paternal estate in Harrison county, and must have married when quite young, as his oldest child, Noah Shinn, was born January 15, 1802. In 1823 he changed his residence to the county of Tyler where he engaged in farming. He resided there until 1830, when, lured by the prospects held out by the west, he removed with his family to Indiana, making his long journey by flat boat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, thence by canal to Cambridge City, whence he proceeded to Knightstown, Henry county, near which place, on Montgomery's creek, he purchased land and began clearing up a farm. Here in the autumn of 1833 he had the misfortune to lose his faithful wife, who died of consumption. Her maiden name was Mary Whiteman. She was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, May 14, 1785. Subsequently Daniel Shinn disposed of his farm here and bought a small tract of land in the eastern part of Rush county. He lived most of the time with some one of his children and about 1846 or 1847 he came to Blackford county and made his home for a few years with his son Hyman, and later for a short time with his daughters, Sabra Ellsworth and Mary Ann Burchard. In the early '50s, when about seventy years of age, he went alone in his own conveyance to his son, Elias Shinn, who resided near Dubuque, Iowa, and soon becoming dissatisfied there he started to return to Indiana and was only able to reach the home of his nephew, Hiram Shinn, who resided near New Windsor, Mercer county, Illinois, where

he became very ill and died. He was a man of considerable intellectual force, greatly enjoyed argument and debate, and was an admirer of the noted infidel, Thomas Paine, and of his book entitled "The Age of Reason." He had a large family, nine sons and four daughters, all of whom except the second daughter lived to become heads of families. All are now dead except Darius Shinn, the seventh in order of birth, now a retired farmer living, at the age of eighty-four, in the city of Montpelier, this state.

Hyman Shinn, son of Daniel and father of Benjamin G., was born March 10, 1817, in Harrison county, West Virginia, and accompanied the family to its various places of residence in that state and Indiana. In 1838 he purchased from the government eighty acres of land in Harrison township, Blackford county, which is still in possession of his descendants, and here he made his home for forty-five years, laboring industriously in developing a farm out of the unbroken forests and assisting actively in advancing the material and religious interests of the country. Prior to locating upon his land, Mr. Shinn was for some time engaged in the manufacture of brick in the town of Dublin, Wayne county, and about the year 1839 went to his father's farm in Rush county, where he made his home until removing to his purchase above mentioned in 1841.

On the 24th of December, 1837, Hyman Shinn married Ann VanBuskirk, who was born on Patterson's creek, Hampshire county, West Virginia, November 11, 1810. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Welch) Van Buskirk, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia, the father being for many years a farmer and millwright. Her grandfather, Isaac Welch, was a sol-

dier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Shinn came to Indiana in 1836 in company with her oldest brother, William VanBuskirk, and at the time of her marriage was living in the town of Dublin, Wayne county, where she first became acquainted with the man she afterwards married. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn lived upon the home place in Harrison township, four miles east of Montpelier, until November, 1886, when, by reason of advancing age and infirmities incident thereto, they retired from active life and removed to Hartford City, where his death occurred on the 12th day of November, 1890. His faithful and devoted wife, with whom he had trodden life's pathway for three years in excess of a half century, did not long survive; she answered the summons which must finally come to all on September 14th, of the following year, and side by side with her husband in the beautiful I. O. O. F. cemetery at Montpelier she peacefully sleeps, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinn were born six children, namely: William Henry, who died at the age of twenty-one months; James Lafayette, a soldier in Company K, Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, who died January 29, 1878, leaving a wife, two sons and one daughter surviving, and who was the efficient and popular postmaster at Montpelier for a few years preceding his death; John Marion, a soldier in the same company with his brother, who died April 24, 1863, of disease contracted in the service; Oliver Whitfield, a retired farmer living in Montpelier; Thomas Sylvester, who died in Hartford City, August 27, 1888, and Benjamin Granville, who was first in order of birth.

Of the life and character of Hyman Shinn and the influence he exerted for good during his long period of residence in Black-

ford county, much might be said and written. In the language of Holy Writ "He was a good man and a just," and against his private character or career as citizen and neighbor no breath of suspicion was ever known to have been uttered. Accustomed from his youth to revere sacred things, he early united with the Methodist Episcopal church and religion with him was a tangible fact, the controlling influence of his life and the solace of his dying hour. For many years he served his church as class-leader and trustee. He was the leading spirit in building the beautiful temple of worship four miles east of Montpelier, named in his honor Shinn's Chapel, and other congregations found in him a zealous helper and liberal patron. He was an active and influential supporter of the Republican party in his neighborhood and always had at heart the best interests of the people, and if the opposition party, in his judgment, presented a better man as a candidate than his party did he did not hesitate to disregard party ties and vote for the best man.

In the matter of scholastic training his advantages were limited, but this defect he supplied in a measure in after years by becoming acquainted with the works of some of the best authors and by special study along certain lines, notably natural philosophy and astronomy, in both of which he was well informed, quite as much by careful study and the application of his vigorous reasoning powers as by reading the views of others. He also had a well defined knowledge of several other natural sciences as well as of some departments of moral science and theology. He was a great admirer of the eminent Scotch philosopher, Dr. Thomas Dick, whose writings he perused with studious care, and the ideas of that renowned scholar

were as familiar to him as the common things of life with which he came in daily contact.

The wholesome influence he exerted in the home bore rich fruitage in the lives of his children, all of whom became respectable members of society, and his admonitions to manly living and the example of his blameless conduct they looked upon as a priceless heritage to be handed down to generations yet to be.

Benjamin Granville Shinn was born October 20, 1838, in the town of Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, and when nearly three years old was brought by his parents to the county of Blackford. He grew up a farmer's boy on the home place in Harrison township and early met the full requirement of the command that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his face. The home of his childhood was a round-log cabin, 20x22 feet in size, with a large fireplace in the west end, built outside the house to the height of six or seven feet, the outside being made of puncheons, inside of which were the back wall and jambs made of dry earth, and the structure topped out with a chimney made of lath rived out of oak bolts and laid up in a mud mortar, plastered over inside so as not to take fire. The roof was made of clapboards, held in place by weight poles; the floor was made of boards called puncheons, split out of logs with the maul and wedges and smoothed on one side with the ax or broad ax and then laid smooth side up on log sleepers. There was a single door on the south side and a single small window in the north side containing six 8x10 panes of glass. This single room supplied all the purposes of parlor, sitting room, sleeping room, dining room, and kitchen. When this pioneer family began life there their cabin was the only one

that had been built on that section of land and one or two acres of land adjacent had been partially cleared off. Here, in February, 1842, William Henry, the baby boy, the youngest of the two children of the family, sickened and died, and the funeral procession of six or seven persons wended their way on horseback through the almost continuous forest to the burying ground at Camden, in Jay county, one of the party carrying the coffin containing the little one in front of him on the horse he rode the entire distance of seven or eight miles. The subject of this sketch, though but little past three years of age, distinctly remembers this funeral journey.

While a small boy Mr. Shinn spent many days alone in the wild woods near the home, amusing himself by cutting or hacking down small bushes with his father's ax. During the winter seasons when he was five and six years of age he spent his time studying the elementary spelling book and playing with and taking care of his baby brother, James L., while his mother wove flannel or linsey cloth on an old-fashioned hand loom. As he grew in years and strength his youthful days were given to the ceaseless round of toil that attends life in a country new and undeveloped and in assisting his father in clearing away the heavy growth of timber and in planting and cultivating the crops among the stumps and roots of newly cleared ground. The winter after he was seven years old he attended his first school in a log school house a mile and a half from his home, taught by Oscar B. Boon, a young and well educated Yankee, who had recently come from the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Boon afterwards became and continued for many years the leading merchant of Montpelier, and in that community was the lead-

ing spirit in Republican politics and in the temperance reform. As long as he lived a liquor saloon could not be successfully maintained in Montpelier. Until his nineteenth year our subject attended the common schools of his neighborhood during the winter seasons, the terms ranging in length from two and one-half to three months, and then, with a thirst for knowledge almost akin to passion, he entered Liber College, near Portland, Indiana, where he pursued the higher branches of learning for one term of sixteen weeks. The training thus received was supplemented by a two-years course in Indiana Asbury, now DePauw, University, which he entered in September, 1859, and this ended his scholastic work, though by no means his intellectual pursuits.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Shinn taught a term of school two miles west of the town of Montpelier, having several pupils who were older than himself. From 1856 to 1871 he taught twelve terms of school, four in Blackford and eight in Wells county, securing as high a grade of license as was held by any of the district school teachers of those counties. While at Greencastle, in April, 1861, he joined a company made up principally of the students of the university, and known as the Asbury Guards, and tendered his services to the government. The company went to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where it remained for eight days, and not being received into the three-months service on account of the state's quota being filled before it was reached it was sent back to Greencastle. Mr. Shinn then went home and assisted his father on the farm until the latter part of the summer. In August of this year he again enlisted, joining Company B, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, upon the organization of which he

was elected second lieutenant. By reason of protracted and serious sickness during the autumn months he was compelled to resign his position early in November, getting no farther with his regiment than Camp Jo. Holt, Jeffersonville, Indiana, a fact which has always been to him a matter of much regret, as his greatest desire at that time was to render efficient service at the front in the contest for the preservation of the union. Subsequently, in the spring of 1863, a company of state militia was raised and organized at Montpelier, known as the Indiana Rangers, of which he was elected and commissioned first lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to the captaincy, in which capacity he served until April, 1864. In this month Mr. Shinn made a third attempt to enter the army, this time recruiting a squad of fifteen men which became a part of Captain B. F. Webb's Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the position of orderly sergeant. This regiment was employed in guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad during the Atlanta campaign. This was a line of great importance as all the supplies for General Sherman's army were transported over this road and it was an indispensable necessity that this line should be protected and kept open. The regiment was called out for one hundred days' service, but from the time of the organization of the companies until they were paid off and discharged, October 4, the term of service was full five months. After his discharge Mr. Shinn returned home and has since devoted his attention to various vocations of civil life.

In April, 1865, Mr. Shinn yielded to a desire of long standing by entering upon the study of law at Bluffton, Indiana, in the

office of Hon. Edwin R. Wilson, a prominent attorney of that place, who had just completed his term as judge of the judicial circuit embracing a number of counties in the northeastern corner of the state. He pursued his studies under the direction of that gentleman until his admission to the bar by Judge Borden, in 1867, after which he began the practice at Bluffton, where he experienced the difficulties and discouragements incident to acquiring business so well known to the vast majority of young practitioners. Four years later he located in Hartford City and from that time to the present he has been one of the recognized leaders of the Blackford bar. While in Bluffton Mr. Shinn was for one year associated in the practice with Dwight Klinck, a public speaker of prominence, who had won an enviable distinction as a Republican political orator in the campaign of 1860, being known as the New York boy. Afterward for a period of two years Mr. Shinn had as a partner J. J. Todd, a widely known and successful attorney of Wells county, recently deceased. On coming to Hartford City, in April, 1871, he formed a partnership with Michael Frash, which lasted two years, and from the end of which time until 1881 he conducted an office of his own. In the latter year he took as a partner John Noonan, with whom he was associated until the close of 1883, and from that time until 1885 he again practiced alone, doing a successful business in the courts of Blackford and adjoining counties. From July 1, 1885, to December 1, 1892, one of the leading law firms in Hartford City was conceded to be that of Shinn & Pierce, both members being recognized in legal circles as among the ablest and most successful lawyers practicing at the bar of Blackford county. After

the dissolution of the above firm Mr. Shinn conducted his law business alone till 1896, when his son, Eugene M. Shinn, entered the office as a partner and has since continued as such.

Several years before the organization of the present city government of Hartford City Mr. Shinn served for a time by appointment as treasurer and afterward as clerk of the town and was for some years the adviser of the town trustees in legal matters. In 1876 he was chosen a school trustee for the town and filled the station for a term of three years. When, in 1894, the town became incorporated as a city he was appointed city attorney and discharged the duties of that position with fidelity and care for a period of four years and two months. While a resident of Bluffton he served two years as deputy collector of internal revenue under Hon. John F. Wildman, who was collector for the old eleventh congressional district. He also made the race on the Republican ticket for representative from the counties of Wells and Adams in 1868, but the district being a Democratic stronghold he failed of election. In 1878 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for joint senator from the counties of Grant, Blackford and Jay, but by reason of the Greenback ticket drawing largely from the Republican strength he again went down in defeat, although leading the state ticket by a goodly number of votes.

Mr. Shinn is one of the charter members of the Republican party. Though but a boy of fifteen years of age at the time, he took a deep interest in the great national struggle in the early part of 1854, which resulted in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the essential features of the Missouri compromise meas-

ure. Until that time he and his father had been Whigs, but they then became disgusted and mortified with the manifest incapacity of their party to meet and deal with the issue forced upon the country by the aggressions of the slaveholding oligarchy, and they therefore hailed with joy the advent on the political stage of the Republican party as the crystallization and embodiment of the aroused and awakened anti-slavery sentiment of the people in the free states of the Union. While Mr. Shinn has always been heartily in accord with the positive and leading ideas and principles of his party he has never been a bitter or offensive partisan. He has no sympathy whatever with that narrow minded and bigoted partisanship which claims that all the patriotism and political virtue in the country is concentrated in any one political organization. As a politician his ability has long been recognized and his leadership as chairman of the county central committee during the campaigns of 1876, 1884, 1886, and 1888 contributed greatly to his party's success in those years. It is a fact worthy of note that in every year he acted as chairman of the county central committee the majorities adverse to his party were regularly reduced, and in no way has the influence of his leadership been more materially felt than in gradually undermining an opposition, which even the most sanguine partisans had pronounced practically invulnerable. In 1896 he was chosen presidential elector for the eighth congressional district, and throughout the contest of that year by his wise counsels and able addresses he contributed his share toward swinging the state into line for McKinley and Hobart.

For many years past Mr. Shinn has given much time and attention to the history of Blackford county and of the section of

Indiana of which it forms a part. His investigations have been painstaking and his opportunities are such as to enable him to utilize the large fund of material at his command for this purpose. He has at different times furnished historical sketches and early reminiscences for this and other localities, and otherwise contributed to the history of the county. In 1893 he produced a carefully prepared sketch in which was set forth in succinct form and elegant diction a synopsis of the history of Blackford county from its earliest settlement, together with its rise and progress to its present proud position among its sister counties of the commonwealth. This paper was deposited in the corner stone of the new court house, which was laid in November of that year, thus perpetuating valuable information for the enlightenment of generations yet unborn. Mr. Shinn wields a graceful and facile pen and holds his readers by a style clear and forcible and not infrequently ornate—witness the interesting memorial chapter of this volume—a product of his investigation and research.

Mr. Shinn was married in Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, on the 30th day of October, 1862, to Emily Jane Harris, whose birth occurred in that township March 28, 1844. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Dawson) Harris, natives, respectively, of Carroll and Guernsey counties, in the state of Ohio. Her mother died when she was an infant and her father died when she was five years old. She was taken and cared for by her grandparents, John and Prudence Dawson, with whom she resided until her marriage. She bore her husband three children: Orlando Milton, a former grocery merchant, now a farmer of Blackford county; Elmer

Ellsworth, newsdealer of Hartford City (see sketch elsewhere), and Eugene Melville. Orlando M. was born in Wells county, Indiana, December 4, 1864. In 1887 he married Annie L. Patterson, daughter of Sidney R. Patterson, now deceased, one of the leading business men of Hartford City. They have two bright and interesting daughters named Florence and Marjorie, aged, respectively, twelve and ten years.

Mrs. Emily J. Shinn departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1897, and her body sleeps in the I. O. O. F. cemetery, a short distance east of the city. A devoted member of the Methodist church, noted for her many acts of charity and genuine goodness of heart, she was known and admired by a large circle of friends in this place and elsewhere. A helpmate in the true sense of the word, she nobly seconded her husband in his life work and not a little of the success he has achieved is due to her wise counsel and unselfish devotion. She made little effort to shine in the circles of society, but in the quiet retirement of the home circle her true qualities were revealed. Her home and household duties were attended to with scrupulous care and punctuality and her unselfish devotion to the comfort and welfare of her husband and children was heroic and sublime.

On the 22d day of May, 1898, Mr. Shinn entered into the marriage relation, in Hartford City, with Mrs. Louise Baechler, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Baechler, who died in August, 1890, having been pastor of the Lutheran church in Hartford City for the preceding two and one-half years. He was a minister of fine scholarly attainments and more than ordinary ability and a gentleman possessed of many admirable traits of character. Mrs. Shinn is a lady of intelligence

and refinement and sincere piety and her companionship is an honor to the man she accepted as a partner in the journey and conflicts of mortal existence. She is the daughter of John Posey and Mary A. (Hughes) Wilson, both deceased. She was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, September 19, 1843, and belonged to one of the old and highly respected families of that part of the country.

By right of birth and by virtue of his early training Mr. Shinn is a Methodist. He united with that church April 1, 1855, and his whole life has been measured according to its standard of right and his daily walk and conversation are practical exemplifications of its teachings. In 1868, while a resident of Bluffton, he was licensed as a local preacher and at the session of the North Indiana conference held at Fort Wayne, in 1874, he was ordained as a local deacon by Bishop R. S. Foster. Since then, in addition to the numerous and various duties growing out of his profession and incident to the public positions with which he has been intrusted, he has found time to proclaim the word and minister to the people in holy things. His well known ability as a public speaker always secures appreciative audiences and his services in this respect are in demand on special occasions. He has frequently been called to deliver addresses at distances remote from his home, especially on Memorial Sunday and Decoration Day, and as an eloquent champion for the right his voice has ever been heard in behalf of moral and religious enterprises and everything else of a nature calculated to benefit or uplift humanity. He has been a class-leader for many years in the local congregation to which he belongs and during the greater part of the time since residing in

Hartford City has been the faithful and efficient superintendent of the Sunday school. He is often called on to conduct the religious services on funeral occasions, and has joined together about two hundred and fifty couples in the bonds of matrimony.

In the years 1880, 1888, 1892 and 1900 he represented the Hartford City charge in the North Indiana lay electoral conference, and in 1892, and also in 1900, was chosen as one of the reserve lay delegates to the general conference. He has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of the I. O. O. F., of Hartford City, and is a member of its board of trustees and takes an active interest in the care and maintenance of its beautiful cemetery near the city. He has represented his lodge in the grand lodge and as an occasional attendant on its sessions has formed the acquaintance of many of the leading members of the order throughout the state. His name has been upon the membership roll of the Daughters of Rebekah for a number of years and he has honorary membership in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is one of the leading members of the local G. A. R. post, which he has served in the capacity of commander for one term and as chaplain and adjutant for a number of years.

Mr. Shinn is a western man, in the broad sense of that term, and a splendid product of institutions which confer their favors upon merit rather than upon the prestige of wealth and family. He has realized the wants of the people among whom he lives and with strong brain and keen foresight he has done what he could to aid in supplying that demand. Since casting his lot with the people of Hartford City his biography and the history of the Blackford bar have been very closely interwoven, and he has given

to it much of its distinctive character. His has indeed been a long life of honor and trust and no higher eulogy of his public record need be attempted than simply to state that throughout his career there has never been the shadow of stain upon his integrity or unflinching honesty. In his chosen profession few in Blackford county have attained to a more eminent standing or have surpassed him in comprehensive grasp of the law, or in applying its principles to the various phases of practice. He is a close, logical and judicious pleader, his papers always being prepared with skill and caution, and he never presumes upon the weakness or carelessness of his adversary. As a counselor he is careful and conscientious, having an eye single to the best interests of his clients, and in not a few instances he has, at the sacrifice of a fee, dissuaded those who sought his advice from embarking in uncertain litigation. Upon the assumption that a lawyer's province is to win his cases at every hazard and regardless of the methods employed, large numbers of persons have declared that Mr. Shinn was too honest to make a successful practitioner.

Before a jury he is at first calm and self-possessed, proceeds step by step to adduce in logical sequence arguments plainly but forcibly stated, but as he warms to the subject his address frequently takes on an additional aspect, becoming eloquent and seldom failing to convince. In his practice he is absolutely free from anything that savors of trickery or a resort to disreputable methods. He is always fair and open, conducts his cases with the dignity becoming the profession, and his well known ability and integrity give him power and influence with court and jury.

Mr. Shinn is an exceedingly approach-

able man, has the happy faculty of making friends at all times and while his reputation is by no means confined to his place of residence he is certainly best known and most popular at home.

As a political leader his convictions of right have nearly always placed him in harmony with the positive and avowed policies of his party, but he heartily endorses the maxim that he serves his party best who serves his country best, and upon all questions affecting the intellectual, moral and material interests of society he can always be found endeavoring to ascertain the right involved with a view of acting in conformity therewith. In a word, Mr. Shinn is a symmetrically developed man with versatile talents. As a lawyer, politician or religious teacher he is first of all distinctively a man of the people, whose interest he has ever unselfishly had at heart and for whom he hesitates not to make any reasonable sacrifice in his power. He recognizes no aristocracy except that of true and noble manhood, based upon genuine worth and merit, regardless of race, color, sex or the accident of social rank and station.

Thoroughly American, and with faith in the ultimate glorious destiny of our free institutions, he believes the best way to realize that destiny is for each member of the body politic to live up to his highest ideas of right. This, to the best of his ability, he has always endeavored to do and whether or not he has succeeded let the people among whom the best years of his life have been spent testify.

His life has been fraught with good to the individual citizen and to the community, in the aggregate and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him among the noted men of his day and generation.

ARCHIE W. TRACY.

Archie Wilkinson Tracy, editor and proprietor of the Hartford City Daily and Weekly Times, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Butler on the 12th day of February, 1872. His parents, D. A. and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Tracy, both natives of the Buckeye state, became residents of Indiana in 1884, settling near New Castle, where the father for some years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with dealing in real estate and insurance. The family of D. A. and Rebecca Tracy consists of one child besides the subject of this sketch, a daughter, Mary E., a young lady still under the parental roof.

Archie Wilkinson Tracy received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county and later pursued the more advanced branches of learning in the New Castle high school, and then spent two years as reporter on New Castle papers. The training thus received was afterwards supplemented by a two years' course in DePauw University, of Greencastle, which he attended for the purpose of preparing himself for journalism, and on leaving that institution he began practical newspaper work in the city of Richmond. Meanwhile, however, while a student in New Castle he started a high-school paper and was also editor-in-chief of a college paper while at DePauw. The latter brought him to the notice of the public and it was then predicted that a future career of great promise as a journalist awaited him. After doing general work on the Richmond papers for one year Mr. Tracy purchased a half interest in the New Castle Press and shortly thereafter changed the paper to a daily and greatly increased its circulation. His connection with the Press

covered a period of two years, at the end of which time, in 1895, he disposed of his interest in the plant and bought the Hartford City Times. He assumed editorial management of the paper December 10, of the above year, from which date until the first of the year following it was issued as a weekly, and after that time it made daily visits to its many subscribers. In 1896 Mr. Tracy purchased the Daily and Weekly Republican, which he consolidated with the Times under the name of the latter, and he now has one of the best equipped offices in the central part of the state and also one of the sprightliest and best edited papers. In addition to his work upon the different papers mentioned, Mr. Tracy has at different times done considerable special correspondence for the metropolitan press, by means of which his reputation as a clear, forcible writer has become much more than local, many of his articles having been extensively copied by a number of the leading papers of the country.

Mr. Tracy wields a facile and trenchant pen and his editorials are noted for their freshness and vigor, while the fearless manner with which he addresses himself to the leading political, economic, social and other great questions of the day has won for him the admiration of intelligent readers wherever his paper circulates. A potent factor in moulding public sentiment in the community, the Times is designed to be a reflex of the current thoughts of the age; through the medium of its columns the productions of local talent are given publicity, while free discussion is generally invited.

In its mechanical make-up the paper is a model of neatness, being presented in the best style of typography, pleasing to the eye, thus bespeaking for its editor a thorough

knowledge of the art preservative. Since taking possession of the paper Mr. Tracy has steadily increased its circulation until it now has a greater number of subscribers than any other sheet in the county; at the same time its advertising patronage, already quite liberal, is becoming more remunerative with each issue.

Mr. Tracy was married, in the city of Washington, D. C., February 12, 1895, to Miss Selma Alice Moffatt, whose birth occurred in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 30th day of September, 1874. Mrs. Tracy is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Adams) Moffatt, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, and has borne her husband two children, Archie and Paul.

Mr. Tracy wields a potent influence for the Republican party and fraternally belongs to the Maccabees and Pythian orders. In religion he subscribes to the Methodist creed, of which body his wife is also a member.

CHARLES O. FLEMING .

Charles Odgen Fleming, county recorder of Blackford county, Indiana, is a native of Henry county, in the same state, was born May 1, 1865, and is the fourth of the six children born to Cornelius C. and Emily J. (Odgen) Fleming.

Cornelius C. Fleming and wife were natives of Marion county, West Virginia, and Mr. Fleming was reared a farmer. He first came to Blackford county in 1867, purchased seventy acres of land in Washington township, and there he has ever since resided, prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Charles O. Fleming, the subject of this

sketch, was but a babe when brought to Blackford county, and has here been reared to manhood. He received his early education in the common schools of his district, which he attended until eighteen years of age, and then entered the normal school in Portland, in the adjoining county of Jay, which he attended four terms, thus fully preparing himself for teaching, and at Danville, Indiana, he took a commercial course. After finishing his schooling Mr. Fleming began teaching in his home township of Washington and in this trying vocation met with a phenomenal success for twelve years, at the same time carrying on farming.

Mr. Fleming has always taken a keen interest in politics and early identified himself with the Democratic party, with which he has labored faithfully from the beginning to the present time, under adverse as well as propitious circumstances. He has made himself a factor in its councils and has become a favorite with its rank and file, and in 1896 was elected county recorder of Blackford county, by a majority of eighty-four votes, for the term of four years, and it is a recognized fact that no better man has ever filled the office.

Mr. Fleming was united in marriage, April 17, 1891, in Washington township, with Miss Mary A. Craft, who was born in Henry county, Indiana, November 7, 1869, a daughter of William L. and Eleanor (Burris) Craft, and this union has been crowned with a son, Walter, and a daughter, Forest. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally Mr. Fleming is a Modern Woodman of America (adviser's station) and also of the Knights of Pythias.

William L. Craft, father of Mrs. Fleming, has been called to his long home, but

his widow still has her residence in Washington township.

Mr. Fleming is what is known as a "self-made man," and it is through his own energy and ability that he has raised himself to his present prominence among his townsmen.

EZRA M. STAHL.

In the following lines are briefly set forth the leading facts in the life of a very busy man; modest reference is also made to his character as a citizen and the salutary influence he has exerted as a member of the body politic. From the name it would appear that the Stahls are of German origin and from the most reliable information obtainable it is learned that the family was first represented in America by the subject's great-great-grandfather, Henry Stahl, who came from Germany to the United States in a very early day and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry Stahl reared a large family, some of whom were born in Germany and some after the family made a home in America. Among his sons were Michael, born in December, 1745, and Jacob Stahl, Ezra M.'s grandfather, who was born in Pennsylvania and who also became the father of a number of children. Their names are as follows: Sarah died in 1888; Abraham died at the age of eighty-one; Simon died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven; Rachael, deceased; Michael died at fifty-five; Elizabeth; Bethuel; Rebecca died in December, 1890; Moses, Jonathan and Mary Jane. Jacob Stahl resided in the Keystone state until 1839, at which time he came to Blackford county, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1854.

Abraham Stahl, the second child and eldest son of the above Jacob, was married in November, 1834, to Elizabeth Waltz and reared a family of eight children, namely: Esther, wife of John Frash; Anna married Dr. Chaffee, of Huntington, Indiana; Ezra M., born February 21, 1839; Jacob, born March 11, 1841, killed in the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 9, 1864, Mary Elizabeth married Nathaniel H. Peck, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Sarah died in infancy; Rebecca died in July, 1876, and Joseph, born June 7, 1853, died in the year 1872. The Waltz family were also from Germany and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Ezra M. Stahl, the date of whose birth has been mentioned, first saw the light of day in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and when but seven months old was brought by his parents to Blackford county, Indiana. In the district schools he pursued, until his seventeenth year, such studies as at that time constituted the curriculum and then experienced his first independent contact with the world as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Hartford City. After a brief period in that capacity he accepted a position in the county auditor's office, where he worked upon the records four years, and then again engaged in clerking in the general store of William H. Campbell, where he remained for a limited period. Mr. Stahl's next venture was a trip to Pike's Peak before the organization of Colorado as a territory, where for the greater part of a year he tried his fortunes at mining with but fair financial results. This was in the spring of 1860 and after remaining in the west till 1862 he disposed of his mining interests and returned home for the purpose of entering the army in response to President Lincoln's

call that year for 600,000 additional men. After a visit with his people of one week, he enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, being mustered into service at Guyandotte, Virginia, November following. He took part in every engagement in which the regiment participated until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 14th day of June, 1865. His military career is replete with duty bravely and unflinchingly performed and his record as a soldier is one of which any man might feel deservedly proud.

On leaving the service, Mr. Stahl returned to Blackford county and made the race for county auditor, his party, the Republican, having nominated him during his absence against an ex-rebel soldier, who came to Hartford City after his release from a federal prison and became a factor in local politics. Mr. Stahl polled an unusually heavy vote, overcoming an overwhelming Democratic majority, and was the first Republican to hold the office of auditor. He discharged his official functions in a highly creditable manner and at the expiration of his term accepted the position of station agent for the Pan Handle Railroad Company at Hartford City which place he filled acceptably for one and a half years. He then resigned to become deputy county treasurer under his father, who held the office one term. By reason of his father's ill health the responsibility of the office rested entirely upon the son's shoulders and he acquitted himself so efficiently as custodian of the county funds as to win the highest praise from all parties. During the two years succeeding he again held the position of deputy auditor, after which he became book-keeper for the mercantile firm of Kirshbaum

& May, and later was similarly employed by Kirshbaum & Weiler, his connection with these two houses covering a period of six years. In June, 1883, Mr. Stahl was elected cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Hartford City, a place he has filled uninterruptedly for seventeen years, being the present incumbent.

Mr. Stahl's marriage was solemnized, on the 9th day of September, 1866, with Miss Dillia A. Shelton, daughter of Sylvester R. and Hannah (Dragoo) Shelton, the issue of which union is four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Jacob Bert, June 11, 1867; Ruth A., February 16, 1872, died August 4, 1874; Elizabeth, April 6, 1875, and Charles Edgar, March 9, 1877.

Mr. Stahl has been identified with the fraternity of Odd Fellows for twenty-nine years, having passed through all the chairs in Hartford City Lodge, No. 262, besides filling the office of district deputy three terms and being twice sent as delegate to the grand lodge. He has also served many years as trustee for the order and is a member of the Jacob Stahl Post, G. A. R., named in honor of his brother, and always takes an active part in the deliberations of that body. In matters educational he has always been a leading spirit. A member of the first board that organized the present efficient graded school system of Hartford City, he did much in the way of procuring professionally prepared teachers and for a period of fifteen consecutive years watched over this important trust with an unwavering interest. In religion he is a Methodist and for twenty-eight years has been a member of the official board of the Hartford City congregation. He also took a leading part in the buying and laying out of the beautiful city cemetery and its present

artistic condition is largely due to his interest and oversight. In all matters pertaining to the moral and religious advancement of the community his words have had great weight and his influence, always on the side of right, has been potent in producing a high order of citizenship.

By the foregoing it will be seen that the life of Mr. Stahl has been one of great activity and usefulness and the impress of his character has been indelibly stamped upon the public mind of Hartford City and Blackford county. Politically he is a staunch Republican and while a partisan in the sense of always putting forth his best efforts to promote the interests of the party, he never resorts to trickery or disreputable practices, consequently many of his warmest friends are found in the ranks of the opposition. He is highly respected by his neighbors; his word is his bond and his hand is free in extending aid to those less fortunate than himself. His career as a soldier, official and civilian has been consistent with the principles of true manliness, and there is nothing therein but what reflects credit upon his good name.

JOHN F. WRIGHT.

John F. Wright, a prominent farmer of Licking township, and assessor of the same, was born in Greene county, Ohio, February 11, 1842. His parents, William T. and Mariah S. (Reid) Wright, were natives respectively of South Carolina and Ohio, having been married in the latter state, to which the father moved when eighteen years of age. William T. and Mariah Wright located in Muncie, Indiana, about the year

1850, and made that place their home until their removal, in 1857, to the county of Blackford. By occupation William T. Wright was a carpenter; he worked at his trade in Muncie for several years and then abandoned mechanical pursuits and engaged in merchandizing as a dealer in boots and shoes.

On coming to Blackford county he purchased a farm about five and a half miles southwest of Hartford City, on what is known as the Williams turnpike, the place at that time consisting of two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, only partly improved. Here he carried on agriculture in connection with carpentering and became a successful man and one of the leading citizens of the community. Originally a Democrat, he became dissatisfied with the policy of the party in 1856 and became a Republican, to which political faith he remained true until Cleveland's second race for the presidency, when he again espoused the cause of Democracy. For a number of years he was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Matthews. He was a man of excellent parts, high minded and true, and his influence was ever exerted in favor of religion and the moral upbuilding of the community. Sustained and comforted by an abiding faith in Him who is the Resurrection and the Life, he passed into immortality on the 30th day of April, 1894; his wife preceded him to the grave, departing this life February 21, 1883.

The family of William T. and Mariah Wright consisted of three sons and two daughters: Howard R. resides on the home place; Andrew T., of Marion; Sally Ann died June 21, 1878, at the age of twenty-eight; and Rachel Louise, who married David R. Craw and died when forty years

old. In addition to the above there was a son, William Harvey, who died in childhood, and Joseph Fleming died in infancy.

John F. Wright was a youth in his teens when the family came to Licking township, since which time, with the exception of his army experience, his life has been spent within the confines of Blackford county. He assisted his father on the farm until 1862, in August of which year he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served in the Army of the Cumberland during some of the most active campaigns of the war, and otherwise deporting himself as a brave and gallant defender of the nation's honor. In the spring of 1863 he was detached at Franklin, Tennessee, for pioneer work, principally railroad repairing, and in June, 1864, transferred to the First United States V. V. Engineers, and was constantly in service until discharged, July, 1865.

At the expiration of his period of enlistment Mr. Wright returned to Blackford county and resumed farming on the old homestead, where he continued to reside until 1870. About 1872 he moved to his present place, a beautiful little farm of sixty-two acres, well tilled and otherwise well improved, the general condition bespeaking for the owner a thorough mastery of agriculture.

Mr. Wright's first marriage was solemnized with Miss Rebecca Polsley, who died after two years of happy married life. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1871, was Sarah E. Reasoner, daughter of Jacob Reasoner, one of the oldest settlers of Blackford county, of whom a biography appears on another page of this volume. The following are the names of Mr. Wright's children: Wilbur L., George T., Harmon

D., Bert R., Clarence R. and Mary, all of whom are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Wright is a member of the G. A. R. post at Matthews and always takes an active interest in its deliberations. He was one of the organizers of the original society in 1867, and nothing affords him greater satisfaction than meeting with his old comrades in arms and recalling the stirring and bloody days when the fate of the Union hung as in a balance. In politics he is an unswerving Republican, a leader of the party in his township and always a delegate to conventions, state, district, county and township. He cast his first presidential vote at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for Lincoln and Johnson, and from that time to the present his belief has been that the practical application of Republican principles is for the best interest of the country. In 1894 he was elected township assessor and still holds the office; he has discharged his official functions in a highly creditable manner and enjoys the full confidence of the people of his township, irrespective of politics.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, having been reared in that faith, and at the present time he is a trustee of the congregation worshipping at Matthews.

Mr. Wright is a commendable example of the successful, self-made man, such as are only produced under the favorable auspices of our free institutions. Well informed upon all the leading questions of the day, a reader and a thinker, he is highly regarded in the community where so many of his years have been spent. As an agriculturist, he keeps abreast the times, believes in the dignity of that ancient and honorable calling, and his example of industry may safely be imitated by the young man who desires to obtain from life the greatest ben-

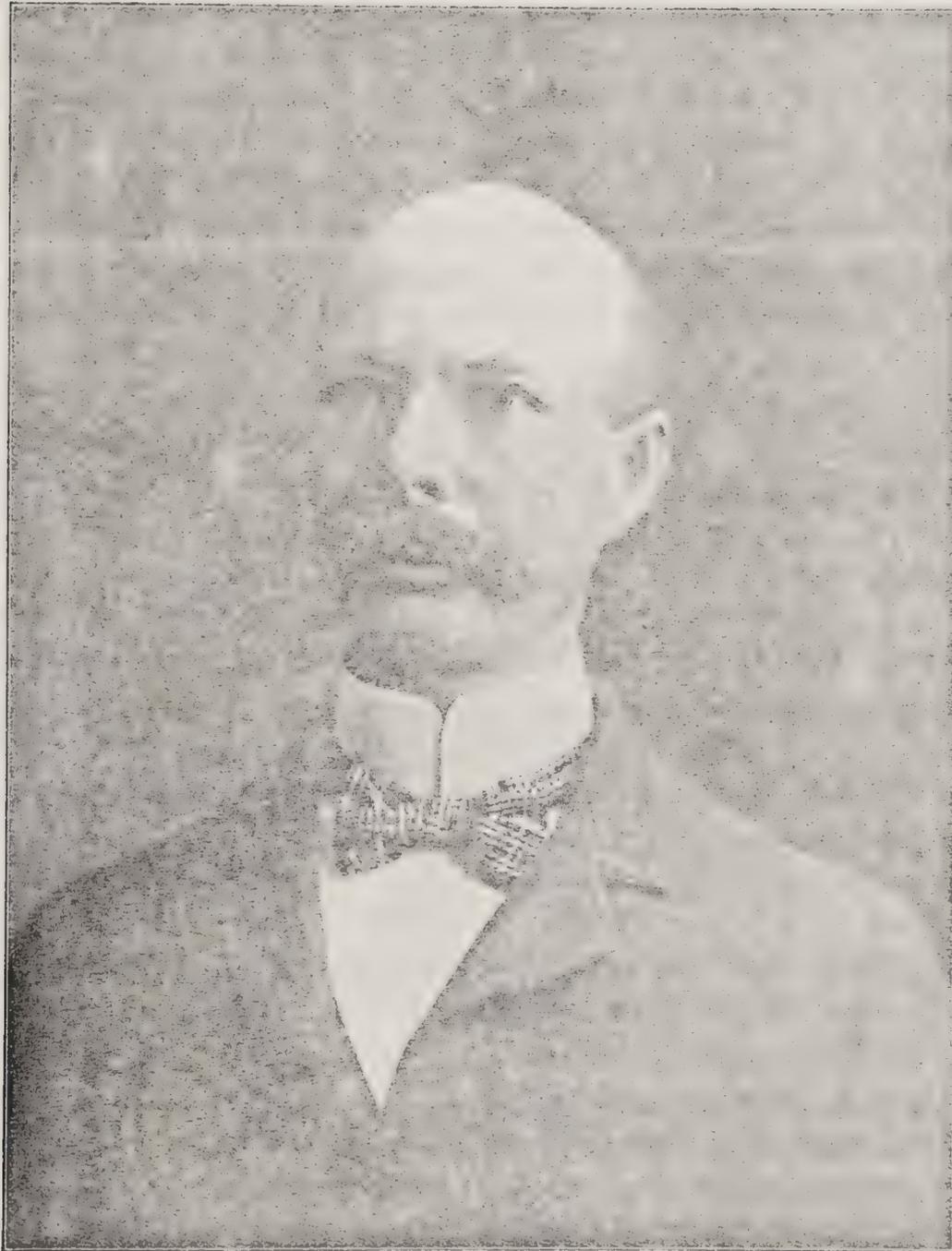
efits it can bestow. As a brave soldier of the great Rebellion, his record is without a blemish and in every walk of life he is in the full sense of the term an upright, broad minded, God-fearing gentleman, whose greatest aim is to know his duty and consequently perform it.

WILLIAM A. CURRY.

William Amos Curry, clerk of the circuit court of Blackford county, is a native of Indiana and a son of Aaron S. and Eliza Curry, both parents born in the state of Ohio.

The elder Curry, a farmer by occupation, remained in the state of his nativity until late in the '40s, when he came to Randolph county, Indiana, thence later, in 1857, to the county of Blackford, purchasing a farm in Jackson township, where he made his home until 1889. He married, in Randolph county, Indiana, Eliza Ewing, who bore him eight children, namely: Margaret Ann, deceased; James M., a farmer living in Kansas; William A., subject of this sketch; Thomas H., who lives on the old home place in Jackson township; Harrie Levina, wife of D. G. Dean, a resident of the township of Jackson; Alfred, foreman of the glass works at Millgrove; Sarah, deceased; and Edward M., who resides in the vicinity of Millgrove. After the death of his wife, which occurred in March, 1875, Mr. Curry returned to Ohio and in Franklin county, that state, subsequently entered into the marriage relation with Mrs. Mary Price, widow of John Price, and there he has since resided.

Aaron Curry is a substantial man, suc-



W. A. Curry

successful in life, and has made his presence felt wherever his lot has been cast. Intelligent beyond the average, and progressive, he has been successful in the accumulation of worldly goods, and as a politician of local repute first wielded an influence for the Republican party and later, failing to agree with its financial policy, cast his lot with the Greenback party, of which he remained an earnest advocate until its dissolution as an active organization. For some years past he has been a Prohibitionist, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interests of the American people.

William Amos Curry was born on the 18th day of February, 1857, in Randolph county, Indiana, and when one year old was brought to the county of Blackford. Like the majority of men of Indiana birth, his first experience was upon the farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar, and the country schools afforded him the means of a practical English education. The knowledge thus derived was afterward supplemented by three terms at Ridgeville College, where he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning, after which he completed a commercial course in the Capitol City Business College of Columbus. Fortified with exceptional scholastic training, Mr. Curry entered the educational field as teacher, and for five consecutive years had charge of schools in Blackford county, principally Jackson township, and while thus engaged earned the reputation of a painstaking and efficient instructor. With no desire to devote his life to educational work, he finally abandoned the same and, in partnership with a friend, Thomas H. Racer, of Jackson township, engaged in farming and stock raising. Additional to this they bought and shipped stock upon

quite an extensive scale throughout Blackford and adjoining counties, and also dealt in grain, lumber, etc., in which their success from the beginning was flattering and to which they continued to give their attention for a period of twelve years. During six of these years Mr. Curry made his home with his partner, but in 1895, on the 19th day of December, he set up a household of his own by entering into the marriage relation with Miss Florence Armstrong, of this county, daughter of Andrew and Levina (Anderson) Armstrong.

Mr. Curry has for many years taken a lively interest in matters political and in time became a potent factor in deliberations of the Republican party in Blackford county. In recognition of his service as an earnest and untiring worker in the party ranks, he was honored, in 1896, with the nomination for clerk of the circuit court, and after a lively contest was triumphantly elected, entering upon the discharge of his official functions the year following. An idea of his popularity with his party and also with the opposition may be gathered from the fact that in the above election he was the only successful candidate upon the Republican ticket, overcoming a formidable majority and entering the office with less than a dozen votes to spare. Mr. Curry's official record has been faultless, and to say that the public, irrespective of party, is pleased with his manner of conducting business is only giving expression to a truth recognized by the people of Blackford county. He has been complimented by renomination and the present outlook is prophetic of his re-election by a largely increased majority.

Mr. Curry is a member of the Pythian brotherhood and with his wife belongs to

the Methodist church. As a man and citizen he is public spirited and exemplifies in his attending to the performance of any task devolving upon an up-to-date, competent, practical and aggressive man of affairs. Mr. Curry's beautiful home in Hartford City is brightened by the presence of an interesting child, Edith Lucile, and his domestic life those sterling traits of character which win for their possessor an honorable and permanent abiding place in the affections of the people. The excellent reputation earned and maintained throughout his business and official career has been ably sustained as he has proven himself thoroughly capable of relations are of the most pleasant and felicitous character. Financially his success has long since been assured and now, in the very prime of sturdy manhood, he is in possession of a competence which effectually dispels any forebodings as to the future.

CALVIN HARRISON FORDNEY.

For a number of years the subject of this sketch has been the faithful superintendent of the county infirmary, or poor farm, and his long retention in the position bears eloquent testimony to his able and efficient services as custodian of this department of the county's interests. Mr. Fordney is a native of Virginia, born on the 16th day of December, 1833. When he was thirteen years of age his parents, John and Achsah (Cotton) Fordney, moved to Pennsylvania, thence, about 1845, emigrated to Blackford county, Indiana, locating three miles west of Hartford City, in the present township of Licking. Here the elder Fordney farmed for some time on leased land, but later suc-

ceeded in purchasing a farm in the vicinity of his original settlement, upon which he continued to reside until his removal to Saginaw, Michigan, in the year 1882. John and Achsah Fordney were residents of Blackford county for about twenty-five years, and of the ten children born to them, the subject of this biography is the only one at this time living in Indiana. They both died in Michigan, in which state a number of their descendants still reside.

Calvin Harrison Fordney remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, when, on the 25th day of February, 1855, he entered into the marriage relation with Miss Rachel Kirkpatrick, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, but for several years previous to the above date a resident of the county of Blackford.

Her parents, Francis and Polly Kirkpatrick, were among the substantial citizens of Licking township, having settled here in 1836, their home being situated on Lick creek, a few miles south of the county seat. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Fordney engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on rented land, and subsequently succeeded in obtaining the old Kirkpatrick homestead, which he farmed for a number of years with a fair amount of success. Later he disposed of the farm, while residing in Hartford City. He was first appointed to take charge of the county farm in 1886 by the board of commissioners, composed of Henry Schroyer, James Pettinger and Oliver Woodward, and for a period of three years thereafter discharged the duties incident to the position in such a manner as to commend him to the county as the most painstaking and capable man who had up to that time exercised control of the place. At his suggestion various improvements were in-

augurated, including tile drainage, planting of an orchard, repairing of buildings and a general system of sanitation, the beneficent results of which were soon made apparent in the greatly increased health and happiness of the inmates and a larger revenue from the successful cultivation of the lands. At the expiration of his official term Mr. Fordney returned to Hartford City, where for a period of ten years he was engaged in operating an ice plant, having also been connected a part of the time in the livery business and draying.

Upon the election of a new board of county commissioners Mr. Fordney was again solicited to take charge of the county farm, which after mature deliberation he did, the position coming to him unsought, and that, too, by a board to whom he was opposed in politics.

Immediately upon accepting the superintendency the second time Mr. Fordney brought to the attention of the board the necessity of certain improvements, which he was authorized to make. Among these is the large and commodious two-story brick dwelling, consisting of thirty-six rooms, erected at a cost of \$7,000. In its general plan and appointments this structure is a model of its kind, and compares well with any like building of similar size and cost in the state. Additional to the above Mr. Fordney, by a successful system of tile drainage, has added a number of acres to the cultivable area of the farm, besides replacing the old and worn out fencing by fences of the latest pattern, thus giving to the place a new and greatly improved appearance. At this time there are twenty inmates at the farm, the majority of whom proved almost self supporting by reason of services rendered, while the condition of the less fortunate are

so carefully looked after that they appear happy and contented with their surroundings.

In politics Mr. Fordney is a Democrat, but, as already stated, he commands the respect of all, irrespective of party. At the earnest solicitation of the Republican board he was induced to accept the place he now so creditably fills, and that, too, as a successor to a Republican party-worker, whose removal was brought about by reason of services inefficiently performed. Mr. Fordney possesses business ability of a high order, and he manages the farm, looking after every detail as if the enterprise were his own private concern. He permits nothing to intervene between himself and duty, and his efforts in behalf of the poor unfortunates are heartily seconded by his good wife, who has proved herself in every respect a most popular and efficient matron of the female department.

Mr. and Mrs. Fordney have one child, a son, Francis Marion Fordney, who at this time operates the ice plant at Hartford City, the father also retaining his interest in the same. The family stands high in the estimation of a large circle of friends in Hartford City, and it is eminently fitting to class them with the representative citizens of the county of Blackford.

HON. ARTHUR F. KINSLEY.

Hon. Arthur Ferdinand Kinsley, mayor of Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 5, 1858, and is a son of Augustus E. and Harriet (Lisher) Kinsley, both natives of Indiana and whose marriage took place

in Shelby county. The father was of a literary turn of mind and a well-known personage in his community until his death, which occurred in May, 1865; his widow is now a resident of Hartsville, Bartholomew county, this state. They were the parents of eleven children, to whom and the widow the father was able to bequeath three hundred acres of land, and he passed away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics a Republican, honored by all who knew him.

Arthur F. Kinsley, who was the sixth born of the above named family of eleven children, remained on the home place until fourteen, attending the local school in the meanwhile, and then went to Hartsville, passed a year in the United Brethren College, and before he had reached sixteen had taught a year in Hancock county. He then resumed his studies in school, pursued them with avidity until twenty-two years old, availing himself, however, of an opportunity to teach two winters during this period. Until 1886 he continued his pedagogic career, winning commendation in all quarters, and finally engaged in merchandising at Freeport until 1889, when he came to Hartford City and embarked in the livery business, which he followed with success until 1894, when he sold out and has since been interested in the management of the affairs of the city. Mr. Kinsley first made a venture as a public officer in 1891, when he served one year as city marshal; from 1896 to 1898 he was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and in 1896 he was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1898.

Mr. Kinsley married, in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1881, Miss Irene Tyner, who was born in that county September 6, 1860, and is a daughter of Capt. W. H. and

Nancy (Sloan) Tyner, both natives of Indiana. Of the four children born to this happy marriage, Gladys, the first born, is deceased; Guy, Garnet and Gertrude still survive. The mother is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which church the parents are rearing their children. Fraternally Mr. Kinsley is a Knight of Pythias and of the Tent of Maccabees, and at the family residence on Franklin street he and his wife extend a generous reception to a host of warm friends.

MANFORD MARION CLAPPER, M. D.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch came originally from Germany and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, locating in the counties of Bedford and Lancaster, where his paternal grandfather and grandmother were respectively born. Henry Clapper, a farmer and cooper, married, in his native state, Mary Smith, and about the year 1854 came to Blackford county, Indiana, where his death occurred on the 15th day of March, 1873; his wife preceded him several years, departing this life October 29, 1869. Henry and Mary Clapper were the parents of twelve children, of whom but two are living at this time. One of their sons, Christopher Clapper, whose birth occurred in Stark county, Ohio, married Catharine Hall and in 1854 moved to Blackford county, Indiana, locating in Licking township, where he became a prosperous farmer. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and died at Huntsville, Alabama, January 22 of the following year, leaving besides a widow

three children, whose names are as follows: Theodore, a farmer of the township of Licking; Alice, wife of George W. Marley, of Hartford City; and Manford M., the immediate subject of this sketch. Subsequently, in 1872, Mrs. Clapper entered into the marriage relation with David Hess, who died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Cora M., now the wife of James Dildine, a tool dresser of Hartford City.

Dr. Manford M. Clapper is a native of Blackford county, Indiana, born July 11, 1863, on the home farm in Licking township. The first fourteen years of his life were spent under the parental roof, after which he went to Ohio, where for a time he was engaged in farm labor and coal mining, attending at intervals in the meantime the common schools. The knowledge thus derived was later supplemented by a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, which he attended during the greater part of 1882 and 1883, and in 1884 he became a student of the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. The Doctor's career as a student in both the above institutions was marked by intense application, and upon leaving the latter he began teaching in the schools of Blackford county. He continued his labors as an instructor with encouraging success until 1886, at which time he entered the office of Dr. W. A. Yohn at Valparaiso and began the study of medicine. The same year he began taking lectures in the Chicago Medical College, which he attended during the greater part of the succeeding four years, completing the prescribed course and receiving his diploma in the spring of 1890.

By reason of blood poison, unfortunately contracted while experimenting in the dissecting room, the Doctor was compelled to forego practicing until the following fall,

at which time, being sufficiently recovered, he opened an office in Hartford City. For a period of eight years the Doctor gave his attention to the general practice, but in 1898 took up as specialties diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in the treatment of which he has achieved a large measure of success and a permanently assured reputation. The Doctor is profoundly versed in his profession, especially in the departments to which reference has been made, and has an office thoroughly equipped with all the latest and most scientific appliances necessary to success in the practice. His services have been sought far and wide, patients coming to him from different places and invariably departing greatly benefited, if not entirely relieved from the maladies by which they are afflicted. His career thus far as a specialist presents continual successes, animated by a determination to leave nothing undone to insure greater efficiency hereafter, and his many friends unite in predicting for him a future of still greater usefulness. To omit from Dr. Clapper's record a commendation of him as a man and a genial, warm-hearted friend, would leave untold some of his most strongly marked characteristics. In every relation of life he reveals the same energy and spirit that have marked his professional career. In the social circle a gentleman of culture and education, a genial, pleasant companion and a sympathizing friend, at home a tender husband and indulgent father, unassuming in business, tenacious of his convictions upon all questions and fearless in upholding them, and as a citizen public spirited and progressive in the full meaning of those terms. In politics he is a Democrat, earnest in his advocacy of party principles, but by no means a partisan in the sense of making everything subserve to po-

litical ends. His religious creed is represented by the simple belief of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian church, but his views are liberal and he is tolerant with all who differ from him in matters of faith. Financially the Doctor has met with well deserved success, having already accumulated a handsome fortune, including a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres of valuable land in Licking township, besides business and residence properties in Hartford City.

Dr. Clapper was married, in this place, February 18, 1893, to Miss Aurette Kleefisch, whose birth occurred in Hartford City on the 26th day of March, 1873; she is the daughter of Philip and Matilda (Kline) Kleefisch, and has borne her husband one child, a son, Erskine M. Clapper.

J. A. HINDMAN.

Jay Anderson Hindman, attorney-at-law and distinguished member of the Blackford bar, is the son of Crooks and Matilda (Brown) Hindman, both parents natives of Wayne county, Ohio. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed from Ohio to Wells county, Indiana, in 1848 and there continued the pursuit of agriculture until his death, which occurred on the 26th day of April, 1878. His widow still resides in that county, making her home at this time with a daughter, Mrs. Frances E. Bowman. Crooks and Matilda Hindman had a family of seven children, namely: Frances E. married R. M. Bowman, a farmer of the county of Wells; Albert died in infancy; Mary, wife of W. H. Kreep, carpenter and contractor of Bluffton; Clara became the wife of Otto McCorkle, a farmer residing in

Ohio; Thomas J., a railroad man, lives in the city of Fort Wayne; Jay A. is the subject of this article, and Ida, wife of J. H. Zion, Middletown, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hindman were descended, respectively, from German and Irish ancestry and for a number of years previous to their marriage were both teachers in the public schools of their native state. Crooks Hindman was a gentleman of literary tastes, a leader of thought in the community where he lived and successful in his business affairs, being the possessor of a substantial competence at the time of his death. For a number of years himself and wife were members of the Presbyterian church and their lives were practical examples of the faith they professed.

Jay Anderson Hindman was born September 1, 1863, in Wells county, Indiana, and there received his preliminary education in the district schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Methodist college at Fort Wayne, from which he was graduated in the academic course in 1880, the meanwhile during vacations teaching in the common schools of his county. The further to increase his scholastic knowledge and prepare himself more efficiently for educational work, he became a student, in 1882, of the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, in which he took the teacher's course, graduating the year following. With this he did not stop, but continued at that institution until he had taken a full commercial course, and later, 1887, received a diploma from the scientific department, which ended his experience as a student. For some time after quitting school, Mr. Hindman was traveling salesman for the J. A. Ruth Publishing Company, of Chicago, and subsequently, 1889, was elected superintendent of the Blackford county schools, the duties of

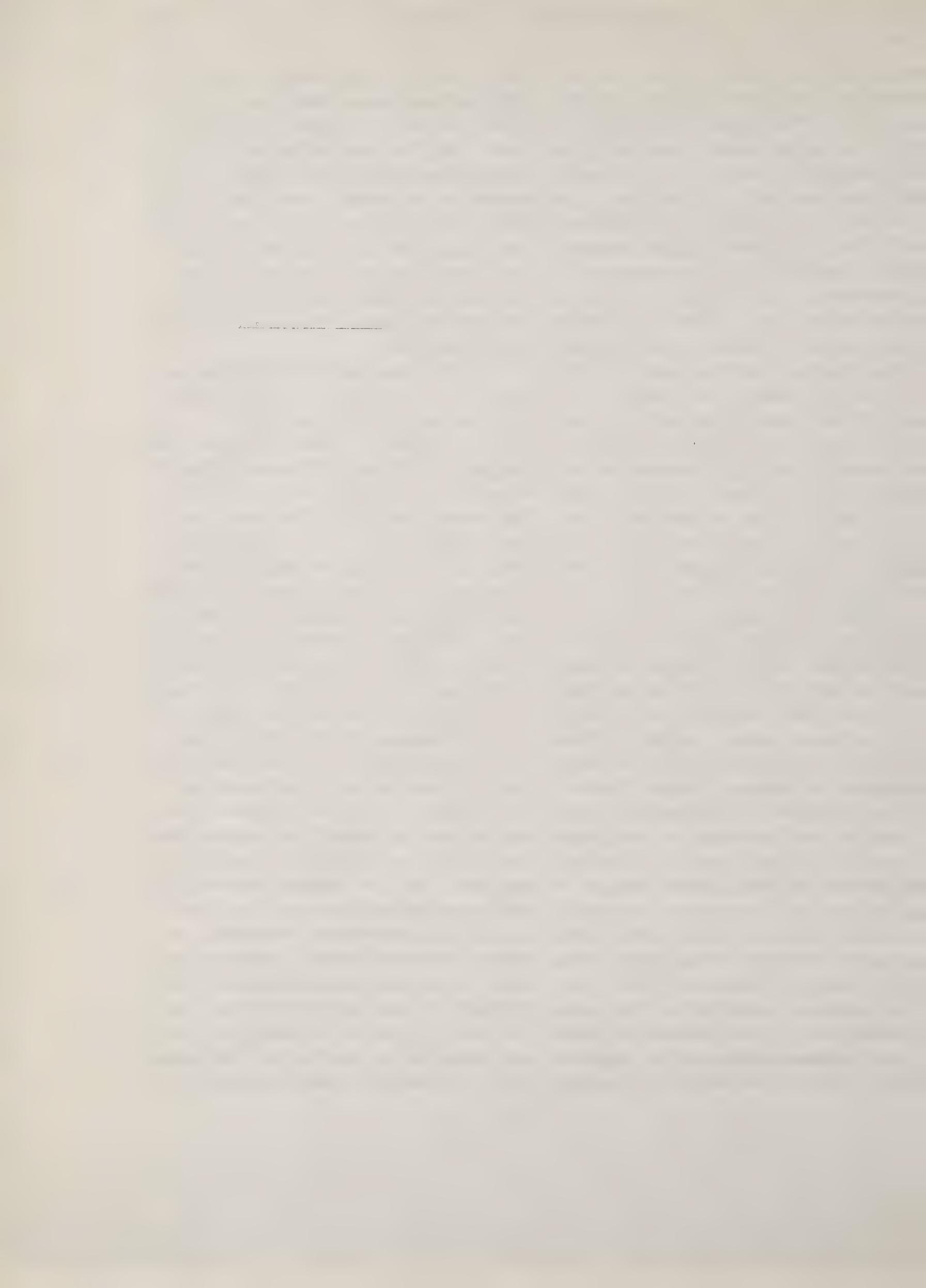
which position he discharged in a creditable manner the greater part of two terms, resigning in 1892. For some years previous to this step he had given much attention to the law, studying the same as he had opportunity and with such progress that in the above year he was admitted to the Blackford bar by Hon. J. S. Dailey, judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit. His resignation of the superintendency of schools was for the purpose of accepting the position of prosecuting attorney, to which he was appointed in 1892, and his creditable record in that office was the means of his election to the same by direct vote of the people eighteen months later. At the expiration of his official term in 1896, Mr. Hindman entered actively upon the general practice, since which time his career has been one of uniform success. He first effected a co-partnership in 1892 with Elisha Pierce, which lasted until 1895 and since the latter date he has been alone in the practice.

At a very early age Mr. Hindman displayed unusual ability in the art of public discourse and while a boy still in his 'teens he complied with frequent calls to make addresses upon various subjects. When but nineteen he was employed by the central committees of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to stump those states in behalf of the Democratic national ticket. He made a brilliant canvass for Cleveland and wherever he went crowds thronged to hear the celebrated boy orator, whose eloquence had preceded him and whose influence upon the "stump" added many votes to the cause of Democracy that year. As an extempore speaker he has few equals, his oratory being of that popular kind which at once commands attention, by argument logically arranged and eloquently discussed,

interspersed with apt anecdote admirably told, and keen satire, which never fails of finding its mark or accomplishing its purpose. Add to these a fine presence and pleasing personality, both essential in the makeup of the popular orator, and a magnetism which enables him to sway at will vast concourses of people, and the reader has a mental picture of one of the youngest and most successful campaigners that ever advocated the cause of Democracy throughout the great west.

Mr. Hindman entered into the marriage relation, July 7, 1897, with Ida B. Maines, who was born on the 20th day of July, 1870, in Randolph county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Penry) Maines, both parents natives of this state. The domestic life of Mr. Hindman is one of great happiness and content, his beautiful home on West Main street being well known to the best social circles of the city, of which both himself and wife are popular members. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and also belongs to the fraternity of Odd Fellows, in the local lodge of which he has passed all the chairs, besides taking an active part in the deliberation of the order elsewhere.

Although embracing the law after a comparatively short period of preliminary study, Mr. Hindman has attained a degree of success surprising to himself, and achieved distinction at a bar made up of exceptionally able men. His life illustrates the worth of well-grounded principles and from the beginning he subordinated everything to a strictly defined and inflexible purpose to succeed. By energy and perseverance in his profession he soon forged to the front, until he is now the peer of his fellows as an able and astute lawyer, and he has few equals and no superiors in the preparation and



management of cases and their argument before court and jury. As an advocate he has achieved distinction such as rewarded his efforts upon the hustings, being clear and concise in statement, logical and convincing in argument, rising at times to impassioned eloquence, and seldom fails of carrying conviction and winning verdicts for his clients.

To him is accorded the honor of conducting to successful issue the most important case ever litigated in the courts of Blackford county and receiving therefor a larger fee than that commanded by any other lawyer at the Hartford City bar. This was when he appeared as attorney in the receivership for the Montpelier Sheet & Tin Plate Company, winning the case and recovering \$85,000, his fee being the munificent sum of \$7,000. Since then his name has appeared in connection with various other important cases and is frequently retained as counsel in places outside his circuit. In all probability Mr. Hindman has one of the largest and best equipped law offices in the state, a matter in which he takes much pride. His apartments consist of four commodious rooms, elegantly finished and superbly furnished, and his library, which completely fills the four sides of one room, is one of the most carefully selected and valuable in the west. Being of scholarly tastes, he has also accumulated a library rich in the world's best literature, in which he finds rest and intellectual recreation from the cares and activities of his professional labors.

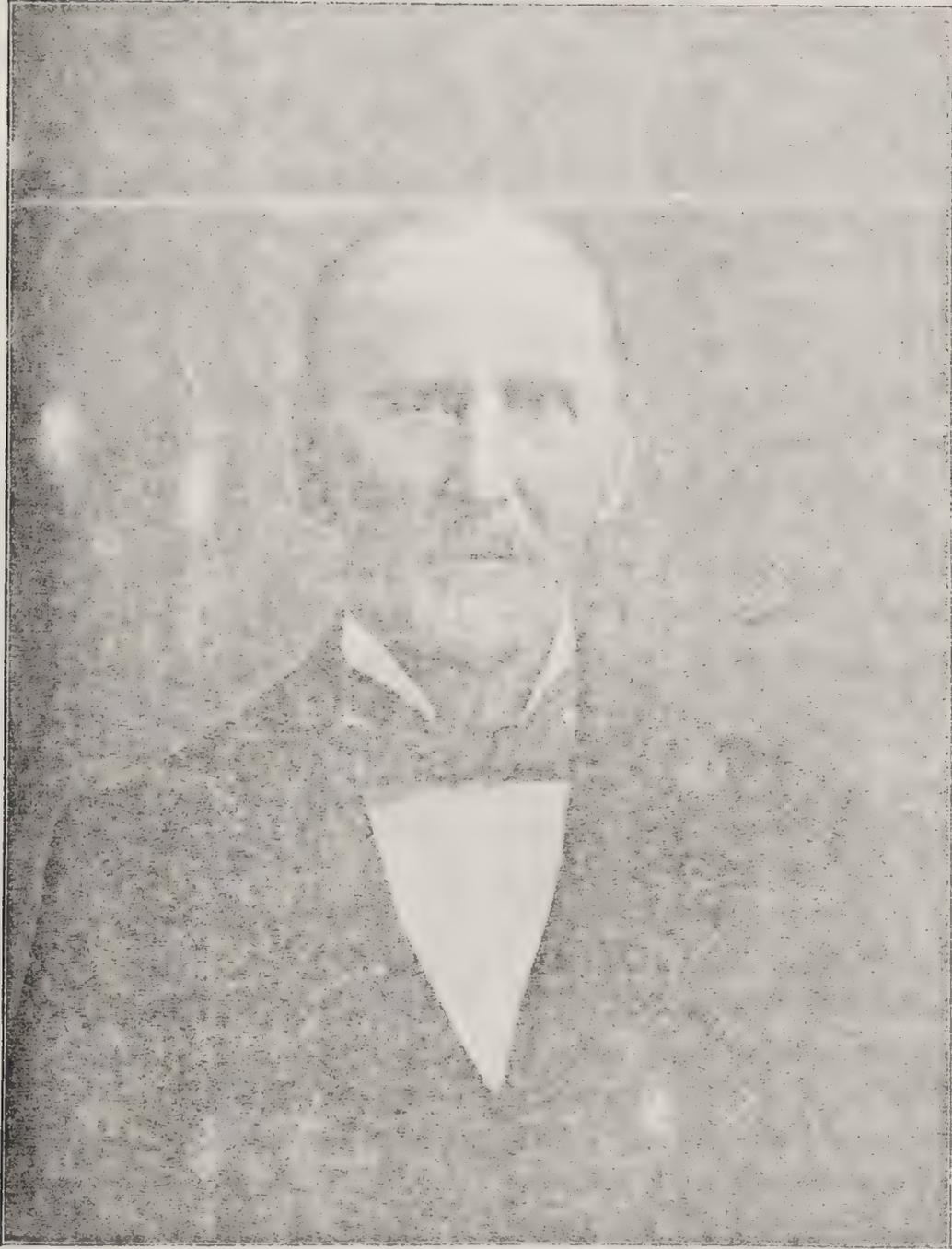
Mr. Hindman is in the prime of vigorous manhood and with his fine personal presence moves among his fellows as one born to natural leadership. His popularity professionally is undimmed by the commission of a single questionable act and with

the people whose good opinions he has ever strived to maintain his high standing has long been assured. He is what he is from natural endowments, rigid self culture and severe professional training and has attained his present position in society and at the bar through the impelling force of his own genius.

He possesses not only those powers that render men efficient in court and the political arena, but also the gentle traits that mark refined social intercourse. In all his daily affairs he manifests a generous regard for others and a strict allegiance to principles of honor and integrity, and no man in Blackford county more fully merits and commands the hearty good will of the public.

NELSON D. CLOUSER, M. D.

The professional gentleman, to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted, is one of Indiana's eminent physicians and enjoys the distinction of having practiced the healing art longer at Hartford City than any other man within the limits of Blackford county. Dr. Clouser came from a state prolific of great and useful men; Ohio, where he was born on the 13th day of August, 1823, the scene of his nativity being Highland county, where were passed the years of youth and early manhood. Primarily he was educated in the common schools and later completed the prescribed course of Hillsboro College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1840. Meantime, having decided upon the medical profession for a life work, he began a course of reading under the direction of a competent physician of his native place and subsequently became a student at the Ohio Medical College, from which he



M. D. Blouin

received a certificate of graduation in 1842. Immediately thereafter he began practicing his profession in Clinton county, where he continued for a limited period only, removing to Blackford county, Indiana, the above year, and locating at Hartford City, at that time an insignificant hamlet, but abounding in opportunities for a young and ambitious man with his fortune still in the future. It would be interesting to note in detail a history of the Doctor's early practice among the sparse settlements of Blackford and neighboring counties, how for many days and nights in succession he was kept constantly on the go in order to answer the calls of his numerous patients living at remote distances and how upon more than one occasion while traversing lonely roads through dense forests he was compelled to climb trees in order to escape being torn to pieces by the wolves then so plentiful in this part of the state, but anything more than a mere reference to these and other thrilling experiences would far transcend the limits of an article calculated, as is this, to be merely a synopsis of the leading parts in his life. The Doctor's practice from the time of his settlement has more than met his most sanguine expectations and its history, if properly chronicled, would fill a respectably sized volume of interesting reading. Coming to Blackford county when he did, a young man animated by a laudable desire to succeed, he has seen the country gradually develop from its primitive condition of woodland, with settlements like niches in surrounding forests, into one of the best populated and most highly improved sections of central Indiana. In the gradual upbuilding of civilization in these parts the Doctor has been no idle spectator, but imbued with the progressive spirit characteristic of our cosmopolitan pop-

ulace, he contributed freely his share of the energy and activity necessary to lay broad and deep the foundation upon which the prosperity of the community now rests. For a period exceeding by six years a half-century his familiar form was seen traversing the highways and byways of the county, prompt to answer every call, pausing at no obstacle except his own disability, which was rare, and ministering alike to rich and poor in their afflictions, the good Doctor was everywhere a welcome guest and his presence in the sick room a comfort and a benediction. His familiarity with every detail of the general practice, his long and successful experience in treating diseases with which humanity in this part of the west has been afflicted during the last half-century, the gentle touch and the confidence inspired by his presence long since combined to make him the ideal family physician, and even now, since advancing age and infirmities incident thereto have compelled him to forego much of his former activity, there are still patients who cling to him and refuse remedies when tendered by other hands. Dr. Clouser practiced continuously until 1898, since which time, by reason of a severe spell of sickness then suffered, he has not been able to much more than administer to such patients as visit his office. His present intention is to retire permanently from the profession, to which his best years and ripest energies have been devoted, and spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of that rest and quiet which only those who have battled so long and successfully with the world know fully how to appreciate.

The Doctor has kept pace with the progress of his profession and during his practice has met, in consultation and otherwise, many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons

of the state. He was really the second medical man to locate in Hartford City, and to many who have since come and gone he proved of valued assistance and more than one man now distinguished in the profession owes much of his success to the kind words and sound advice of the old physician who could look upon the advancement of others without envy and freely give of his knowledge and experience to alleviate the suffering of mankind. He has been a member of the Blackford County Medical Society ever since its organization and in all the deliberations of that body his voice has been heard and his counsels heeded. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Medical Society of Grant County and at the present time his name appears upon the records of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society (since 1862) and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, with all of which he has frequently met and while in attendance has been no idle spectator. For a number of years he served at different times as president of the Blackford County Society, and to him more than any other individual is due the success with which it has been crowned. The Doctor is a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress and met with it in Washington, D. C., in 1893. They had a large group picture made, in which the Doctor occupies a conspicuous place. Through infirmities he has not been permitted to attend the congress since that time. Fraternally the Doctor belongs to the Masonic order and in religion was formerly a Methodist, but in recent years inclines towards the teachings of Adventism.

Dr. Clouser has been thrice married, the first time to Mary Mann, of Greene county, Ohio, daughter of Charles Mann. She was

his faithful companion and helper for over fifty years, sharing during that long period his joys and sorrows and by wise and judicious counsel enabling him to overcome many obstacles with which his early professional life was beset. The fruit of this union was five children, whose names are as follows: Charity Ann, wife of James Ruckman; Robbie D.; Lydia married, first, Jacob Wells, after whose death she became the wife of Charles Steer; Charles; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. George W. Merrick. Mrs. Clouser departed this life on the 1st day of April, 1891, and September 29, 1898, the Doctor entered into the bonds of wedlock with Rosa Dill. Subsequently, on the 23d of May, 1900, he married his present wife, Ida Frances McConnell, who looks after his interests and makes pleasant the home where his declining years are being passed.

Thus briefly and modestly have been portrayed the salient facts in the life of one of Hartford City's most eminent professional men. During his long and somewhat eventful residence, covering the greater part of the history of Blackford county and its seat of justice, Dr. Clouser has made a record which is the legitimate subject of criticism by the people, as is that of any man occupying a conspicuous place in the public gaze. Devoted to a profession, through the medium of which he has administered comfort and healing to thousands of afflicted mortals, earnest in his endeavor to promote the good of a people among whom so many of his years have been spent, kind and considerate to all with whom he has had relations of any kind whatsoever, it is fitting that this tribute be paid to his worth as a man, with the hope that his days may yet be long in the land, and that finally when the race is run a bounteous reward may await him for all

the good he has been the means of disseminating while so nobly fulfilling his earthly mission.

HENRY SPENCER FARGO.

Henry Spencer Fargo, a distinguished attorney-at-law in Hartford City and a gallant ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, April 29, 1846, a son of David M. and Sarah A. (Wilson) Fargo.

David M. Fargo was also a native of Wyoming county, New York, and was there reared to farming and stock raising, and there made his home until 1858, when he removed to Ionia, Michigan, where he resided until 1870, when he went to Paola, Kansas, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying January 10, 1880, his wife surviving him until July 20, 1888. They were the parents of eight children, who were born and named in the following order: Wilson D., now in the insurance business at St. Paul, Minnesota; Laura A., wife of C. J. Towne, of Duluth, Minnesota; George F., who died in Virginia March 15, 1864, while taking part in the Civil war; Henry S., the subject of this sketch; Emily L., widow of P. M. Rockwell, M. D., and now residing in Philadelphia; Amelia A., wife of Rev. John Staley, of the Congregational church, in Michigan; Frank F., telegraph operator at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Ella F., wife of Frederick C. Stevens, member of congress from St. Paul, Minnesota. The parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and stood very high in social circles and the father was quite prominent as a Republican.

Henry S. Fargo, the subject of this

sketch, was about twelve years of age when he was taken by his parents from New York to Michigan, and in the latter state he attended the common schools until sixteen years old. February 9, 1864, he enlisted at Grand Rapids in defense of the integrity of the Union, and served until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in November, 1865. He then returned to his Michigan home, attended school and clerked until 1868, then moved to Paola, Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1871, in the meantime studying law in the office of W. B. Brayman in Paola until the date mentioned, when he moved to Sumner county, which he assisted in organizing, hauling to it the first load of lumber ever taken there for building purposes.

After the organization of Sumner county Mr. Fargo opened an office for the practice of law at Wellington, the county seat, but soon became interested in the cattle business, took up an extensive land claim, and followed cattle dealing until 1873, when he returned to Paola and continued in the same line until 1887.

In the year last mentioned Mr. Fargo engaged in the real estate business and in building in Kansas City, Missouri, and also in mining in Joplin, in the same state, and while in Kansas City was claim agent for the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company and adjusted many losses throughout the states of Missouri and Arkansas, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, thus adding considerably to his prestige. But in September, 1892, he sold out his interests in the west and came to Indiana, built a zinc smelter at Upland, in Grant county, organized a company at that location and also a company at Ingles, Indi-

ana, of the former of which he was the secretary, and of the latter the president, but at the same time made his home in Hartford City. In 1894 he sold his interests in these smelters and opened a law office in Van Buren, Grant county, where he had a successful practice for two years, then sought the broader field of Hartford City, where he has had his office since 1896, a fact indicative in itself of proseprity.

It is necessary, however, to allude to the domestic affairs of Mr. Fargo and to state that he married, in Saranac, Michigan, in 1866, Miss Gertrude E. Perry, who was born in that city April 2, 1848, and is a daughter of Henry and Julia (Ellsworth) Perry. To this felicitous union have been born three children, viz: Eva F., who is the wife of T. W. Sharpe, D. D. S., of Hartford City; Wyona F., a teacher and residing under the parental roof, and Estella, also at home. The family are Presbyterians in their religious faith, and fraternally Mr. Fargo is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Tent of Maccabees.

Mr. Fargo is a fine specimen of fully developed manhood, physically as well as mentally, is very popular in the community, and the indications are that he will reappear in Washington, D. C., in another capacity than that of a discharged defender of his country's flag.

THOMAS A. KEGERREIS.

Thomas Andrew Kegerreis, a prominent young attorney-at-law and educator at Hartford City, Licking township, Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, September 14, 1864, and is a

son of Jacob C. and Margaret A. Kegerreis, to the biography of whom, on another page, the attention of the reader is respectfully called.

Although born in Randolph county, young Thomas A. was educated in the common schools of Delaware county, the adjacent county to the west, until fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Blackford county and again attended school until sixteen years old. General labor next occupied his time until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he entered Danville Normal College, attended two terms, and immediately afterward entered on his career of teaching, in which he met with eminent success in Licking township, for twelve years; or until 1899, when he turned his attention exclusively to the law, the study of which he had begun in 1893, and with wonderful energy and enterprise had also conducted a grocery trade during the summer while pursuing his pedagogic career.

In 1896 Mr. Kegerreis was admitted to the bar by Judge E. C. Vaughn and practiced in partnership with Charles W. Pierce until the fall of 1898, and then alone until 1899, in the summer of which year he formed a partnership with H. S. Fargo, which partnership still exists. He did not see fit, however, to relinquish teaching until he had fully established his reputation as a lawyer, which he has done beyond all shadow of doubt, as he now commands a lucrative and extensive practice.

The marriage of Thomas A. Kegerreis took place in Hartford City, September 7, 1889, to Miss Dora Bolner, a native of Blackford county and a daughter of Henry and Amanda Bolner, pioneers and farming people of the highest respectability. Four chil-

dren have graced this marriage, the eldest of whom, however, Howard W., is deceased. The three survivors are Harry H., Edessa D. and Thomas, Jr.

The Kegerreis family attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and, socially, mingle with the best people of the township by whom they are held in the highest esteem. In politics Mr. Kegerreis is independent and is the present truant officer of the county. He is a Knight of the Tent of Maccabees, and is a public-spirited, rising young professional man for whom the near future holds in store a brilliant destiny.

THOMAS W. SHARPE, D. D. S.

Standing at the head of the dental profession in Hartford City is Dr. Thomas W. Sharpe, who was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1865. His father, Samuel Sharpe, also a native of the Keystone state, was by occupation a farmer and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Griffith, was born and reared in the aforesaid county of Fulton. The family of these parents consisted of five children, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth, and besides him there is but one other living at the present time, viz: Edith, who became the wife of J. B. Bingaman, a jeweler of Hartford City. Samuel Sharpe was a farmer by occupation, which useful calling he pursued with varying success and profit in the state of his nativity until his death, in the year 1889. The widow, who by a previous marriage had three children, still survives, making her home at this time under the family roof of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Thomas W. Sharpe remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, at which early age he began life for himself as clerk with a mercantile firm at Franklin Mills, Pennsylvania, attending meantime the common schools of his native county, in which he mastered the elements of a practical English education. He continued clerking at intervals for a period of five years, spending a number of winter seasons during this time as a teacher, having by close application to his studies and a wide range of reading succeeded in becoming sufficiently well qualified scholastically to obtain, when only eighteen years of age, a license entitling him to exercise the functions of a public instructor in the common schools of his native state. In 1886 Mr. Sharpe made a prospecting tour throughout various parts of the west and while there entered a tract of government land in Hamilton county, Kansas, upon which he settled and remained for a period of six months, but spent in all two years in the state.

In the meantime, having decided to turn his attention to dentistry as a life work, and the better to prepare himself for the successful discharge of the duties of the profession, he disposed of his western real estate and returning east entered, October, 1889, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1891. Within a comparatively brief period after leaving college Dr. Sharpe began the practice of his profession at the town of McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained with encouraging success about one year, removing at the expiration of that time to Hartford City, Indiana, where a larger and more remunerative field awaited him. Since opening an office here, in 1892, his suc-

cess has been most commendable and from the beginning his thorough mastery of every detail of the profession, together with his skill as an operator in its purely mechanical department, has won for him a liberal and constantly increasing share of public patronage. Dr. Sharpe brought to his chosen calling a mind well disciplined by years of careful study and believing in the dignity of the profession and pursuing it with an enthusiasm born of a determination to master every difficulty, it would indeed have been a matter of wonder had he not met with success such as few attain in a much longer and more extended practice.

On the 13th day of June, 1895, Dr. Sharpe entered into the marriage relation with Miss Eva L. Fargo, who was born in Wellington, Kansas, April 18, 1872, a daughter of a well-known attorney of this place.

Such in brief are the leading facts in the life of a man, whose labors for the benefit of his fellows have been productive of so much good to them and of substantial value to himself. He is indeed a notable example of the self-made man. Beginning life's contest with a well defined purpose to succeed as his only capital, he overcame obstacles that would have been insurmountable to many persons of less energy or weaker ambitions, and in view of the fact that he created instead of waiting for opportunities, he may be regarded in a peculiar sense the architect of his own fortunes. As an instance of the difficulties surmounted in the way to success may be cited the fact that the means to enable him to enter college was obtained by canvassing for and locating library associations and when the funds thus produced became exhausted he worked his way through the remaining terms

by turning his hands to anything honorable that presented itself.

Dr. Sharpe has already acquired a comfortable competence of this world's goods, owning besides his property and business home several valuable houses and lots in Hartford City and a half interest in the Fairmount telephone plant, all of which yields him a liberal interest on the investment. He is an active worker in the Woodmen and Pythian fraternities and since his twenty-first year has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM A. BONHAM.

William A. Bonham, for many years a prominent attorney of Hartford City, was born in Perry county, Ohio, January 14, 1834, his parents, Peter and Susanna (Yost) Bonham, being natives of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, respectively, the latter born in Wheeling in the year 1800. They were married in Perry county, Ohio, and to them were born eight children: Isaac lives in Lawrence county, Indiana; Nicholas died in the hospital at Louisville during the war; Lyman, deceased, was a soldier in the Civil war; George W., also a soldier of the Civil war, is now deceased; William A., the subject of this sketch, deceased, and Francis M., deceased.

In 1837 the parents came by team with their family to Indiana, locating first in Delaware county, and in 1839 came to Blackford county and settled in Washington township, where the father lived until his death. Although game was in abundance in the country, Mr. Bonham was no hunter, preferring to devote his time to clearing his

land and making a home for his family. His widow continued to reside on the old homestead until 1870, when she moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, and resided there until her death.

William A. Bonham was a lad of five years when brought by his parents to Blackford county, where he was reared on his father's frontier farm and claimed Blackford county his home until his death.

His education was received in the common and select schools near Hartford City and in Auglaize county, Ohio. When twenty-one years of age he commenced teaching school in Ohio, where he was thus engaged for two years. He then returned to Blackford, where he followed the teacher's profession until 1864. He was persuaded to adopt the legal profession by Andrew J. Neff, who was at that time the leading lawyer in Hartford, and in 1858 he began the study of law with Mr. Neff. In January, 1861, he was admitted to the bar in Hartford City, before Judge J. M. Haynes, judge of the common pleas court. His first law partner was Jacob T. Wells, with whom he was associated at intervals for about six years. From about 1874 until 1879 he was associated with John Cantwell, after which he practiced alone until the fall of 1885, when his son John A. became his partner, under the firm name of Bonham & Bonham. Mr. Bonham was united in marriage, February 2, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Robey, whose parents, Henry and Mary M. Robey, came to Blackford county from Perry county, Ohio, in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham were the parents of three children: John A., George L., married and living in Hartford City, and Florence Alice, wife of F. T. Smith, of Hartford City. Mr. Bonham was connected with the Republican party

since 1860, although his first presidential vote was cast for a Democrat. His father was a Democrat in politics, and at the time of his death was holding the office of county commissioner. In 1860 Mr. Bonham was a candidate for recorder of Blackford county, on the Republican ticket, but with the entire ticket suffered defeat. In 1862 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Blackford county, and held this position until superseded by an appointee by President Andrew Johnson. In the fall of 1864 he was elected state senator from the district composed of Blackford and Delaware counties, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1865 and in the regular and special sessions of 1867. In April, 1865, he was one of those invited from Indiana to escort the remains of President Lincoln to the Illinois state line. In 1866 he was the editor of the Hartford City News, a Republican paper published by John M. Ruckman, and continued until a difference arose between himself and the publisher of the paper as to the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Bonham vigorously opposed the administration and supported congress, while Mr. Ruckman for a while inclined to support the policy, but finally yielded. In 1869 Mr. Bonham was elected assistant secretary of the senate, serving in this capacity in the regular and special sessions. He was the Republican candidate for congress in the Democratic twelfth district of Indiana, but was defeated in 1876. In 1870 he was candidate for representative from Jay and Blackford counties, but he being a candidate on the issue of negro suffrage his opponent was successful. He served as chairman of the Republican central committee during several campaigns.

Mr. Bonham was a member of both the

Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and passed through all the chairs in the local organizations of each. He represented the Odd Fellows lodge in the grand lodge of the state, and also represented the chapter of the Masonic lodge in the grand lodge. His death occurred December 29, 1887.

STEPHEN B. BORDEN.

Stephen Bailey Borden, one of the representative business men of Hartford City, manufacturer and dealer in harness, was born in the city of Huntington, Indiana, April 12, 1863, the son of Thomas E. and Virginia (Bailey) Borden, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. Shortly after the marriage of these parents, which occurred at Pennville, Indiana, they began house-keeping in that town, where for a number of years Thomas Borden carried on harness-making, moving thence to Portland, Indiana, where he became proprietor of a flourishing hotel. The latter business was continued for a period of eighteen years, at the end of which time Mr. Borden returned to Pennville, where he is now passing the evening of life, practically retired from its active duties. By his first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, he had five children, as follows: Mary, deceased; Addie, deceased; Charles, deceased; Josephine W., wife of J. Canfield, of Parker, Indiana; and Stephen Bailey. Some years after the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1863, Mr. Borden was united in marriage to Matilda Magill, of which union there was no issue. The third marriage, which was solemnized with Laura E. Thomas, resulted in the birth of two children, Maudella, de-

ceased, and Irvington, who resides in the town of Pennville.

From the age of five months until his twelfth year Stephen B. Borden lived with his parents in Pennville, in the public schools of which place he received his preliminary education and later pursued his studies in the schools of Portland until his seventeenth year. He then entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the harnessmaker's trade in Chicago, where he applied himself diligently for a period of three years, returning to Portland at the expiration of that time and entering the city high school for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the more advanced branches of learning.

Mr. Borden's first venture in life upon his own responsibility was as a journeyman worker in Portland, in which capacity he continued for one year, serving during that time as a member of the city fire department, having in charge the chemical engine. In 1890 he came to Hartford City for the purpose of looking after his father's business, and six years later effected a co-partnership in harnessmaking with D. C. Caldwell, which lasted three years, Mr. Borden becoming sole proprietor at the expiration of that time. From the beginning in this city Mr. Borden's business has steadily increased, indeed far surpassing his most hopeful expectations, and at the present time he has the largest and most complete establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of harness and the handling of the same in the place and one of the most extensive of the kind in central Indiana. His stock, which includes everything pertaining to the business, is quite large, representing a capital of over twenty-five hundred dollars, and a force of from two to four expert workmen is kept employed to supply the



S. B. Bowden

great and constantly increasing demand for the product of his shop. Mr. Borden is actuated by a laudable desire to please his many patrons consequently nothing but first-class work is allowed to leave his place; fair and upright dealing has brought its sure reward in a very large share of patronage, and the honorable reputation in business circles reflects credit upon a gentleman whose business life has been directed and controlled by principles of honesty which should always remain between dealer and patrons. The annual volume of business transacted by Mr. Borden is conservatively estimated at from six thousand to eight thousand dollars and, as already stated, the output of his place has a reputation much more than local.

As a citizen Mr. Borden is intelligent and progressive, keenly alive to the interests of his city and ambitious to promote any measure having for its object the material or moral well being of the community. In the spring of 1900 he was elected to represent his ward in the city council, and although but a new member of that body he has already proposed some very important municipal legislation. He is chairman of the waterworks committee and has also been assigned to places on acts, claims and sewage committees, and it is safe to predict that his constituents will never have reason to regret the course they pursued in choosing him to be one of the custodians of the city's welfare.

Mr. Borden is a gentleman of pleasing personality, possessing in a eminent degree those qualities which make a man popular among all classes with whom he comes in contact, and his unswerving devotion to the principles of rectitude and the tenacity with which he adheres to the right make him a valued member of the community. Po-

litically he wields a strong influence in behalf of the Republican party, and while not a partisan in the strict meaning of the term, never having been an aspirant to the honors or emoluments of office, he believes that a strong adherence to the principles of a party is one of the unfailing tests of true American citizenship.

Mr. Borden was united in marriage, in Portland, Indiana, on the 30th day of May, 1885, to Miss Minnie May Reid, who was born in that city in the year 1867, the daughter of Daniel and Elvira Reid. To this union have been born four children, namely: Trella V., Hazel M., Maudella and Mary, all of whom are living. Mr. Borden's religious creed is represented by the Methodist church, of which both himself and wife are devoted members, and fraternally he is identified with the benevolent order of Maccabees.

HON. JOHN A. BONHAM.

Hon. John Asbury Bonham, attorney at law, son of William A. Bonham, whose sketch appears above, was born in Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, on the 16th day of April, 1861. After attending the public schools at intervals until his twentieth year Mr. Bonham entered the State University at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies for two years, after which he was for some time engaged as teacher in Blackford county. His career as an instructor, though brief, was most encouraging and he no doubt would have achieved distinction had he seen fit to devote his life to the cause of education. After remaining in the educational field three years Mr. Bonham began the study

of law under the able instruction of his father and on becoming familiar with the principles of the profession was duly admitted to the bar in Hartford City by Judge H. B. Saylor, in September, 1884. Immediately there after he effected a co-partnership with his father, under the firm name of Bonham & Bonham, and at once entered upon the active practice under most favorable auspices, assuming his full share of the large and lucrative business at that time in charge of the senior member. The firm of Bonham & Bonham continued until 1887, at which time it was dissolved by the death of the senior member. Two years later the subject became associated in the practice with Orlo L. Cline, a partnership of one year's duration, Mr. Bonham retiring at the end of that time and moving to Colorado where he continued his profession with success and financial profit for a period of three years. Returning to Hartford City, Mr. Bonham practiced alone until 1894, in the spring of which year Enos Cole became his partner. The firm of Bonham & Cole lasted two years, the senior member withdrawing at the end of that time and becoming associated in the practice with Elisha Pierce, under the name of Pierce & Bonham, a firm still in existence and doing a very extensive business in the courts of Blackford and neighboring counties.

For a number of years Mr. Bonham has been an acknowledged Republican leader in Blackford county, contributing greatly by skillful management as well as by strong and eloquent appeals on the hustings to the party's success in a number of hotly contested campaigns. He was the party's candidate in 1884 for the office of town clerk, to which place he was triumphantly elected and such was the ability displayed in the

discharge of his official functions that he was twice re-elected his own successor, the last time in 1886, at the end of which year he refused longer to be a candidate.

From 1888 to 1890 he served as member of the town board of trustees and in the latter year was appointed prosecuting attorney of Blackford county, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. In recognition of his services as a successful party worker and the better to profit by his superior leadership, Mr. Bonham, in 1894, was made chairman of the Republican county central committee. While in Colorado Mr. Bonham served as attorney of Washington county, that state, where he also filled the position of chairman of the Republican central committee during the year 1892.

Upon the organization, in May, 1894, of Hartford City under a city charter Mr. Bonham was honored by being elected its first mayor, filling the position for a period of two years and doing much during his incumbency to promote the material interests of the town. In 1898 he was further honored by his party by receiving the nomination for joint representative in the lower house of the state legislature for the counties of Blackford, Jay and Randolph, to which he was triumphantly elected in the fall of that year. Mr. Bonham's career as a legislator has fully met the expectation of his constituents and an evidence of his party's satisfaction with his course is the fact of his re-nomination by acclamation in February, 1900.

Mr. Bonham's career as a lawyer, local official, party leader, legislator and private citizen is like an open book, read by all men of his city and county. His course throughout the various avenues in which from time

to time his life has been cast is open to the most scrutinizing inspection and while aggressive as a partisan, taking advantage of every fortuitous circumstance to promote the interest of his cause, an uncompromising opponent seeking by every legitimate means to overwhelm the opposition, he is without honor in all the term implies and never seeks victory by resort to disreputable practices. As a lawyer he is a close student, thoroughly familiar with the basic principles of his profession, uniformly courteous to opposing counsel and spares no pains in looking after the interests of his clients. He is especially strong before a jury and seldom fails to convince by keen, logical arguments couched in language at all times clear and forceful and frequently ornate and truly eloquent. For a number of years his name appeared in connection with the majority of important cases adjudicated at the Blackford bar and whenever retained as counsel he throws himself so thoroughly into his cause as to inspire his clients with the greatest amount of confidence in the successful outcome. As a citizen Mr. Bonham occupies a conspicuous place in the public esteem; in every relation of life his bearing is that of an honorable, upright gentleman, jealous of his good name and ambitious to maintain the high character which has hitherto marked his career.

Mr. Bonham is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in local lodge No. 262, and encampment of Hartford City; he is also an active worker in lodge No. 135, K. of P. He was married in Lebanon, Indiana, May 6, 1891, to Miss Maude Perkins, a daughter of Jesse and Jane (Lister) Perkins, a union blessed with the birth of three children: Merle, Jesse and Robert. In re-

ligion Mr. Bonham subscribes to the Methodist creed, as does also his wife, both being communicants of the church in Hartford City.

SAMUEL HOLLIS, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Hartford City and professionally enjoys much more than local reputation. He is a native of Indiana, born in what is now the village of Matthews, Grant county, January 20, 1852, and is the son of William and Margaret (Roberts) Hollis. The father moved in an early day from Ohio, the state of his nativity, to Grant county, Indiana, of which he was a pioneer, settling about the year 1834 near the Blackford line on land purchased from the government. After living there for a period of seven years he removed near the present site of Matthews, where he bought land and cleared a farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, at a ripe old age, in 1892. His wife, who preceded him to the grave in 1863, was the mother of nine children, of whom but three are now living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest member of the family.

Dr. Samuel Hollis grew to manhood's estate on the home farm, amid the rugged duties of which he acquired a strong and vigorous constitution, thus laying broad and well the foundation of a life of great activity and usefulness. Until nineteen he attended, during the winter seasons, the country schools of his neighborhood, and with such assiduity did he apply himself that before his twentieth year he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to obtain a teacher's

license. During the four succeeding winters he taught country schools and in the meantime pursued the higher branches of learning in Ridgeville Academy, an educational institution of considerable note in the town of Ridgeville, Randolph county. He discontinued teaching in the fall of 1873 and made a trip to Wyoming and Utah, where he was for some time engaged as assistant with a surveying party, and later after returning home he was induced to take charge of the school in his old neighborhood, which he taught during the year 1874-75. In addition to his duties as an instructor, Dr. Hollis assisted his father until the spring of 1876, when, yielding to a desire formed a number of years previous, he began the study of medicine at the village of New Cumberland, now Matthews, under the instruction of Dr. H. D. Reasoner, in whose office he remained the greater part of four years. Meanwhile he increased his professional knowledge by attending several courses of lectures in the Kentucky Medical College at Louisville, and in 1879 entered upon the active practice with his preceptor, Dr. Reasoner, with whom he remained in the town of Matthews until the latter part of 1881. During the period thus spent the Doctor succeeded in building up quite a large and lucrative practice and earned the reputation of a successful physician and skillful surgeon. On the last day of January, of the above year, he opened an office in the town of Upland, where he continued to practice with most encouraging results until 1898, in February of which year he removed to Hartford City, and here has since been located.

Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, active in behalf of his party's interests, but broad and liberal in his views on all questions of public or political nature. While a

resident of Upland he served as president of the town council from the time of its incorporation until leaving the place, and is now a member of the board of pension examiners for the counties of Blackford and Wells. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue lodge and Eastern Star of Hartford City, and his name also appears upon the records of the local lodge of Maccabees meeting in this place.

Dr. Hollis entered into the marriage relation in Jay county, Indiana, October 10, 1875, with Miss Ella Allen, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 17th day of January, 1858. The parents of Mrs. Hollis were Ephriam and Sarah (Taylor) Allen, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia, the father in early life an iron worker and later a wealthy and prominent manufacturer of pottery. The family of Dr. Hollis originally consisted of four children, namely: Earl, deceased; William A., a student of the Louisville Medical College; Arthur C., student of the Hartford City high school; and Mabel.

The professional career of Dr. Hollis embraces a period of twenty years of successful ministrations to the wants of suffering humanity, and his reputation is of the highest order of excellence. He brought to the practice a mind well fortified with intellectual and professional training, and he possesses a presence and sympathetic nature which at once gains him the confidence of his patients, and the skill displayed in difficult and critical cases render him a true friend of the afflicted. In the sick room his presence in soothing the suffering and his conscientious fidelity to duty and principle has won for him the confidence and love of all with whom he comes in contact as a medical adviser. With success long since assured and a standing

among his professional associates second to that of no other physician in this part of the state, the Doctor is nevertheless a close and painstaking student, a careful reader of the leading medical literature of the day and fully in keeping with the most advanced thoughts of the profession, both in this county and abroad. He studies his cases with the greatest care, seldom errs in diagnosis and bringing to the exercise of his duties a mind enriched by culture and experience rarely fails in placing the sufferer on the sure highway to recovery. Progressive and enterprising, he occupies a deservedly high place in the estimation of his fellow citizens; surrounded by the blessing of abundance, the fruits of a well spent life, honored and respected for his character as an upright gentleman, the Doctor is indeed one of the notable men of the city in which he resides.

Mrs. Hollis secured her education at the Ridgeville Academy, which she attended until eighteen years of age, and while a student there met her husband, who was one of her classmates. From early youth she manifested a decided tendency for the reading of good books, and cultivating this taste throughout life she has a wide and varied knowledge and her acquaintance with literature, both ancient and modern, is critical and profound. Not long after marriage she began a course of medical reading under her husband's tutelage, and later, 1890, was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, her record while attending that institution ranking second to that of very few students. After receiving her diploma she began practicing the healing art with her husband at the town of Upland, proving a great assistant to him by making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of

women and children, in all three of which her success has been such as to elicit the highest commendation not only of her numerous patients but from leading physicians whom she has frequently met in consultation. She keeps fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the profession, is indefatigable in her attention to those requiring her services and takes an active part in the deliberations of the Grant County Medical Society, of which body she is the first lady member ever admitted. Her calm self-possession and the hope she inspires in the minds of the suffering makes her presence in the sick room a benediction, and few physicians have found a more permanent abiding place in the affections of those treated than her. An optimist in her views of the demands of the present age, believing thoroughly in the dignity of her calling, which she considers to be legitimately within woman's sphere, Mrs. Hollis has accomplished much more than many physicians of greater length of practice, and the creditable record already made is prophetic of still larger benefit to humanity in the future. She is a member of the Eastern Star lodge, F. & A. M., the Lady Macabees and Rathbone Sisters, in addition to which she is also a ruling spirit in the literary circles of the city and a leader in all charitable and benevolent enterprises of the Woman's Relief Corps. In her library, which has been selected with the greatest of care and which, by the way, is perhaps the finest collection of choice literature in the city, she finds her highest enjoyment, and her home has become the rendezvous of a circle of kindred spirits, whose greatest delights are the study and discussion of literature in all its phases and bearings upon society and the world. In short Mrs. Hollis is, in the true sense of the word, a refined

and elegant lady, with perceptive and receptive faculties most keen and discriminating. Her moral nature is sweet and beautiful, benevolence being one of the underlying principles of her character, and a laudable desire to minister to the needs of suffering humanity the prime motive of her life.

CHARLES RICKETS MASON.

For a number of years the subject of this sketch has been a leader in the medical profession of Blackford and surrounding counties, and the reputation achieved in every department of his chosen calling has made his name widely and favorably known in places far remote from his place of residence. Dr. Mason, both natives of Fairfield county, of Wells on the 12th day of January, 1846. His parents, Dorsey and Nancy (Rickets) Mason, both natives of Fairfield county, Ohio, removed, about three years after their marriage, to Wells county, Indiana, of which they were pioneers, and there resided upon a farm until their respective deaths. The elder Mason was a man of local prominence, intelligent beyond the majority of early settlers in a new county, and bore an active part in the growth and development of the community which he assisted in founding. A Methodist in his religious belief, he was instrumental in planting churches of that faith among the sparse settlements of Wells county, and for many years he was a leader of the Republican party in the community where he lived. Dorsey and Nancy Mason reared a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Samantha, wife of Rev. C. F. Wiggins, of Steuben county, Indiana;

onidas, a physician and surgeon, practicing his profession at Bluffton, this state; Berzetta, wife of J. B. Shadle, a farmer of Wells county; Catharine married J. S. Hutson, of Neosho county, Kansas; Charles R.; Hannah, Dorsey, Alvin and Adaline, the last four deceased.

Dr. Charles R. Mason was reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm and at intervals until his twentieth year attended the county schools, in which he obtained a mastery of the elementary branches of learning.

His first move after leaving the parental roof was not unmingled with adventure, being a trip in his twentieth year across the plains to Denver, Colorado, with a train of provisions, driving ox teams, meeting with many interesting incidents *en route* and spending some time in that popular center of the west. In due time he returned home and, actuated by a laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, he soon afterward entered Liber College, Jay county, where he pursued his studies for a period of two years, the meanwhile maturing plans to prepare himself for the profession of medicine. In order to procure the funds necessary to prosecute his medical studies the Doctor taught school during the winter seasons and read medicine throughout the spring and summer months, continuing this procedure from his twenty-first to his twenty-fourth year, and attending at intervals during the period lectures in the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio. With an earnestness most commendable he succeeded in overcoming an unfavorable environment, and in 1870 was rewarded by receiving a certificate of graduation from the above institution, after which he began the practice of his profession at the town of Warren, Indiana, with his pre-

ceptor, Dr. Jonas Good, with whom he remained one year. During the time spent at Warren Dr. Mason spared no reasonable pains to become acquainted with the practical duties of his profession, and with such commendable zeal did he address himself thereto that many cases were intrusted to him, with results most satisfactory in their outcome.

For the purpose of finding a more enlarged field for the exercise of his professional skill the Doctor, in the spring of 1870, opened an office in Hartford City, where his rise was at once rapid and his success most flattering. After practicing continuously for a period of fifteen years the Doctor took a post-graduate course in one of the leading medical institutions of New York City, thus bringing to his life work a mind well fortified with the highest professional training and placing himself in the front rank among medical men of this part of the state. The Doctor has no specialty, but devotes his attention to the general practice, in which his success has been long since assured. His past success is prophetic of a continued and still larger share of public patronage in the future.

As a physician and surgeon fully abreast of the exacting age in every detail of his profession, Dr. Mason easily takes place among the leading medical men of Hartford City. In attending to the ailments of suffering humanity no one is better calculated to bring comfort and cheer to the sick chamber, his presence inspiring confidence and his ministrations, tender and sympathetic as that of a woman, rendering him indeed the ideal family physician. He is of pleasing address, of great kindness of heart and public spirited, impartial in his practice, devoting much of his time to the relief of the poor and

unfortunate, from whom he never expects to receive the slightest financial remuneration. In social life the Doctor is a genial and pleasant companion, a good conversationalist, affable and polite in his bearing to all, and his private character is as irreproachable as his professional record is unquestioned. In short, he justly bears the name of an exemplary husband and father, a substantial citizen, a physician and surgeon of eminent ability, and last, but by no means least, an honest man.

The Doctor's married life began in 1870, on the 11th of August of which year he was united in the bonds of wedlock, in Huntington county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah L. Morrison, daughter of Leander and M. Ida (Jones) Morrison. The issue of this marriage was one child, which died in infancy unnamed. Politically the Doctor wields an influence for the Republican party, but he has never had any ambition to distinguish himself as a partisan worker or aspirant for official position. He owns a beautiful home on Water street, where, freed from the onerous and exacting duties of busy professional life, he spends his leisure hours in restful and happy quietude.

JOSEPH A. J. DE CHEVIGNY.

Joseph Alexius Jules De Chevigny, M. D., although a comparatively new practitioner to Hartford City, Indiana, has already established for himself an enviable reputation. The Doctor was born in Montreal, Canada, July 15, 1871, a son of Alexander and Delphine (Perrault) De Chevigny, natives of the province of Medes, France.

Alexander and his wife came early to America and found their home in Canada, where the husband, being an expert builder

as well as carpenter, engaged in contracting in his line and became a man of means and respectability in the community, and in due time retired to a life of ease and comfort. Of the four children born to Alexander and his wife the Doctor is the second born and three still survive, all sincere Catholics.

Dr. De Chevigny received his boyhood education in the parochial schools of Montreal, which he attended until eleven years old, and then entered Montreal College, where he finished his studies at the age of nineteen years. His next course of study was at the Laval University of Montreal, from which he graduated in April, 1895. He was then prepared for practice, and for a year worked the Montreal hospital, after which he practiced most successfully in Newport, Vermont, until 1898, since which date he has enjoyed a most lucrative practice in Hartford City, Indiana.

The Doctor married, in Montreal, February 16, 1897, Miss Roseame Perrault, the young and accomplished daughter of Urgel and Elizabeth (L'african) Perrault, of the same city, and to this happy marriage two children have resulted, Henry and Grazella.

The Doctor is a member of St. John's the Evangelist's Catholic church, of which his wife is also a devoted member, and in the faith of which the children are being duly reared. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Catholic order of Foresters, the Knights of Maccabees and the British Medical Association.

WILLIAM H. GABLE.

William Henry Gable, a retired business man and old resident of Hartford City, is

a native of Stark county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 3rd day of November, 1825. His father, John Gable, was born in Pennsylvania and there married Susan Shophude, moving shortly thereafter, about the beginning of the present century, to Ohio, locating in what is now Stark county, being one of the early pioneers of that part of the state. John Gable was a farmer by occupation, a quiet and unassuming man, and resided upon the farm where he originally settled until 1837, when he moved to Richland county, Ohio, and in 1853 sold and moved to Delaware county, Indiana, where he resided until called from the scenes of earthly labor, in the year 1862. His wife survived him many years, departing this life in Hartford City at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, in 1895. The family of John and Susan Gable consisted of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Betsey, drowned when sixteen years old; John, a farmer of Delaware county, Indiana; William Henry, whose name appears at the head of this article; Sarah, wife of Peter Deal, resides in the town of Parker, this state; Maria, who married John Wolford, of Manton, Michigan; George A., a hardware merchant doing business in Hartford City; Mrs. Susan Sudworth, who died in Hartford City in 1893; Lewis, an Indianapolis druggist; Nathaniel, of Portland, Indiana, a tobacco dealer; Emeline, deceased, and an infant that died unnamed. John Gable was an honest, hard working, God-fearing man, generous to a fault and a great social favorite in the community where he lived. Politically he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he espoused the principles of that party and continued loyal to the same during the remainder of his life. He and wife were for many years



Wm H Gable



Emily Gable.

devoted members of the Lutheran church, exemplified its teachings in their daily life, instilled its pure and gentle precepts into the minds and hearts of their children and died in the hope of a future in the resurrection of the just.

William Henry Gable passed the years of his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, where he early learned lessons of industry and frugality and at the same time was taught to appreciate the true honor and dignity of labor. In the indifferent country schools of that period in Ohio he obtained the rudiments of the English branches, but, like the majority of sturdy men who grew to maturity amid the rugged and toilsome duties of the farm, he is largely self taught, having obtained a sound practical education by coming in contact with men and circumstances during a long and active life. He attended school a few months of each year until eighteen, at which time he entered upon a three-years apprenticeship at Mansfield, Ohio, to learn cabinetmaking. Owing to the failure in business of his employer at the end of his first year's service, Mr. Gable left Mansfield and, going to Ashland, finished his trade at the latter place and began working for himself at different points in Ohio. He followed his chosen calling with encouraging success until 1848, at which time he established himself in business at Petersburg, now Mifflin, Ashland county, Ohio, where he manufactured and sold furniture until 1850, making the most of his opportunities during that period. His next move savored very much of the venturesome; he went, via New York City, to California, shipping to the Shagres river, up which he proceeded by canoe to a point some sixty miles from the mouth of the stream, thence twenty-one miles further on foot to

Panama, where he took ship for San Francisco. Reaching that place, he at once proceeded to the mines and with thousands of other fortune seekers began delving among hills, ravines and gulches for the yellow metal which lured so many from pleasant homes only to disappoint them in that far-away and forbidding land. Mr. Gable was one of a company of men who spent much time and the greater part of their means in prospecting for the wealth they firmly believed to be hidden somewhere among the hills and valleys of California. In order to better prosecute his search and being without the requisite amount of capital, he borrowed from certain members of the company a limited supply of money, promising if successful to repay upon his return one-half of his first year's earnings. True to his promise, he returned in due time, repaid the amount borrowed with twelve per cent interest thereon; besides this he realized about thirteen hundred dollars from his venture in the gold fields.

Mr. Gable was absent from May 4, 1850, to May 4, 1852, two years to the day, and, aside from money realized, considered himself amply repaid by reason of interesting incidents, thrilling adventures and general information afforded him by the long and varied journey. Returning to Mifflin, Ohio, he resumed his former business, which he continued there about one year, then he removed to Hartford City, Indiana, where he again embarked in the furniture trade, to which he subsequently added undertaking, the enterprise proving very successful financially, realizing him handsome profits which he greatly increased from time to time by judicious investments in real estate. His first purchase was the lot now occupied by his large business block, at that time com-

pletely covered with a dense underbrush, with a quagmire on the present site of his residence. Mr. Gable pursued his business steadily but surely, being satisfied with substantial gains, instead of being allured, as so many have been, by the false promise of sudden wealth. His career in this city from the beginning presents a series of continued successes, and by close attention, directed by wise forethought, he succeeded in time in amassing a fortune of sufficient volume to enable him to retire from active business and spend his declining years in the enjoyment of that peace and quiet which those who have battled long and successfully with life know so well how to appreciate. Mr. Gable arranged his affairs so as to turn his back upon the world of traffic in 1893, since which date he has spent his time looking after his property interests in the city and elsewhere and, as stated above, making the most of the years which are yet spared to him.

Our subject was married, in Lagrange, Indiana, in 1852, to Eliza Jane Bennett, daughter of Aquilla Bennett, of the county of Lagrange, a union blessed with the birth of six children, namely: William A., of this city, a merchant; Emerson Alfred, a tinner doing business in Hartford City; Lewis Clark, a contractor and builder of this place; Delia A., who married Edward Bowen, of McLeansboro, Illinois; Susan O., wife of Samuel Stafford, a retired farmer of Hartford City, and Marianetta, now Mrs. George Tait, a painter and paper hanger of Marion, Indiana. The mother of these children died in 1870, and subsequently Mr. Gable entered into the marriage relation with Mrs. Emily (Cline) Crow, widow of the late John Crow and daughter of Michael Cline, of Blackford county. The issue of

the second union is two children, viz: Melbourne Albert, salesman for Weilerd & Weilerd, furniture dealers of Hartford City, and Roland Orville, a bookkeeper in the employ of E. C. Cooley. Mr. and Mrs. Gable are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in all departments of religious work and liberal in their donations to promote the financial interests of the local congregation to which they belong. Mr. Gable has been a class-leader since about 1855, a trustee for almost the same length of time, and has been a steward for some time. He has also served on the building and repairing committee and has been a general, all around good helper in his church. Mr. Gable is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and G. A. R., and every legitimate enterprise having for its object the good of the community finds in him a zealous supporter and liberal patron.

The military career of Mr. Gable began in 1861, when the dark clouds of Rebellion portended the forthcoming storm which threatened to disrupt the Union. In that year he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, for three years or during the war, but he did not serve his full time, having been discharged at the expiration of one and a half years by reason of physical disability. Later, in 1864, he became a member of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, joining the same at Indianapolis, thence proceeding to Donaldsonville, near New Orleans, serving with his command for a period of one year. He saw considerable active service, participated in all the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was engaged and will carry to the grave the mark of a wound received in the chest at Mobile, Alabama. He was discharged at Jackson, Mississippi, and his record as a brave and gallant

defender of the national union is replete with rugged, toilsome duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed. In politics Mr. Gable is a Republican and as such has served several terms as member of the common council of Hartford City. In every relation of life he has endeavored to shape his conduct in harmony with the highest ideal of manhood, and few citizens occupy a higher place in the confidence and esteem of the public. Honest, upright, truthful, generous, a benefactor, a broad-minded, intelligent man of affairs, Mr. Gable may be taken as a representative type of a class only too rare in this rapid age—a refined and courteous gentleman of the old school.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON.

John R. Johnston, a representative business man of Hartford City, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Darke on the 8th day of April, 1867. His father, Francis E. Johnston, and mother, whose maiden name was Emily Wiggs, were natives respectively of Preble county, Ohio, and Randolph county, Indiana, in the latter of which they assumed their marriage relation, removing immediately subsequent thereto to the village of Arcanum, Darke county, where Mr. Johnston engaged in the business of general merchandising. Francis Johnston was a hero of the late Civil war, having served during the greater part of that struggle, and his career as a civilian embraced the period between his marriage and death, the latter occurring in 1878 in Arcanum, where, as a merchant, he carried on an extensive and lucrative trade. His widow is still living, making her home at this time in

the city of Topeka, Kansas; she is the mother of two children, the subject of this biography, and Elizabeth, deceased.

John R. Johnston received the principal part of his scholastic training in Kokomo, Indiana, and Topeka, Kansas, between the years 1879 and 1889, accepting a position at the latter date in a private bank in Topeka. After serving in this capacity for a limited period he accompanied a colonizing expedition to Old Mexico, where he remained for a short time, then returned to Indiana and located at Hartford City as bookkeeper for a glass company, retaining the position for a period of about four years. With such satisfaction did he discharge the duties incumbent upon him that at the expiration of the above time he was made secretary of the company and later, in recognition of his able services, was rewarded by the higher and more responsible position of general manager of the firm. Mr. Johnston continued as secretary and general manager until the Hartford City Glass Company passed into the hands of the American Window Glass Company, after which he was requested by the new management to remain as general manager at greatly increased remuneration: this he consented to do and he was thus engaged until resigning the place in April, 1900. In the meantime Mr. Johnston became interested in banking, and is present he is identified with the Citizens State Bank of Hartford City as vice-president, besides being connected with other financial and industrial enterprises, notable among which is the Utility Paper Mill, one of the leading manufacturing plants of the place.

Mr. Johnston's financial success has been commensurate with the energy and wise forethought exhibited in the various under-

takings with which his name has been connected, and few men have had as potent an influence in shaping and fixing upon a firm and substantial basis the business interests of the city.

Our subject was united in marriage, in Duluth, Minnesota, October 4, 1891, to Miss Nellie M. Thompson, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of October, 1870. This union was blessed with the birth of one child, John R. Johnston, Jr. Mr. Johnston is a supporter of the Republican party and has made his influence felt in many campaigns, both local and national. At this time he is a member of the city school board, being treasurer of the same, and the interest he has ever manifested in matters educational has resulted in the enviable reputation the school system of Hartford City enjoys throughout the state. He is a Mason of high standing, having reached the thirty-second degree, and is also actively identified with the Pythian order, in which he has at different times been elected to important official positions.

As a business man Mr. Johnston is conspicuous for the method, exactitude and promptness of all his transactions. All his energies, thoughts, impulses and intuitions, like so many satellites, revolve around this one idea, and in every detail, even the most minute, he observes fixed rules, from which he rarely deviates. In his various business transactions he has come in contact with all classes of men, whose confidence he invariably succeeds in winning, and this, too, by no artifice or blandishment, but by fair dealing and unfaltering loyalty to his engagements. Wherever he is known his word has the sanctity of an obligation, and he has always endeavored to shape his conduct in accord with the principles of business ethics,

and to meet his fellow men upon the plane of a mutual reciprocity of interests is one of the fundamental elements of his nature. Men who know him best trust him with an absolute faith in the rectitude of his intentions, and his life has been directed by the genius of industry and perseverance, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned has rather been the result of fidelity to purpose than of any remarkably brilliant transactions. Caution, prudence and penetration are among his most striking characteristics, and he always moves with great deliberation, but when necessity requires he acts with promptness only equalled by a most remarkably positiveness and firmness. He possesses both independence of mind and character, is self-poised, self-possessed, self-dependent and though by no means forward or aggressive in his daily intercourse with the world, his force, self-assertion and strong individuality never fail to make his presence felt. As a citizen he has always been identified with the public welfare, and to all moral, charitable and like enterprises he contributes his share without ostentatious parade. Socially he is agreeable and courteous, popular with all and few occupy a more conspicuous place in the public regard. Possessing a fine, commanding presence, endowed with vital powers to support his mental activities, he may be taken as a representative type of the cultured, self-made man of the present day.

WILLIAM HARLEY.

William Harley, the popular young county surveyor of Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April

1, 1861, and is a son of William and Margaret (Morrisy) Harley, the former of whom was born in county Donegal, and the latter in county Tipperary, Ireland, but married in New York, whence they went to live in Newark, New Jersey, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of wagon springs until 1862. In the year last named the Harley family moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged in the cooperage business for about six years, and also in sugar refining. In 1868 the family came to Indiana, and for four years the father employed himself in farming, but the climate or the pursuit not agreeing with his health, he returned with his family to the east, and for eight months worked at coopering in Baltimore, Maryland. His next removal was again to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the same line until 1879, when he once more came to Indiana and followed the pursuit of agriculture in Randolph county, and with happier results, apparently, as he continued there until 1885, when he came to Blackford county, bought eighty acres of good land in Jackson township and there has maintained his residence ever since. In politics Mr. Harley is a Democrat, and while in the east took an active part in the interest of his party. In religion the family are Catholics and belong to St. John's congregation at Hartford City, Indiana.

William Harley, the subject proper of this biography, is the second born of eleven children that blessed the marriage of his parents. He received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and later entered St. Peter's Academy at the latter city, where he remained until the removal of the family to Philadelphia, after which he again entered the public

schools, where he remained for four years. Having acquired a knowledge of surveying and civil engineering and being mathematically inclined, he began the study of surveying and civil engineering with the intention of making that a profession. About this time it became necessary that he give up his studies in order to assist his parents in providing for the rest of the family, and in order to do so he engaged with his father in the cooperage business, where he was actively engaged for a period of two years, or until the removal of the family to Indiana, in 1879, at which time he engaged in farming with his parents, and at this occupation he remained until the fall of 1890. During all the time he was engaged at farming his leisure moments were taken up in the study of his chosen profession, and his ability as a surveyor and engineer having become known, he was induced to become a candidate for the office of county surveyor of Blackford county, and after a spirited contest was elected. Having creditably filled the office of county surveyor, he was appointed city engineer of Hartford City in 1891, which position he held in connection with the county surveyor's office until 1894, at which time he was defeated for the latter office by George T. Fulton, but continued to act as city engineer of Hartford City until 1896, when he resigned to again become county surveyor, he having defeated Mr. Fulton for that office. Mr. Harley was again elected to fill the same office in 1898 and is the present incumbent. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Harley is the city engineer of the city of Montpelier, Indiana, and has charge of all the important engineering work in his county, including sewers, water works, gravel roads, streets, ditches, and other improvements, aggregating millions

of dollars. Mr. Harley has made many friends throughout the state of Indiana, where he is well known. He is a member of the Indiana Engineering Society, and also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is also chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Blackford county, to which position he was chosen by his party in February, 1900.

Mr. Harley was married to Miss Ella Kennedy, at Marion, Indiana, on January 14, 1892. This lady was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1868, and is the daughter of James and Sarah Kennedy, highly respected residents of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Harley has been blessed with two children: James Edwin and Charles, whose ages are five and two years, respectively.

GEORGE T. FULTON.

George Thomas Fulton, city engineer of Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1872, and is a son of James and Jennie (Gray) Fulton, and of these parents a biographical sketch will here be given in precedence to that of George Thomas, in order that the reader may gain a clearer insight into the family history.

James Fulton, a general merchant, was born in Dunnville, Ontario, May 12, 1845, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Fulton, natives of Scotland, who settled in Dunnville, Canada, in 1842, where Thomas Fulton engaged in milling until his death in 1845, his widow surviving until 1894, when her death took place at the age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eight children, viz: John,

deceased; Hugh, also deceased; Thomas died in infancy; James, the gentleman whose name opens this paragraph; Robert, who has also passed away; Anna, who died in 1881; and Isabella, wife of J. Armstrong, a retired farmer, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Thomas and Elizabeth Fulton were of the national religious faith of Scotland, the orthodox Presbyterian, and in politics Thomas Fulton was a liberal. He and wife were both of a literary trend of mind, were of refined tastes and possessed of a sterling uprightness that never swerved to the right or left.

James Fulton, son of Thomas and father of George Thomas Fulton, received his preliminary education at Silver Hill, in Norfolk county, Canada, later attended the Simcoe grammar school at Toronto, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. For several years he followed the vocation of school teacher in the New Dominion, and then finally decided to become a merchant. He accordingly embarked in mercantile pursuits at Langton, Canada, and succeeded in doing a profitable trade until 1880, when he came to the United States and engaged in merchandising at Waterman, Illinois, until 1893, when he came to Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, where he is now conducting one of the largest and best appointed general stores in the county, having first started with groceries only, to which he confined himself for two years, but now carrying a stock valued at ten thousand dollars. James Fulton married, in Canada, in November, 1871, Jane E. Gray, who was born in New York May 19, 1846, a daughter of George and Jane Charlton Gray, and to this union were born nine children, in the following order: George Thomas, whose name opens this sketch; William John, a stu-

dent at law; Anna E., a teacher in a city school; Robert Bruce, in his junior year in the civil engineering department of the State University of Illinois; Walter Scott, who was appointed a cadet at the West Point United States Military Academy, New York, in 1899; James Thompson, attending high school; Frederick Gray; Ella C. and Mary B., at home. The family worship at the Presbyterian church and are sincere in their profession of faith, as is manifested in their daily walk through life. Mr. Fulton is a Republican in politics, and since 1897 has been a member of the school board.

George Thomas Fulton, the efficient and accomplished young city engineer of Hartford City, Indiana, was but seven years old when brought from Canada by his parents, who, as stated already, located in Waterman, De Kalb county, Illinois. He was well educated, in a preparatory sense, in the district schools and academies of Waterman until nineteen years of age, when he entered the University of Illinois, where for two and one-half years he most assiduously devoted his attention to the study of civil engineering, the result being a thorough acquaintance with the science. In 1893 Mr. Fulton came to Hartford City and for a year was in the employ of his father. In the summer of 1894 he was in the employ of the Hartford City Land Company, and in the fall of the same year, being a strong Republican and his abilities as a civil engineer having been fully recognized by his party and the public in general, he was elected surveyor. He then formed a business partnership with William Harley, the then city engineer and a sketch of whose life will be found on another page of this work. He held this office for two years and was then made city engineer, which office he now

fills, although he still retains his partnership with Mr. Harley.

June 19, 1899, Mr. Fulton was joined in matrimony with Miss Nettie Leonard, the accomplished daughter of J. P. A. Leonard, of Hartford City, Indiana.

ROLAND L. MANOR.

Roland L. Manor, city clerk of Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 31, 1852, and is a son of John W. and Margaret A. (Scott) Manor, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, but was reared from childhood in Ohio.

John W. Manor was a carpenter and contractor by calling, but still found time to bear his share bravely in defense of his natal flag in its hour of peril, as he served four months as sergeant of a company in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the incipency of the Civil war. He was a man of considerable local prominence, was an infirmary director, and an active member of the Republican party, and fraternally was an Odd Fellow. His marriage took place in Ohio, and in that state his death occurred on December 12, 1897, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow still has her home in Xenia, and is a member of the German Reformed church. Of the nine children that graced the marriage of these parents, Roland L. Manor is the fifth in order of birth.

Roland L. Manor attended the public schools of Xenia, Ohio, until nearly eighteen years of age and acquired a solid American education, but he was not satisfied with this,

as he still attended school during the following four years, during which he was gaining a business experience as clerk in a grocery. In 1875 he went to Cambridge City, Indiana, and apprenticed himself for two years to an elder brother, David T., to learn stone cutting, at the conclusion of which time David T. and he came to Hartford City and engaged in the marble business until 1891, when Roland L. went to Fort Wayne, having been appointed an attendant at the Feeble Minded Institute at that city; and filling the position for a year and a half. He then returned to Hartford City, following his trade until May, 1894, when he was elected city clerk by the Republican party, and gave such universal satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1898 for a second term of four years, being the present incumbent of the office.

April 28, 1890, Mr. Manor was most happily united in marriage, at Union City, Randolph county, Indiana, with Miss Elizabeth Morrow, who was born near New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, October 27, 1867, a daughter of James and Eliza (Mitchell) Morrow, natives of the same state. To this marriage was born one daughter, Margaret Helen, in December, 1896. The family attend the Presbyterian church and own a very pleasant residence on North Walnut street, where they are always surrounded by a gathering of warm hearted friends.

JOHN GOODIN WOOD.

John G. Wood, a prominent business man of Hartford City and ex-treasurer of Blackford county, is descended paternally

from an old Pennsylvania family and on the mother's side from one of the pioneers of Perry county, Ohio. His father, Reason Wood, moved in an early day from Monongahela county, Pennsylvania, to Morrow county, Ohio, where he met and married Jane Goodin, and later located in the town of Woodbury, where he worked at the blacksmith trade until his removal, in 1853, to Blackford county, Indiana. For some years after coming to this state he followed his trade, but subsequently exchanged it for agricultural pursuits, taking charge of a small farm in Harrison township which came into his possession prior to his removal to Blackford county. He made his home on this place until 1882, when he disposed of his real estate and moved to Saline county, Nebraska, where he remained until the death of his wife, after which he returned to this county and purchased a farm a short distance west of Montpelier, in the township of Harrison, where his death occurred on the 25th day of July, 1896. By his first marriage, noted above, Reason Wood became the father of the following children: Sarah E., wife of John Hart, of Harrison township; Mary M., deceased; Maude J., deceased; Lucinda, wife of George W. Woolford, of Saline county, Nebraska; John G., whose name appears at the beginning of this article, and Asa Smith, deceased. Mr. Wood was married a second time at Montpelier, but to this union there was no issue.

Much might be written of Reason Wood as a man and citizen. He belonged to that large and industrious class that do much in a quiet way to advance the material interests of the country and by lives directed and controlled by the principles of moral rectitude give character and tone to the community. Intelligent beyond the majority, he was a great reader, fully informed on all the



E. G. Wood



Jane Wood

leading questions of the day, and he wielded a potent influence for the Republican party in his township. In religious belief he was a Baptist, to which denomination he was unswerving in his loyalty during the greater part of his life and in the faith of which he passed from the church militant to the church triumphant.

John Goodin Wood was born April 1, 1842, in Morrow county, Ohio, and there he passed the first years of his life. In 1853 he was brought by his parents to Blackford county, Indiana, from which date until his twentieth year he remained on the home farm in Harrison township, attending meanwhile the common schools and obtaining a practical knowledge of the branches taught therein. In the spring of 1863 he responded to the country's call for volunteers by joining Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain W. G. Lett, with which he served a little less than one year, being mustered out at Indianapolis at the expiration of his period of enlistment. Returning home, he farmed for his father until 1865, on October 13th, of which year, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Bugh, daughter of Barnhardt and Hannah J. (Coddington) Bugh, and immediately thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself on the home place in Harrison township. After three years thus spent Mr. Wood purchased a place of his own in the township of Washington, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, which under his successful management became one of the best farms in that part of the county. He made this place his home for a period of ten years, when he removed to the old home farm which in the meantime he had purchased and which is still in his possession. Mr. Wood's success

as a farmer more than met his expectations and during the period of his residence in the country he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most thorough and progressive agriculturists of the county. In 1894 he was elected to the office of treasurer of Blackford county and the better to attend the duties incident thereto he rented his farm and removed to Hartford City where he has since continued to reside. After acting as custodian of the county funds two years and discharging his official functions faithfully and efficiently, Mr. Wood, at the expiration of his term, retired from the office and in partnership with W. H. Cox engaged in the grocery business. Within one month he purchased his partner's interest and since that time has been sole proprietor of one of the largest and best appointed grocery houses in the city. As a business man Mr. Wood easily ranks with the first of Hartford City and his influence on the commercial interests of the place has been such as to bring him into prominent notice, not only to the people of the county among whom he is widely and favorably known, but also to wholesale dealers in his line in large business cities of the country. By carefully studying the wishes of the public and courteously catering thereto, he has succeeded in building up a very extensive trade. In addition to this he also gives personal attention to his large farming interests in Blackford and other counties, owning a beautiful place of one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township, two hundred and forty acres in the township of Washington, upon which are six producing oil wells, and other valuable property in city and country, all of which came to him as the result of his careful business forethought and successful operations as a financier.

Mr. Wood is one of the wheel horses of Republicanism in Blackford county and as such assisted largely in leading his party to victory in a number of campaigns, and it was in recognition of his efficient services that he was elected to the important official position before mentioned. His personal standing as a citizen is without a flaw and his popularity with all classes irrespective of party affiliations is ample proof that the trust reposed in him has by no means been misplaced. In a very large sense the life of Mr. Wood, though in the main quiet, has been marked with great success. He has never been the man to boast of his achievements or parade his virtues before the public. From a comparatively humble origin, with all the disadvantages of beginning life with but limited capital, he has succeeded in winning success from adverse circumstances and attaining a standing for moral principles and influence seldom met with. His whole life has been most exemplary and his example is worthy of imitation by those with fortunes yet to be achieved.

Mr. Wood is connected with the Pythian brotherhood, the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity, in the last of which he has acquired a high and honorable standing. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood: Nora married Charles C. Brana; Austin, deceased; Emma, wife of William Trussel, of Harrison township; Norman J., deputy circuit court clerk of Blackford county; Nellie, the wife of L. L. Tyner, of Hartford City; Ollie and Lillie, the last named deceased.

The mother of these children is popular in the social circles of Hartford City and an active worker in the Methodist church. While not visibly connected with any religious body, Mr. Wood is a believer in

churches, contributes liberally to their support and heartily seconds all their endeavors to raise the moral status of the community.

EDWIN H. FORD.

Edwin Holton Ford, superintendent of the water works of Hartford City and son of Dr. James and America Ford, was born in the city of Wabash, Wabash county, Indiana, on the 12th day of January, 1861. In the schools of his native place, which he attended until sixteen years old, he received his preliminary education and later added to his mental acquirements by pursuing the higher branches of learning in Butler University, Indianapolis, until 1881. In that year he came to Blackford county for the purpose of looking after his father's large real estate interests, the land at that time in possession of the family aggregating over one thousand acres, known as the Ransom tract. Upon assuming control of this important charge, Mr. Ford at once proceeded to develop the lands and from time to time dispose of the same as opportunity offered, which he did to great advantage, until there remained but one hundred and sixty acres, which he himself purchased. While thus engaged Mr. Ford was elected justice of the peace for Harrison township, the duties of which office he discharged for a period of four years and then accepted a position with the Fort Wayne Gas Company and later with the Silaurian Gas & Oil Company. Then he accepted a position as secretary of the Hartford City Gas Company, where he remained until appointed to his present position. In 1891 Mr. Ford accepted the secretaryship of the

Almerian Glass Company, of Gas City, in which capacity he continued for a period of three years, returning to Hartford City at the expiration of that time for the purpose of entering upon his duties as superintendent, to which position he was chosen in 1894. As superintendent Mr. Ford demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the people that their confidence in his ability had not been misplaced, and with such efficiency has he discharged the duties incumbent upon him that by successive reappointments he has been retained in the position to the present time. His knowledge of mechanical engineering is practical and profound and since taking charge of the plant he has added a number of improvements, notably among which is the meter box patented by him in 1899 and now in general use throughout the city. This device is manufactured in Hartford City by a joint company known as the Ford Meter Box Company, of which he is secretary, and such is the satisfaction the improvement has given that it has been adopted in Hartford City and bids fair to become universally used at no distant day.

Mr. Ford is a married man and the father of three interesting children whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Holton Neff, November 28, 1894; Wilber Edwin, October 13, 1896, and John Lawrence, August, 1898. The maiden name of Mrs. Ford was Elizabeth Neff, she being a daughter of John and Mary (Bloomer) Neff, of Wabash county, Indiana, where she first saw the light of day, August 23, 1869. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Methodist church of Hartford City, active in all good work of the congregation with which she is connected. Politically Mr. Ford is a Republican and fraternally his name appears

upon the records of the Masonic and Pythian orders of Hartford City.

As already stated, Mr. Ford is a man of clear-cut, practical ideas and his usefulness to the city as a clear-headed, progressive manager of important municipal interests cannot be overestimated. With a genius for mechanics and executive abilities of a superior order, to which may be added untiring industry and firmness of purpose, which laughs at all obstacles, he has discharged the duties of his several positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned and made for himself a name synonymous with truth and honorable dealing. True to every trust reposed in him, courteous to all with whom he has business or other relations, he is indeed a worthy son of a worthy father and a citizen who stands for the right as he sees the right under all circumstances whatsoever. Few men of Hartford City have impressed their personality more powerfully upon the public mind and conscience and a list of representative citizens of the place would be incomplete with his name omitted.

JOHN RILEY HUFFMAN.

John Riley Huffman, the popular city treasurer of Hartford City, Blackford county, Indiana, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 18, 1842, a son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Shick) Huffman.

Henry H. Huffman, a carpenter, came to Blackford county, Indiana, November 5, 1846, by wagon and located in Hartford City, where he resided until his death, March 25, 1883, and where his widow still lives.

He and his wife were parents of nine children, who were born in the following order: John R., the subject of this sketch; William E., of Leed City, Dakota; Nancy A., deceased; Mary C., of Hartford City, Indiana; Josephine A., deceased; Jacob O.; Jane, deceased; Ella, wife of George Suyer, of Montpelier, Indiana, and Charles, a carpenter of Hartford City. The father of this family was a greatly respected citizen and in quite comfortable circumstances, and died in the faith of the Lutheran church. In politics he was a Democrat.

John R. Huffman, it will have been noticed, was but four years of age when brought to Hartford City by his parents, and here he has virtually passed his life and grown with the city's growth. He was educated in the city schools, which he attended until seventeen years of age, and then began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, with whom he continued to remain until he was twenty-three years old, when he embarked in business on his own account and conducted it alone until 1882. At this time he was elected county treasurer, served one term of four years and was complimented by being returned for a second term by a largely increased majority. Mr. Huffman next handled ice for a year and a half, then took his family to Charlotte, Michigan, dealt in patent rights three years, returned to Blackford county, Indiana, and for one year engaged in contracting at Montpelier. In 1891 he returned to the city of his first love, Hartford and here followed his trade until 1898, in September of which year he was elected to the office of city treasurer for the term of four years, and this office he now fills to the supreme satisfaction of all concerned.

September 3, 1865, Mr. Huffman was joined in matrimony, in Hartford City, with Miss Adaline Ellis, a native of Blackford county, and a daughter of John Ellis, a well-known citizen. One child, Clara Ada, was born to this union, but is now deceased; and on December 23, 1868, the mother was also called away. For his second wife Mr. Huffman chose Miss Rebecca Ellen Cooper, whom he married in Hartford City. This lady was born near Massillon, Ohio, June 25, 1851, and is a daughter of James and Susan Cooper, prominent residents of that county, but natives of Ohio and Michigan, respectively. This second marriage of Mr. Huffman has been crowned with six children, as follows: Harry Guy, a carpenter; Binnie May, wife of E. K. Sawyer, a musician; Parker Riley, a butcher; James C. H., Florence Ellen and John R. The family worship at the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Huffman is a Democrat. They reside in a handsome dwelling on North Jefferson street and socially stand very high in the esteem of all with whom they are associated.

JAMES J. MADDOX.

James Jackson Maddox, ex-soldier, lawyer, justice of the peace and a man of more than ordinary career, was a resident of Blackford county, Indiana, since 1839. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 7, 1827, a son of Michael and Francis (Jones) Maddox, natives of Virginia, who were married in Adams county, Ohio, came to Blackford county in the year named above, bought one hundred and forty-seven acres of land inarrison township, on which

they lived until the death of the father in 1845, and that of the mother in 1870. By a former marriage Michael was the father of ten children; by his second he was the father of eight, viz: Mary A., deceased; Joseph C., deceased; Wesley H., a retired farmer of Wells county, Indiana; William M. C. K., retired and living in Falls City, Nebraska; Wilson M., also of Falls City, an ex-soldier of the Civil war and a prominent politician; James J., the subject of this sketch; Eliza, wife of William A. Campbell, a carpenter in Nebraska, and Sarah P., in Kansas. The parents of this family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a Democrat in politics and although a poor man comparatively, owning only his farm, reared his children, who reached mature years, in respectability and to usefulness.

James J. Maddox was about twelve and one-half years of age when brought to Blackford county, Indiana, and here amid the swamps and forests was reared to manhood. He lived with his father until 1845, when upon the latter's death he began laboring out as a farm hand at six dollars per month and so continued until about 1847, when he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in general labor until 1848, then went to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, whence he walked back to Blackford county, Indiana, averaging twenty-eight miles per day. Here, February 15, 1849, he married Miss Sophia M. Miller.

Immediately after marriage Mr. Maddox began housekeeping in Harrison township on the old homestead, of which he had purchased a portion, but within a year had removed to a farm his brother owned and which comprised eighty acres. In 1852 he had begun auctioneering, which took up

most of his time until 1860; but in the meantime, in 1856, he contracted for two hundred and fifty thousand miles of star mail routes in Iowa, went there and sold them, and came back with a profit of two hundred and fifty dollars. He then bought a farm, which he continued to make his home. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Jeremiah Smith and followed the practice of law until 1869, though during the interval he was engaged in Hartford City and Montpelier in merchandising as well as law practice and auctioneering. In 1869 he relinquished the practice of the law entirely and turned his attention to shipping stock, buying wheat and other grain and to general trading.

In 1865 Mr. Maddox had moved from Montpelier to Hartford City and had purchased two hundred acres of land adjoining, for which he paid thirty-one dollars per acre, but which is now worth more than one hundred dollars, many factories being located in the vicinity, and he also purchased other land in the county which has likewise greatly improved in value. He continued in active business until 1895, since when he lived in retirement, having partitioned his property among seven children, apportioning to each from eight thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. Sophia M. Miller was born in 1825 and the seven children she bore her husband were named as follows: William McKinley, deceased; Elizabeth A., wife of Harry Caffrey, a painter and printer, of Goshen, Indiana; Jacob G., a trader of Hartford City; Peter L., the popular liveryman, whose biography will be found on a contiguous page; Alonzo C., also a trader, of Hartford City; John W., on the farm, and James H., similarly occupied. The mother of this fam-

ily expired November 22, 1894, a sincere Methodist.

Mr. Maddox was in politics a Republican and served as justice of the peace twelve years under appointment by the county commissioners--twice during the administration of Governor Gray, once under Governor Mathews and once under Governor Mount. He was peculiarly popular as a justice, and during his terms married thirty-seven couples. As a politician he has been chairman of twenty-one Republican county conventions, and as a lawyer has cared for two hundred and twenty-nine lawsuits. As a soldier he enlisted, September 16, 1861, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, attained the rank of second lieutenant and resigned at Camp Weakley, Kentucky, on account of some disagreement. Still this wonderful man had no education in youth, having had only thirty days' schooling in his life. Comment is unnecessary.

CHARLES L. SWINGLEY.

Charles Luther Swingley, the artistic photographer of Hartford City, Blackford county, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, October 30, 1866, and is the youngest of the five children that blessed the union of Jacob and Leah (Detrich) Swingley, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and whence they came to Indiana. They made their residence in Henry county until the '60s, then moved to Cross Roads, Salem township, Delaware county, where the father followed his trade of blacksmith until 1873. He then moved on a farm in Delaware county, thence went to New Castle and later purchased and now resides on a forty-acre tract

in Washington township, Blackford county. The family are Lutherans in religion, in politics are Republicans, and fraternally the father is an Odd Fellow and all are highly esteemed socially.

Charles L. Swingley attended the common schools until seventeen years of age and then worked for two years on the home farm for his father. Photography now attracted his attention and taste, and for two years he studied the art under the Goodlanders, at Muncie, Indiana. He was then prepared to engage in business on his own account, and for five and one-half years conducted a flourishing gallery at New Castle, Henry county. He then sold his establishment and located in Hartford City, investing quite heavily, and now owns some very fine lenses, of great value, and his entire equipment is first-class in every respect, enabling him to do a business of eighteen hundred dollars per annum and to keep constantly employed one assistant.

Mr. Swingley was wedded at New Castle, Indiana, April 9, 1890, to Miss Annetta Hobson, who was born in Montpelier, Blackford county, December 22, 1867, and this marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, Clarence Dana. Mrs. Swingley and her child affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Swingley is a Lutheran and in politics a Republican. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and Woodman, and his wife is a respected Daughter of Rebekah.

As an artist Mr. Swingley is unexcelled in the county, and as an individual is one of the most genial and popular young men to be found anywhere in the country. He made the photographs from which the majority of the plates in this work were engraved.

DAVID H. HOLLINGSHEAD.

David Henry Hollingshead, sheriff of Blackford county, Indiana, is a native of Delaware county, same state, was born March 17, 1861, and is a son of James and Anna (Rutter) Hollingshead.

The family of James Hollingshead came from Ohio and that of his wife from Virginia, but their marriage took place in Delaware county, Indiana. The father was a farmer and stock buyer, was an industrious and respectable citizen, and died in 1880, in the Methodist faith. The mother is a member of the same church and is now the wife of W. F. Reasner, a prominent farmer of Licking township, Blackford county, she having located here eighteen years ago.

David Henry Hollingshead was the fourth of the eight children born to his parents, was educated in Delaware county and reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he hired out by the month at farm labor, his father having passed away. This engaged his time and attention until February, 1885, when he changed his condition in life by wedding Miss Susie C. Cline, who was born in Delaware county, Indiana, September 12, 1861, and is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Peck) Cline, natives of Ohio.

February 7, 1885, Mr. Hollingshead located in Licking township on a rented farm, on which he lived until elected sheriff by the Democratic party in the fall of 1898, having made a practice of leasing ground from the time he began farming on his own account when a young man and living on one farm so leased eight years. He had served as supervisor by appointment for two years and had rendered himself very popular, and when nominated for sheriff was elected tri-

umphantly by a majority of one hundred and eighty five. He now owns a handsome residence in the city, where he enjoys the society of his wife and two children, Jason B. and Elias C., and his many warm and devoted friends.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Hollingshead is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of the Tent of B. C. Bees. He has proven himself to be a vigilant and competent sheriff and has landed four culprits in the penitentiary since he has held the office. He is an entirely self-made man, in the financial sense of the term, and all that he is is the result of his own practical sound sense and knowledge of human nature.

PETER L. MADDOX.

Peter L. Maddox, the accommodating livery man of Hartford City, Indiana, was born in Blackford county, September 16, 1858. His parents, James J. and Sophia M. (Miller) Maddox, came from Highland county, Ohio, and Germany respectively, and were married in Jay county, Indiana, but later located in Blackford county, as will be ascertained by a perusal of a sketch of the father to be found adjacent to this, and here Peter L., the subject, lost his mother in November, 1894.

Peter L. Maddox attended the city schools until sixteen years of age and then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he found himself to be thoroughly practical and rented his father's homestead for four years, but on the division of his father's estate he was awarded one hundred and twenty acres, which he continued to cultivate until 1896, when

he came to Hartford City and fitted up a first-class livery barn. Two years of this experience satisfied him for the nonce, although he found it to his taste and realized that he could make money at it; so he went back to his farm and there remained until September, 1899, when he returned to the city and again opened his business in better style than before, now keeping ten horses, twelve buggies, three carriages and other traps and equipments suited to a first-class livery and the demands of a traveling and equestrian population. His premises extend eighty feet on Washington street, the barn and residence being adjacent, and everything is neat, clean, compact and convenient, and he also owns residence property on Chestnut street.

Mr. Maddox was married in Montpelier, December 24, 1878, to Miss Lucinda Porter, who was born in Blackford county in 1862, and to this union have been born nine children, of whom two infants, unnamed, are dead; Rolly and Charles are deceased; Eddie, Clayton, George, Harry and Lucille still survive to gladden the hearts of their parents.

Mrs. Maddox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Maddox is a Republican. The family are all held in the utmost respect by their neighbors, and as a business man Mr. Maddox is looked upon as the soul of integrity.

NORMAN J. WOOD.

Norman J. Wood, deputy county clerk, is the son of John G. and Jane (Bugh) Wood, and was born in Blackford county, Indiana, on the 25th day of April, 1872. In the public schools, which he attended quite regularly during the years of his minority, he obtained a good practical education, and

at the age of twenty left the parental roof and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he followed with fair success until 1894. In the fall of that year Mr. Wood became deputy county treasurer under his father and continued to discharge the duties of the position until the latter part of 1896, when he took charge of his father's grocery business in this city, conducting the same for a period of one year. Severing his connection with merchandising, Mr. Wood was appointed deputy county clerk of Blackford county, the duties of which position he has discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner since August, 1897. Our subject is well fitted for the responsible place with which he has been entrusted. As is well known, the office requires a clear brain, sound judgment and clerical ability of a high order, all of which he possesses in a marked degree, as is evidenced by the excellent records he has kept and the efficiency and dispatch with which the routine business has been transacted. He enjoys the confidence of his superior and also of the court, is kind and obliging to all having business with the office, and among the officials and clerks in the court house none is more popular or stands higher in the estimation of the people. His faithfulness and efficiency in subordinate capacities, together with a wide acquaintance throughout the county, has given rise to the prediction that the future awaits him with a still more responsible and remunerative position, the direct gift of the people.

WILLIAM H. BELL.

William Henderson Bell, undertaker, Hartford City, Indiana, was born September 20, 1857, in Youngstown, Ohio, the son of



A. J. Wood.

Edmund and Isabella (Kelso) Bell. The father was a native of Missouri, where he resided until about eighteen years of age, when he went to New Castle, Pennsylvania, in which city he carried on the cooper trade for a period of several years, removing at the end of that time to Youngstown, Ohio. He made Youngstown his home until his death, which occurred on the 25th of December, 1895, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. For some time prior to his death Edmund Bell suffered much from impaired health, to improve which he made an extensive trip throughout the west, particularly California. While benefited in some respects he failed to arrest entirely the malady which eventually carried him off, though in all probability the journey was means of prolonging his life a number of years.

Miss Isabella Kelso, whom Mr. Bell met and married in the city of New Castle, Pennsylvania, became the mother of five children, namely: Lizzie B., wife of Henry S. Odbert, a coal merchant doing a large and successful business in Cleveland, Ohio; Emma B., wife of George E. McNab, merchant of Youngstown; Edward, also a resident of Youngstown, where he is engaged in manufacturing; William H., whose name appears at the head of this article, and Claudie, deceased. In many respects Edmund Bell was much more than an ordinary man. Possessing in a marked degree the characteristic of successful manhood known as energy, he addressed himself to every matter in hand with a tenacity of purpose which, guided and controlled by intelligent forethought, seldom, if ever, failed in the accomplishment of his purposes. A Republican in politics, he became one of the leaders of his party in local affairs and while many

times refusing positions of trust and profit he assisted by wise advice in inducing proper persons to accept some of the most important offices within the gift of the people of his city and county.

For a number of years he served as a member of the city school board of Youngstown and to him as much as to any other individual is due the credit of bringing the school system up to the present state of efficiency. Denied the privilege of thorough scholastic training in youth, he supplied this deficiency in subsequent years by a careful and wide range of reading and at the time of his death he was considered one of the most intelligent and broad minded men of affairs in the community where he resided. His religious creed was embodied in the Methodist church, in which his wife also was an active member, and the influence of his godly life will always remain a benediction upon the local congregation with which he was identified. Financially his success was commensurate with the zeal manifested in his every undertaking and a number of years prior to retiring from active life he was the possessor of an ample competence estimated at more than \$60,000, all of which represented the fruits of his own labor and industry. His wife, a most exemplary Christian lady, widely known for her gentle virtue and unostentatious character, departed this life at her home in Youngstown on the 21st day of April, 1890.

William Henderson Bell inherited from excellent ancestry a strong and vigorous physique and a rich endowment of mental and moral forces, which have enabled him to discharge very successfully the duties of an active and useful life. At the proper age he entered the public schools of his native city, where he pursued his studies with

commendable fidelity, completing the prescribed course and receiving a certificate of graduation from the high school in the year 1877. Immediately on quitting school he became a member, with his father and brother, of the cooperage firm known as Edmund Bell & Sons, and was thus employed until 1887, the meantime filling the responsible position of superintendent of the concern, also discharging similar duties in connection with several other factories of like character, which the firm then operated.

Severing his connection with the aforesaid firm, Mr. Bell, in 1887, located in Hammond, Indiana, where, until 1893, he carried on a large and lucrative business in the manufacture of cooperage, disposing of his factory in the latter year and removing to Hartford City, with the industrial interests of which place he has since been actively identified. On locating in Hartford City Mr. Bell engaged in the sale of furniture, to which he later added undertaking. He effected a co-partnership with W. H. Cox and built up a large and prosperous trade, becoming widely and favorably known in business circles throughout central Indiana. After a few minor changes in the firm Mr. Bell succeeded in becoming sole owner of the establishment and since September, 1899, has operated it by himself, devoting his entire attention to undertaking, in which his success has more than met his former expectations. As a business man Mr. Bell is painstaking and methodical, possesses executive ability of a high order and his career thus far, in Hartford City, presents a series of continued advancements, until at the present time he occupies a conspicuous place among the most successful men of Blackford county. Additional to his undertaking busi-

ness he is also interested in hardware, furniture and undertaking in the town of Van Buren, Grant county, under the firm name of Lande & Bell, having there, as at the old stand in Hartford, a large and constantly increasing share of public patronage.

The establishment at Hartford City is supplied with all the latest modern appliances, including two fine funeral cars, black and white, and teams in harmony therewith. Public spirited in all the term implies, alive to the material and moral advancement of his city and county, Mr. Bell has steadily grown in the public esteem, and using the past as a criterion, it is safe to predict for him a still larger measure of success in the future.

On the 26th day October, 1878, in Sharpville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bell and Miss Loretta A. Hadley, a native of the Keystone state, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Bell, the daughter of John and Mary (McClure) Hadley, was born June 14, 1859, and is the mother of two children, both deceased.

Fraternally Mr. Bell occupies prominent positions in several secret orders, viz: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Maccabees, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford City.

HON. ELISHA PIERCE.

The gentleman by whose name this sketch is introduced has had a most remarkable and varied career, and his life, beset as it was in the beginning with discouraging environments, over which by sheer force of indomitable will he finally triumphed, may serve as a stimulus to those whose fortunes

and destiny are still to be realized. He is in the best sense of the word a striking example of the successful self-made man, such as only our full institutions produce and the honorable positions to which he has attained in both public and private life mark him as possessing mental ability of a high order and a determination of purpose that hesitates at no difficulty and laughs at obstacles, however numerous and formidable.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Pierce were for many generations residents of North Carolina, where some of them settled in the colonial period, and the name is still to be met with in various parts of that state. His grandfather, the first of the family of whom anything very definite has been learned, was a wealthy planter and slaveholder and a man of more than local repute in the community where he lived. Like many of his progenitors, he became the possessor of a large landed estate, known far and wide as the abode of a genuine, open-hearted hospitality, which was generously dispensed to all who laid claim to his friendship. Such free-handed hospitality was prevalent among the wealthy classes throughout the south during the *ante bellum* days, but with the changed conditions wrought by the war it is now only too rarely met with.

Littleberry Pierce, father of Elisha, was born on the paternal plantation in North Carolina and there grew to maturity, remaining with his parents until twenty-two years of age. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, but did not remain long in his native state, going thence to Ohio in 1842 and settling in the county of Clinton, where he purchased land and made his home until 1851. Thinking to better his condition in a country abounding in better opportunities for a man in mod-

erate circumstances, Mr. Pierce, in the latter year, moved to Blackford county, Indiana, and bought eighty acres of woodland in Licking township, which in due time was cleared and developed into a first class farm. At the time of his settling there the place contained a small clearing of fifteen acres, the remainder of the tract being in its primitive condition of dense woods and thick underbrush, in short, an almost unbroken wilderness, penetrated only by a few foot paths. Addressing himself to the herculean task before him, Mr. Pierce, by working early and late, soon felled the forest monarchs, enlarged the area of cultivable land and within a few years had a comfortable home, patterned in many respects after the old plantation in North Carolina, though by no means so large in extent as the latter. Here he lived and reared his family and until advancing age and the infirmities incident thereto compelled him to desist somewhat from manual toil, he followed agricultural pursuits profitably and earned the reputation of a high-minded and honorable Christian gentleman. In 1896 he moved to Hartford City, where he passed the residue of life yet remaining, and here, amid a large circle of friends who respected him for his many sterling qualities, this good man was called to the higher life in September, 1898.

For over twenty years Littleberry Pierce held the office of justice of the peace in Licking township and as a dispenser of justice and adviser of his neighbors in matters of law he is remembered for the impartiality of his decisions and the disinterested manner with which he compromised much troublesome and expensive litigation. In early life he united with the Methodist church, to which he ever afterwards remained loyal, and for nearly a quarter of a

century he was a licensed preacher in his denomination, though not at any time regularly employed or in charge of a circuit or station. He ministered to the people of his neighborhood in holy things without financial remuneration and did much to spread the cause of religion in Blackford and neighboring counties. His intellectual attainments were far above those possessed by the average man and his wide reading and general information upon all the leading questions of the day, both secular and religious, made him a leader of thought in the community where he lived so many years. In addition to his agricultural interests, he gave much attention to stock dealing, trading in realty, etc., which added considerable to his income, although at no time was he what might be considered a wealthy man—only a good liver and a liberal contributor to all benevolent and religious enterprises.

As stated in a preceding paragraph Mr. Pierce gave considerable attention to the law and in addition to his office as justice of the peace he was frequently retained as counsel in justice courts.

He married in Clinton county, Ohio, soon after locating there, Huldah Graham, a descendant of an old Scotch family, and became the father of twelve children whose names are as follows: Elisha, the subject of this mention; James, a soldier in the Civil war, died in 1864 at Raleigh, North Carolina; Rebecca, wife of William Spence, of Eaton, Ohio; Franklin, deceased; William, a merchant of St. Louis, Missouri; Stephen D., a farmer of Blackford county; Handford resides in the state of Nebraska; Wiley, a resident of Hartford City; Mary married D. Adkinson and lives in Kansas; Charles, attorney at law and deputy prosecuting attorney of the county of Blackford,

and Minnie, wife of D. Smith, a farmer of Delaware county, this state. The mother of these children is still living, at the age of sixty-nine, her home at this time being in Hartford City.

Elisha Pierce, the eldest member of the above large family, was born December 14, 1846, in Clinton county, Ohio, and when five years of age was brought by his parents to the county of Blackford. His youth was passed on the little farm in Licking township which at that time was being fitted for cultivation, young Elisha contributing his share towards clearing the land and preparing it for the plow. This labor, hard and exacting as it was, developed strength of muscle and resoluteness of purpose and served not only as the foundation for a vigorous physique, but also as a lesson of self reliance. With limited educational advantages Mr. Pierce learned his most important lessons by direct contact with nature and he states that the sum total of his schooling until a young man embraced a period of less than four months. During the progress of the great Rebellion, when it became necessary for the government to resort to the draft in order to procure the necessary number of men, his father was included among those required to fill the quota from Blackford county. Immediately after the draft Elisha offered himself in his father's stead, and although quite a young man at that time, volunteered in Company I, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, for one year's service. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Mississippi under Generals Sherman and Grant, and among the battles in which he bore a gallant part were the siege of Vicksburg and engagements in that vicinity—Jackson, Mississippi; Port Gibson, Arkansas Post, Milligan's Bend and minor en-

gagements in various parts of the south. At the expiration of his period of enlistment Mr. Pierce was mustered out at New Orleans, and returning home, again entered the army as substitute for a gentleman by the name of Glascoe, of Wells county, joining Company C, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, in the fall of 1864. For two months following his enlistment he was engaged in drilling drafted men and substitutes at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, after which his company was assigned to various regiments. Mr. Pierce again found himself in the Army of the Mississippi under General Smith, and took part in all the varied experiences of his command until the close of the war. He was first stationed at Fort Butler, seventy-five miles above New Orleans on the Mississippi river, where he remained one month and then was placed in charge of one of the heavy guns forwarded from that place to Mobile. At the latter place he took part in the battles of Forts Spanish and Blakely, directly in front of the city, after which he accompanied his command in a forced march of fourteen days duration to Montgomery. From the latter city his company was subsequently sent to Louisville, thirty miles west, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities. At the close of the war Mr. Pierce was placed in command of a squad of men to gather in government property, and he was thus engaged for six months, during which period he traversed the greater part of Mississippi and Alabama, collecting vast stores which were turned over to the proper authorities. In the fall of 1865 he received his final discharge at Jackson, Mississippi, and immediately thereafter turned his face towards the dear old home from which he had been so long absent.

The military career of Mr. Pierce was replete with duty faithfully and heroically performed in behalf of one of the noblest causes that was ever settled by the arbitrament of war. Actuated by motives of filial regard he saved his good father from a long and probably fatal service, and throughout his entire experience at the front he never lost sight of the high obligation he was under to the government, which at that time was almost stranded upon the rugged rocks of disunion. If narrated in detail his experiences would fill a volume. On the firing line in many bloody battles, with death upon every hand, in dangerous situations from which escape appeared impossible, on the forced march, tired and footsore, in the hasty bivouac, exposed to the inclemencies of the elements, standing picket in the dark and lonesome night a target for the hidden foe, through these and many other experiences fraught with dangers seen and unforeseen, he passed unscratched and returned to tell the story of the struggle which struck the shackles from the limbs of three millions of bondmen and made them free, and reunited a disrupted country in the ties of an indissoluble brotherhood.

The experience of army life, although fraught with dangers manifold and great, is not without its ludicrous side, as many an old soldier can testify. Mr. Pierce relates many incidents and being an entertaining story teller is always sure of appreciative auditors. Among his numerous adventures he relates with much interest the incident of the bee hive. Being very fond of honey and knowing that a liberal store was in a farm house near by, he hurriedly left his post and securing a full hive was returning with it in his arms when whom should he meet but the colonel of his regiment. With

many harsh words, the sergeant reprimanded him, at the same time taking off his sergeant's stripes and reducing him to the ranks for such flagrant violation of military discipline. During all this time the sergeant's duty sergeant kept tight hold upon the honey and although humiliated he and his comrades that night reveled in sweetness long drawn out and made the camp bilarious with their resounding songs and laughter. The following day he was put on duty as eighth corporal, but from the time of the incident, which by the way was never reported at headquarters, until mustered out of service Mr. Pierce continued to draw a sergeant's pay.

As already stated, Mr. Pierce's education prior to entering the army was of a very meager character, indeed he could with difficulty read the simplest sentence and as for writing he had never learned to trace a single letter. All his communications with his parents during his first period of service were written by a bunk mate, a fact which humiliated him not a little and he formed a resolution to master the mystery of chirography if it required all of his leisure to do it. During the latter years of the war he applied himself so diligently that, with such instructions as a comrade gave, he was soon able to write a legible hand besides learning the fundamental rules of arithmetic, to-wit: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. By carefully poring over such books and papers as fell into his hands he became in time a fairly good reader, after which his desire for knowledge became almost a passion. Immediately upon his return home he took up the branches constituting the common-school course and, though a young man at the time, began with the simple elementary studies and so diligently did he ap-

ply himself that he soon outstripped his classmates and became a fairly good scholar. When the school closed he continued his studies at home with such advantage to himself that in due time he was enabled to enter the Hartford city high school, where he remained one year and for the same length of time was a student in the high school at Jonesboro, Grant county.

Mr. Pierce long contemplated studying law, but the many difficulties in his way made the realization of his wishes appear a remote possibility if not totally impossible. He was led to enter upon the undertaking under very peculiar circumstances, a brief statement of which is as follows: He had arranged his affairs so as to further pursue his studies in the Hartford City high school and while going to the building on the opening day of the term was invited by Mr. Jetmore to step into that gentleman's law office. Mr. Jetmore had long known the young man and being convinced that he possessed the ability and characteristics requisite to success in the law, lost no time, on this particular morning, in holding out such flattering inducements to be desired from the legal profession that almost before knowing what he did young Pierce decided to abandon further scholastic study and began at once a course of professional reading. Thus in a few minutes the entire drift of the young man's life was changed, a most fortunate circumstance indeed for to it is due the presence to-day of one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Blackford county bar. Laying aside his school books, Mr. Pierce with his accustomed energy took up the study of law under the able instruction of Mr. Jetmore, in whose office he continued one year, making during that time remarkably rapid and substantial progress.

While pursuing his professional studies Mr. Pierce, on the 30th day of October, 1870, was united in marriage to Miss Ella Beecher, of Pennsylvania, and in order to procure means necessary to go to housekeeping, took charge of the district school which he taught one winter. The following spring he erected a small cabin, 16x17 feet in size, on his father's farm, two miles west of the city, cutting the logs himself and performing nearly all of the work required to complete the building. In this primitive domicile Mr. Pierce and his devoted wife set up their first domestic establishment and they look back to the time spent beneath its humble roof as some of the happiest in their married experience. After becoming settled Mr. Pierce again resumed his legal studies in Hartford City, walking the distance between the office and his home twice each day. He was thus engaged the greater part of five years, rarely missing any time and eating but two meals a day, breakfast and supper, both with his wife. After working early and late and triumphing over difficulties before which many of less energy would have retired in defeat, Mr. Pierce was at length, in 1872, admitted to the bar of Blackford county by Judge Haines and immediately thereafter began the practice in Hartford City, removing his family here a short time afterwards. From 1872 to 1875 he had an office of his own, but in the latter year effected a co-partnership with Jacob Wells, which lasted until some time in 1876. Again he practiced by himself for eighteen months, when J. B. Weir became his partner and the firm thus constituted did an extensive business until its dissolution two years later. Mr. Pierce's next associate was Hon. W. H. Carroll, with whom he continued until the election of that gentleman to the bench

two years later, after which he conducted his own office until becoming a partner of Hon. B. G. Shinn. The firm of Shinn & Pierce, which lasted eight years, was one of the strongest legal partnerships in Hartford City and its reputation was not confined to the local courts of Blackford county alone, but extended throughout neighboring counties of this part of the state.

Since dissolving the partnership with Mr. Shinn, Mr. Pierce has at different times practiced with two other well-known lawyers of this city, namely: J. A. Hindman, from March 8, 1893, to January, 1895, and his present partner, John A. Bonham, with whom he has been associated since the 19th day of October, 1895.

During the interim of 1873 to 1875 Mr. Pierce served as deputy prosecuting attorney of the counties of Blackford, Huntington and Grant, and in 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of prosecutor, making the race against a reliable majority of eight hundred, which he greatly reduced, being defeated by Charles W. Watkins, whose majority was but sixty-four votes. In 1886 he was elected joint representative in the general assembly from the counties of Adams, Blackford and Jay by a majority of twelve hundred and thirty-four, and two years later was unanimously re-nominated by his party and at the ensuing election was returned to the legislature by a largely increased majority. While a member of that body Mr. Pierce served on a number of important committees, was active in defending his measures on the floor and had the honor of presenting several important bills which ultimately became some of the most valuable laws upon the statute books. He was instrumental as a member of the committee on corpora-

tions in bringing about much needed legislation, and it was his pleasure to assist in the dedication of the present magnificent state house, in the exercises attendant upon which he took an active part.

At the conclusion of his legislative career Mr. Pierce resumed his professional practice, if indeed it had been interfered with during his absence at the state capital, and in 1897 he was appointed county attorney, an office he has since filled by consecutive reappointments. For a number of years he has been a prominent factor in local politics and few share with him the leadership of the Democratic party in Blackford county. His popularity with the public, irrespective of party affiliations, has long been a subject of comment and the large majorities he has at different times overcome attest the strong friendship felt for him by the opposition. Financially his success has been most encouraging, he having accumulated a comfortable competence, and in his domestic relations he is happy and content, having an amiable and devoted wife and one child, Horace Greely Pierce, an intelligent and highly educated young gentleman, at this time an employe of the Flint Glass Company, in Hartford City.

Mrs. Pierce, to whom reference has been made in a preceding paragraph, was born October 31, 1851, in Topsy, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Trussel) Beecher, both parents natives of the Keystone state. She is well and popularly known in the city of her adoption and as a member of the Methodist church is foremost in all good work of the congregation to which she belongs, as well as a helper in general benevolences among the poor and unfortunate of the community.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Pythian brotherhood and the Grand Army of the Republic, having held in the last named the position of post commander. Endowed by nature with a strong physique and much more than ordinary powers of intellect, he has by an application akin to passion overcome a remarkably unfavorable environment and by the exercise of will power which laughed at obstacles however formidable, has forged to the front and won for himself an honored standing among the successful men of his city and county.

As a lawyer he is studious and resourceful, and his knowledge of the underlying principles of the profession, together with his power as an advocate, make him a formidable opponent, besides attracting to him a large share of public patronage. He is quick to detect any flaw in the opposition, untiring in taking advantage of the same, but is always courteous in his treatment of opposing counsel, never losing sight of the ethics of the profession nor stooping to anything savoring of disreputable practice. An incident illustrating his tact is related by a friend who recalls the time when clients were few and the family exchequer in consequence thereof frequently quite low. Shortly after receiving the appointment of deputy prosecutor and while still living in the little cabin on the farm, his wife expressed a strong desire to attend the Forepaugh show, which on a certain day was to exhibit in the town. Much to the disappointment of both, it was found that the sum total of available cash in their possession would be insufficient to pay the way of either into the tent.

During the afternoon's exhibition Mr. Pierce observed quite a number of gamblers and others plying unlawful devices upon the

grounds to defraud the innocent and gullible out of their money. Quick to seize an opportunity he at once had the entire posse arrested and arraigned before the proper authorities by whom they were heavily fined. The fees thus falling to him were by no means inconsiderable, and that evening both himself and wife occupied reserved seats at the performance.

As a public official Mr. Pierce proved true to the trust reposed in him by the people, and in every relation of life he sustains an unblemished character. As a citizen he has been active to encourage every utility, takes a lively interest in promoting the general good and the community is proud to number him among the most substantial members of the body politic.

AARON MADISON WALTZ.

Conspicuous among the successful members of the Blackford county bar is the gentleman whose name introduces this article. Mr. Waltz is one of Indiana's native sons and a representative type of its best citizenship. His father, Solomon Waltz, was descended from an old and highly respected Pennsylvania family and became a resident of Indiana in early youth. He settled in Wayne county, where he grew to manhood and where he met and married Mahala Fouts, who became the mother of a large family, twelve children in all, names: Anderson, deceased; Eliza Jane, wife of John Kiser, of Howard county, this state; Elizabeth, deceased; Harvey J., a resident of Sherman, Texas; Eli Monroe, contractor and builder, Indianapolis; Henrietta, wife of Henry Brumback, of Henry county, Indi-

ana; William R., a resident of Wayne county, Indiana; David, accidentally killed in a shingle factory at the age of six years; Lewis, a machinist of Hagerstown; Aaron M.; Ella, who married Charles Working, a carpenter living in Henry county; and Daniel, a mechanic residing in the town of Moreland, this state.

Solomon Waltz was reared to manhood near the village of Germantown, Wayne county, and in early life served an apprenticeship at carpentering, following his chosen calling until fifty years of age. He then abandoned mechanical pursuits and engaged in agriculture near Hagerstown, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1895. The life of this excellent man was fraught with much to encourage those just starting upon their own career and furnishes a striking illustration of what a youth with a well formed determination to succeed can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. With comparatively no educational advantages, having attended school but three weeks in his life, he early cultivated a taste for reading, and every moment he could spare from his work was spent in poring over such books and papers as fell into his hands. By thus employing his few leisure hours and carefully stowing away in a very retentive memory what he read, he became in time a remarkably well informed man on all the current questions of the day, besides which his natural ability as a mathematician caused him to be frequently consulted by those having difficult and obscure problems to solve. He entered upon his apprenticeship at the early age of fourteen, his first year's remuneration being thirty dollars, which for each of the two succeeding years was increased to twice that amount. Finally resolving to

become master of his trade, he spared no pains to become thoroughly acquainted with its every detail, and at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship there were few better or more skilled mechanics among men who had devoted many years to the vocation. As a consequence of his devotion to his work he soon had more work than he could do and the evidence of his skill as an architect as well as a builder is still to be seen in many substantial edifices, both public and private, in the village and county where he lived so many years. Having a strong desire to revisit the scenes of his early boyhood in the Keystone state, Mr. Waltz, when a young man, made the journey from his home in Wayne county to Philadelphia on foot, with a boy companion, enjoying the long walk and meeting with many interesting incidents on the way there and back. He possessed most excellent judgment and a natural aptitude for business, in consequence of which he was frequently consulted upon matters relating to law, and it is said that his sound and able advice smoothed the way over many difficulties and prevented much expensive litigation among friends and neighbors. In fact he was for many years a trusted adviser in the community where he lived; his judgment was seldom at fault, and his advice in the great majority of cases was carefully heeded and followed out.

Although deprived of educational privileges, as already stated, he was ever a warm friend and an earnest advocate of schools, and no one in his county worked harder or did more effective service in bringing about the law providing for the present efficient public school system of the state. From early youth Mr. Waltz determined to think for himself, and follow no man's opinion relative to matters of public or private in-

terests without first carefully investigating and weighing their merits and demerits. This habit of investigation early led him to believe that the political party with which his father and several brothers acted was wrong, consequently he broke away from its teachings and became a strong and intelligent supporter of the opposition; indeed, he was the only member of the family who openly and vigorously espoused the cause of Democracy, for which party he wielded a potent influence as long as he lived. Not infrequently was he solicited and importuned by his friends to allow his name to be used for political purposes, but he invariably and firmly declined all official distinction, having no ambition in that direction, preferring the quiet of his domestic fireside to the distractions which such honors usually bring. He was indeed a good man, a substantial citizen, ever true to his convictions of right, and he left as a priceless heritage to a grateful posterity a name unclouded by the slightest tinge of anything suspicious or dishonorable. His wife, a lady of many admirable qualities of head and heart, and to whom he was in a large measure indebted for much of his success in life, is still living at a good old age on the home farm in Wayne county, respected and honored by all who know her.

Aaron Madison Waltz, the leading facts of whose life are herewith set forth, was born in the county of Wayne on the 8th day of May, 1864, and received his elementary education in the public schools which he attended until his eighteenth year. The further to increase his knowledge and fit himself for the profession which he early selected as a life work, he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he pursued the higher branches of learning for two terms of twenty weeks

each, teaching the meantime in the common schools of his county. Owing to the unfortunate sickness of his brother, Mr. Waltz was compelled to leave school before completing the prescribed course in the select studies he was then pursuing, and for two years thereafter he taught school during the winter and read law in the summer seasons. During the next year he devoted his entire time to the prosecution of his legal studies with such substantial progress that on the 23rd of February, 1889, he was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Indiana, by Judge Comstock. This admission was not without most meaningless legal formality which unfortunately obtains in this state where any one with or without knowledge of the law can obtain permission to practice in our courts; it was an admission based upon a sound acquaintance with the underlying principles of jurisprudence as demonstrated by a critical examination by Judges Fox and Abbott and Richard Jackson, all prominent members of the Richmond bar.

Mr. Waltz swung his shingle to the breeze in Hagerstown, and there began the practice under favorable auspices. He obtained his share of the legal business until 1890, in February of which year he sought a wider and more favorable field for the exercise of his talents in Hartford City, effecting a copartnership with David H. Fouts, which continued until November, 1896. In the latter year he was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of the counties of Blackford and Wells, and so ably and efficiently did he discharge the duties of his office that in 1898 he was elected his own successor by a largely increased majority. Prior to winning the active practice of his profession, Mr. Waltz, while a resident of Hagerstown, served the people as

justice of the peace, having been elected to that office as a Democrat, overcoming a standing Republican majority of fifty votes. After serving fifteen months he resigned the office in order to accept the position of deputy prosecuting attorney under Richard Jackson, discharging his official functions in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public until his removal to Hartford City at the date before mentioned. Mr. Waltz's experience as a general practitioner was all that an ambitious young lawyer could have reasonably desired, and his career as prosecuting attorney and attorney for the county, to which latter position he was elected in 1893, was characterized by a devotion to duty and an ability which at once placed him among the most successful lawyers at a bar noted for the high order of its legal talent.

From early manhood Mr. Waltz had been a painstaking student of political economy, and as a leader of the young Democracy of Blackford county he stamped the impress of his strong personality upon the party of which he has been a vigorous and unswerving adherent ever since becoming of sufficient age to wield the election franchise. In the larger and truer sense of the word he is a partisan, deeply versed in the history of politics, thoroughly acquainted with the methods by which campaigns are planned and conducted, wise in counsel and untiring in the caucus, and upon the hustings he is a leader with but few peers and no superiors in this part of the state. He was chosen chairman of the county central committee during the campaign of 1892, and of his office that in 1898 he was elected his credit of the triumph of the local ticket that year, both county and town, the latter winning over a long standing majority of one

hundred and fifty votes. During the session of the general assembly of 1893 he was roll clerk of the state senate, and at different times he has been honored by being chosen delegate to city, county and state conventions, in all of which he made his influence felt and proved a potent factor in formulating principles and platforms and planning for aggressive campaigns. His successful leadership as chairman of the central committee in 1892 led to his being chosen to the same position in 1896, in the campaign of which year another signal victory was won, the entire Democratic ticket with a single exception being triumphantly elected. It is fitting in this connection to state that Mr. Waltz has not always been uniformly successful in his political contests, having suffered defeat by a small majority for the nomination for prosecuting attorney in 1894; his majority in 1896 over his opponent, J. Boyd, a popular man, was seven hundred much more than the party's strength, and in 1898 he went into the office with a largely increased vote, eight hundred and eighty-eight majority, which fact attests his great personal popularity with the people irrespective of party affiliations. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the national convention at Chicago in 1896, and during the memorable campaign of that year rendered able and brilliant service as a worker in the ranks and as an earnest and fearless exponent of Democratic principles upon the platform. At the state convention in 1898 he was a member of the committee on organization and rules, and in 1900 was a delegate to the national convention at Kansas City from this, the eighth congressional district.

As a lawyer Mr. Waltz is devoted to his profession and being endowed with unusual capacity and force is well fitted for his work.

As a close student, a clear, profound thinker and an able counselor he occupies a conspicuous place among his brethren of the bar. Before court and jury he is uniformly kind and courteous, quick to detect a flaw in the opposition and equally quick to follow it up to the advantage of himself and client. He possesses the ability to present to a jury in strong and lucid language the cause he represents, and by arguments logically connected and couched in vigorous and often eloquent appeals seldom fails to convince the jury and obtain verdicts at their hands. In his intercourse with fellow attorneys he aims to be guided and controlled by professional ethics and since entering upon the active duties of the law nothing savoring of disreputable practice has ever been coupled with his name.

Mr. Waltz has other claims upon the public esteem than those of intellectual and professional worth. He is not wanting in social and moral qualities of a high order; candor and probity mark all his intercourse with his fellow men, and his conscientious dealing and upright life have won for him a high place in public esteem. He possesses a vigorous personality and fine presence, which with other qualities already alluded to make him in the social circle and elsewhere a popular favorite, and it is fitting to predict for him a permanent abiding place in the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Waltz was married in Hartford City, December 23, 1894, to Miss Anna Geisler, of Hartford City, Indiana, daughter of George and Magdalene (Swope) Geisler. Mr. and Mrs. Waltz have a pleasant home on North Jefferson street, where they dispense to their many friends an open-handed hospitality characteristic of those who endeavor to obtain from life its great-

est and most satisfactory enjoyments. Mr. Waltz holds membership in the following orders: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including encampment and Rebekah degree, and the Modern Woodmen; he is also director of the leading building and loan association of the city.

JAMES HOLCROFT.

James Holcroft, a retired artisan of Hartford City, is a native of England, where his birth occurred on the 22d day of June, 1826. His father, John Holcroft, also born in England, was a dyer in the celebrated Thompson Print Works at Clilhero and two uncles were color makers in the same establishment. His maternal grandfather was for many years employed in the manufacture of uniforms for the British army and his mother's father was a gas manufacturer. The maiden name of Mrs. Holcroft's mother was Nancy Smithton, whose family for many generations lived in the part of England where the subject was born. While still a lad James Holcroft manifested decided talents for mechanics and early became quite skillful in making various kinds of devices. At the age of thirteen he entered upon a seven-years apprenticeship in an establishment for the manufacture of calico and in due time acquired much more than ordinary skill in his chosen calling, so much so in fact that his services were in great demand at remunerative wages. He did not long continue this work, however, but turned his attention to the cotton industry, serving a five-years apprenticeship in a cotton mill and becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of the manufacture of all kinds of

cotton goods. After spending eleven years in perfecting his knowledge of the cloth and cotton manufacture, he decided to add to these that of plastering; accordingly he applied himself to the latter trade and in due time became an expert in the same.

In March, 1848, Mr. Holcroft, finding himself out of employment, started on a long foot journey throughout various parts of England in hope of somehow bettering his financial condition. Foot-sore, penniless and alone he braved the inclement weather, trudged mile after mile, trusting in providence alone as to the outcome of his weary wanderings. While tramping along the highways, with his thoughts for his only companions, he made up his mind to leave his native shores and go to America, where he felt sure more favorable opportunities awaited young men of energy and determination who could find no way to rise in a country where all industry was controlled by a favored few. Animated by this thought, he finally returned to his native town, and laying the matter before his father solicited of him a loan sufficient to pay for passage across the ocean. This was cheerfully granted and now with seven pounds in his possession the young artisan boarded a vessel and in due time landed. May 5, 1848, in the harbor of Boston, where he indeed found himself a stranger in a strange land. From Boston he made his way on foot to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was not long in finding employment in a cotton mill, his skill as a workman being his only successful recommendation. A short time after entering the mill Mr. Holcroft displayed his mastery of the work by successfully operating six looms at the same time, something unheard of in the factory before, his remuneration for the same excelling that of the

foreman of the establishment. This roused the jealousy of the latter individual, who spared no pains to make the young foreigner's position embarrassing. These petty persecutions finally became well nigh unbearable and when they ended in a reduction of Mr. Holcroft's wages he threw his looms out of gear, left the factory and made preparations to return to his native land. Fortunately for him, he met at this time in Providence a gentleman by the name of Mouroe, through whose solicitation he was induced to go to Cincinnati, where he soon found employment as a plasterer. Not content to work for others, he began in a short time taking contracts by himself and it was not long until he commanded a large and remunerative business. After carrying on his trade for some time in Cincinnati Mr. Holcroft went to the town of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, where he again began contracting for plastering work, and such was his reputation that within a comparatively brief period he had all that he and his employees could do. Success now attended him and remuneration being liberal he soon found himself in easy financial circumstances. By judicious investments in real estate, which in due season greatly increased in value, he added largely to his worldly store and became in time the possessor of a handsome competence, such as has since enabled him to retire from the active duties of life. He owns two hundred acres of land in Niles township, Delaware county, Indiana, and eight residence properties in Hartford City, the latter of which are rented. He also has three gas wells on his farm.

While residing in the town of Richmond Mr. Holcroft became acquainted with Miss Mary A. Bailey, to whom he was united in marriage on the 1st day of January, 1851.

Mrs. Holcroft is of Quaker parentage, her family coming to the United States from Yorkshire, England, and settling on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana. Her father, James Bailey, became a large landholder and for many years was noted as one of the most successful agriculturists in the county of Wayne. He began life a poor man, but by well directed energy and economy succeeded, after coming to America, in getting a substantial start, and at the time of his death was one of the wealthiest and most highly honored citizens in the community where he resided. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Wetherald, was a woman of many excellent traits, and from her Quaker ancestry inherited a highly religious nature, which greatly endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Wayne and other counties.

Until 1888 Mr. Holcroft continued to reside in Delaware county, where, in 1861, he had moved to his farm of two hundred acres. At that time he removed to Hartford City, where he intends to spend the years yet allotted to him in peaceful retirement from active business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holcroft have been born seven children, namely: Joanna, wife of Chauncey Edwards; James E.; Emma J., wife of John Stewart; Mary E., deceased wife of Henry Beard; Sarah A., widow of Alexander Moore; Henrietta, wife of Charles C. Pruitt; and John T.

Mr. Holcroft became a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity in his native country and has continued his connection therewith since coming to the United States. While a lad he became a skilled bell ringer, as were a number of his family before him, and his services were often required at weddings, funerals, Christmas festivities, Easter

and other occasions, when he would make music on the chimes suitable to the occasion. He recalls those olden times with much pleasure and in imagination can still hear the music of the chimes as it comes floating back to him through the mystic avenues of memory. Mr. Holcroft is a purely self-made man, and as such has arisen from an humble station in life to be one of the prominent and influential citizens of the beautiful little city in which he resides. Unaided and alone he encountered adverse fortune and overcame it, and his present enviable standing, together with the competence at his command, are the fruits of a life well directed by energy and controlled by principles of a high moral rectitude. Few men have done as well as he, but the success which he has attained he largely attributes to the advantages afforded by the free institutions of a country untrammelled by class distinctions and where fortune knows no favorites. In a word Mr. Holcroft's life is a striking example of what may be accomplished by every young man who takes for his motto "onward and upward," providing his motives be honest and his actions be measured by the unfailing standard of right.

JEREMIAH A. HORN.

Jeremiah A. Horn, engineer at the Hartford City water works, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and a son of Silas and Charlotte (Evans) Horn. He was born September 3, 1856, and received his educational training in the public schools, which he attended during the years of youth and early manhood, making substantial progress in the various studies pursued. From boy-

hood he exhibited marked mechanical skill and his ingenuity in constructing devices of different kinds was early the subject of much comment. His greatest delight was in watching the working of machinery, especially engines, and in their presence he became so absorbed that for the time everything else was forgotten.

By studying the construction of engines he soon became familiar with their every part and while still a lad he would frequently take the engineer's place in a sawmill near his home and operate it with the skill betokening a thorough knowledge of its mechanism. While still in his 'teens Mr. Horn accepted the position of engineer in a sawmill and with such satisfaction did he discharge the duties incumbent upon him that he was never without regular and remunerative employment thereafter. For several years he operated a saw-mill engine during the winter, spring and summer and in the fall of the year ran a threshing machine engine, his services always being in great demand. In December, 1887, Mr. Horn entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad as pumper and repairer of pumps, in which capacity he continued until the latter part of 1892, when he became manager of Scantlin & Sons' large hub and spoke factory at the town of Lynn. This factory at that time employed about twenty men and did a large and thriving business, much of which was largely due to the skillful oversight of Mr. Horn, who proved a most capable and faithful superintendent. After filling the position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers for several months he severed his connection with the establishment and for some time thereafter was head sawyer in a large mill for the manufacture of handles and other materials. In

May, 1894, Mr. Horn accepted the position of salesman in a furniture store in Hartford City, in which capacity he continued until the following November, when he engaged in the construction of the city water works, taking charge of the engines and boilers and overseeing the fitting of pipes and similar work throughout the entire plant. After placing the machinery and successfully testing the operations of the same, he was induced to take charge of the engines at a liberal salary, a position he has since efficiently filled.

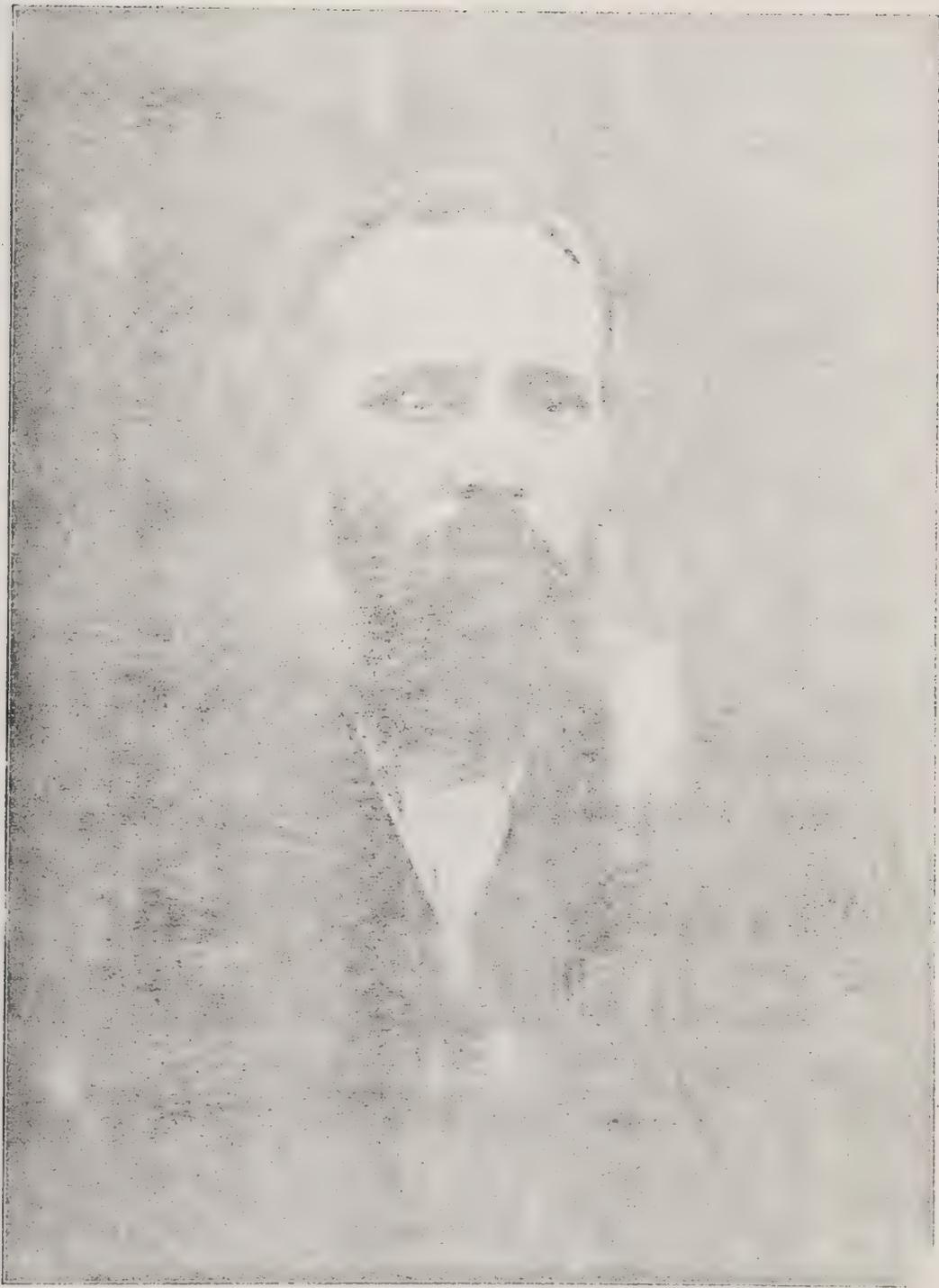
Mr. Horn's practical knowledge of mechanics is of a high order and his skill in handling engines of all kinds proves him a complete master of his calling. He has made a profound study of mechanism in general and in the line of engineering and work allied thereto is not only an expert, but possesses ability akin almost to genius. In the discharge of the duties of the various positions with which he has been intrusted, his efficiency has never been questioned, while his faithfulness to every trust has won for him the lasting regard of his many employers. In addition to his work as mechanic and engineer, Mr. Horn is the inventor of the Morning Star washing compound, a preparation for softening hard water and rendering it fit for cleaning perfectly the most delicate woolens, cotton or silk fabrics. It is now handled by the general trade and wherever tried has given satisfactory results by making washing much easier and at the same time adding an extra softness to the materials upon which used. He has also invented a compound for the purpose of removing lime and scale from steam boilers, which is now in use in many large mills and factories of the country and meets every demand claimed for it by

those who have made practical tests of its merits.

Mr. Horn was happily married, March 16, 1876, to Miss Jennie Carroll, daughter of Lewis and Orpha (Thorn) Carroll, the result of which union are two children: Grace, born September 30, 1881, and Goldie, whose birth occurred on the 20th day of December, 1886. Mr. Horn belongs to the Pythian fraternity, becoming a member of Lynn Lodge, No. 119, on November 24, 1887. He has filled all the chairs in the above lodge and is an earnest and faithful worker in promulgating the beautiful principles of the order.

LEVI FRASH.

For a number of years Levi Frash was identified prominently with the affairs of Blackford county and left the impress of his strong personality upon the community in which he was a leading spirit. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Frash, was a native of Germany, as were the family ancestors for generations. William Frash, son of Frederick, was born September 15, 1808, in Naberan Oberoent, Germany, and in September, 1832, came to the United States, locating first in the city of Philadelphia. Subsequently he transferred his residence to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he met and married Eva Cline, whose birth occurred in Ohio. William and Eva Frash reared children as follows: Levi, born December 7, 1829; Catharine, born December 24, 1834; John, born November 28, 1836; George, born in 1838; Michael, born February 14, 1839; and Henrietta, born March 29, 1843.



LEVI FRASH.



MRS. SARAH FRASH.

The mother of these children died August 21, 1858, and the father departed this life July 9, 1884.

Levi Frash, eldest of the above family, was reared in Muskingum county, Ohio, where his birth occurred December 7, 1829, and received a good education in the schools of Zanesville. In early life he turned his attention to mechanics and in due time he became a successful carpenter, which trade he followed a number of years, first as a journeyman and later as jobber and contractor, both of which resulted in liberal financial profits. He came to Hartford City in the '40s and here he did a great deal of business, erecting quite a number of buildings of all descriptions in and about the city and county, and establishing a reputation in his line second to that of no other man in the county who plied the carpenter trade. Late in life he purchased a farm not far from Hartford City, and to its management he devoted his remaining days, making of agriculture the same success that he realized from his regular vocation.

On the 16th day of January, 1851, Mr. Frash was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McGee, who was born in Marion county, Virginia, February 15, 1831. When a small child Mrs. Frash was adopted by Phillip and Elizabeth (Cooper) Snell and she has little knowledge of her immediate family or relatives, having, to her knowledge, never seen but one of her kindred, a cousin, Elias Pierce, who called at her home in Hartford City in the year 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Snell, with their family, moved from Virginia to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1837, and after residing there about six years came to Blackford county and settled on a farm in Licking township. Philip Snell was a soldier

in the war of 1812 and died at his home in this county September 4, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Frash became the parents of nine children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Walter E., born July 22, 1852; Phillip W., born July 8, 1855; Cora W., born August 10, 1857; Ella A., born June 7, 1859; Frank L., born May 9, 1860; George M., born January 28, 1862; Wilber A., born December 6, 1863; Olive, born July 14, 1869; and Lauretta, born September 23, 1871. Of these Ella A. died July 1, 1859; George M. died January 12, 1862; Walter E., September 13, 1876; Cora W., on the 12th day of February, 1879; Wilber A., December 30, 1866; and Phillip, December 7, 1857.

Mr. Frash was a strong adherent of the Republican party and for many years belonged to the Methodist church, of which religious body his wife also is a member. He was a prominent member in the Odd Fellows fraternity, having filled all the official positions in the lodge to which he belonged, and his name was always identified with any good work for the benefit of the community. His record as a business man and citizen is a clean one, and his reputation among those with whom he came in contact or had any relations whatever was without flaw or blemish. He was progressive in his ideas and his judgment upon all questions of business and politics or on matters pertaining to the social wellbeing of the community was greatly respected. His life was commendable in every particular and his ideas always commanded the esteem of his fellow citizens. Indeed it can be truthfully said of him that he was a true man at all times and under all circumstances, and in his death, which occurred on the 2d day of Sep-

tember, 1891, his family lost a devoted husband and loving father, the community a kind neighbor and the city and county an intelligent, upright and exemplary citizen.

LEWIS J. HUDSON.

Lewis Jerome Hudson, manufacturer of monuments, tomb stones and dealer in marble, granite and all kinds of building and ornamental stone, with business place on High street, Hartford City, is a native of Indiana, born on the 10th day of June, 1857, in the county of Wabash. John and Sophia (Crawford) Hudson, his parents, both natives of Ohio, were married in Wabash county, Indiana, and there resided on a farm until the year 1860, when they removed to the county of Blackford, locating a short distance north of the town of Dundee, where they continued the pursuit of agriculture, changing their residence to a place within three miles of Hartford City in 1873. Subsequently, in 1889, they purchased a home in this city and here the father still lives, the mother having died in the year 1893. To John and Sophia Hudson were born seven children, whose names in the order of birth are as follows: Lewis Jerome; Orlevia J., deceased; Jesse J., a merchant doing business at Montpelier; Rachel E., wife of Philip Roush, of Fort Wayne; John L., a grocer of Hartford City; Dosia E., deceased, who married John C. Neel; and James R., of Montpelier. The father of these children is one of the reputable citizens of Blackford county, belonging to that large and eminently respectable class of people who in a quiet way add character and

dignity to the communities blessed with their presence. A great reader, he takes an active interest in all questions of the day, and for a number of years has supported the Republican party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interest of the people. In religion he is a member of what is known as the Christian, or New Light, church, to which his wife also belonged, and he has always endeavored to shape his life according to the divine standard of manhood as found in the person of the Saviour of men.

Lewis Jerome Hudson was three years of age when brought by his parents to this county, and the greater part of his life since that time has been passed within its boundaries. Until his eighteenth year he attended at intervals the public schools of Washington and Harrison townships, acquiring by close application a good English education, which was afterward supplemented by one and a half years in DePauw University, where he pursued the higher branches of learning with the object in view of entering the ministry. Until his twentieth year he remained under the parental roof, assisting his father on the farm, and then began life for himself in Hartford City, working first at various kinds of labor and later accepting a position with Winters & Sons, grain and produce dealers. He remained with the firm two years and then accepted a similar position with Cooley & Sons, with whom he continued for a limited period, after which he was variously employed until 1886. In that year Mr. Hudson moved to Grant county to engage in the pursuit of agriculture, which he followed about sixteen months, retiring from manual labor at the end of that time for the purpose of prosecuting his the-

ological studies in DePauw University, as noted in a preceding paragraph. He made commendable progress as a student, but by reason of failing health was compelled to abandon his cherished plans and turn his attention to more healthful vocations. On quitting the university Mr. Hudson was for about two years employed as traveling salesman for a book publishing firm, meeting with good success and regaining in a great measure that best of treasures, health. During the year succeeding his leaving the road he was employed in house painting and afterward accepted a clerkship with a grocery firm, in which capacity he continued for eighteen months, acquiring in the meantime a good practical knowledge of business and business methods.

Mr. Hudson's next venture was in the mercantile business upon his own responsibility, but this lasted only four months, at the end of which time he disposed of his stock of groceries and engaged in his present undertaking. This was in 1894, since which date he has greatly increased the capacity of his establishment, adding largely to his stock, and from what he has already accomplished his friends predict for him a still larger share of public patronage in the future. Mr. Hudson has filled many large orders for building stone, locally and at a distance, and the result of his skill and handiwork may be seen in many cemeteries throughout Blackford and neighboring counties of central Indiana. He employs constantly two expert stone cutters and frequently a much larger force, doing an annual business considerably in excess of eight thousand dollars, and keeping on hand a fine assortment of monuments and stone of all kinds, representing a capital of over fifteen hundred dollars. By carefully consulting

the tastes and wishes of the public and faithfully carrying them out in every detail, Mr. Hudson has become widely and favorably known as a fair minded dealer whom it is a pleasure to meet in business relations, while as a citizen and a member of society none stand higher in the estimation of the people of the city.

Mr. Hudson's pleasant home on East Kickapoo street, which he owns, is presided over by a devoted wife, to whom he was married on the 7th day of December, 1881. The maiden name of Mrs. Hudson was Mary F. Harden. She is the daughter of Dr. Harden, of Hartford City, and was born in Hocking county, Ohio, January 22, 1863. The following are the names of the children resulting from this union: Hoyt P. died at the age of five years and four months; Ruth H., Esther F. and one, the first-born, who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford City, keenly alive to every interest of the congregation with which they are identified and active in all departments of church work. Fraternally Mr. Hudson belongs to the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and Order American Plowmen.

EDWARD C. COOLEY.

Edward C. Cooley, the enterprising miller of Hartford City, and a member of the firm of C. R. Cooley & Sons, proprietors of the flouring-mill east of town, is the youngest son of Charles R. and Catharine (Brough) Cooley. He was born July 9, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of Hartford City. At the age of eighteen he began assisting his father in the mill. This

mill was built by his father in 1870. In 1885 the father made the sons his partners, and Edward has operated the mill ever since.

Politically Mr. Cooley affiliates with the Republican party, and was a member of the city council from 1892 to 1893, a position he filled conscientiously and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has long been a member of the Hartford City Band and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 135, Hartford City.

On May 12, 1889, he was married to Clara Crow, daughter of John and Emily Crow, and to them was born, April 3, 1890, a daughter, Marian. Our subject is a quiet man, attending closely to his business. He takes a deep interest in his family, is conservative, upright and honest and possesses that strict integrity that makes him worthy to be the son of that noble father, Charles R. Cooley.

J. MILTON MILLER, D. D. S.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, born in the old town of Corydon, Harrison county, on the 9th day of April, 1876. His father, C. M. Miller, was born and reared in the same county, as were also his grandparents, James Milton Miller and Margaret (Reaugh) Miller. His mother, Lizzie (Carr) Miller, was born at Rome, Indiana, but afterward moved to Illinois. C. M. Miller was educated in the common schools at Corydon and in 1874 was elected auditor of Harrison county. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in mercantile business in Corydon, which he still pursues. He was married, April 9, 1873, to Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Hiram and Susan (Ricks) Carr, and became the father

of eight children: Jacie, wife of Joseph E. Starkey, of St. Paul, Minnesota; J. Milton, whose name introduces this article; Reaugh; H. Carr; Hettie; Louise; Elizabeth and Robert Earl.

C. M. and Elizabeth Miller have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Corydon for many years and Mr. Miller has long had charge of the Sunday school; he is also the leader of the church choir, and in many other ways is prominent in promoting the cause of religion and morality in the community. The subject's father was a veteran of the Civil war, having twice enlisted, the first time as musician, in which capacity he served until sickness led to his discharge. He again entered the service and going to the front continued with his command until the close of the war. He passed through the trying ordeal without receiving a wound, but was taken prisoner by Morgan's raiders. He became familiar with the privations and experience that belong to warfare and earned the reputation of a brave and gallant defender of the national Union.

J. Milton Miller was reared at his birth place and received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Corydon high school in 1893 at the age of seventeen. In the fall of the same year he entered DePauw University at Greencastle, and finished the freshman year of his course. Sickness prevented his return for the next year, but in 1895 he returned and remained two more years, but did not complete the course, which it was his original intention to do, and decided to turn his attention to dentistry, which he had in the meantime chosen for his life work. In 1897 Mr. Miller entered the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, in which he completed the prescribed course,

and from which he was graduated on the 28th day of April, 1900. In the meantime he had opened an office in the town of Arcadia, Hamilton county, this state, where he practiced his profession one year, keeping up his studies at the same time and making substantial progress in his chosen calling. After graduating he sold his office and business in Arcadia and came to Hartford City where he opened an office in the Sage block and at once resumed the practice with most satisfactory results.

Dr. Miller is young in years, but is a master of his profession and has already earned the reputation of a skillful operator in every department of dentistry. His office is supplied with all modern appliances and the satisfactory nature of his work, together with his genial and winning personality, have been the means of attracting to him a large and lucrative share of public patronage. Dr. Miller's habits are unexceptionable and the pluck and determination which are among his chief characteristics fill him with the hope and confidence of abundant success in the future. His religious creed is represented by the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he has belonged for a number of years, and since locating in Hartford City he has been active in all good work of the congregation with which he is identified.

WEILER BROTHERS.

A. Weiler & Brothers, proprietors of the large and well-known department store, located opposite the county court house, on the north side of the public square, Hartford City, Indiana, is composed of Abe, Adolph R. and Meyer M. Weiler.

Abe Weiler, senior member of the firm, was born in Germany, February 24, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, coming to America at the age of sixteen. He located in Union City, Indiana, connecting himself with R. Kirchbaum in the dry goods and clothing business. He worked in this capacity for seven years. In 1870 he bought the interest of David May, of the firm then known as Kirchbaum & May, Hartford City, Indiana. Coming then to Hartford City, they established a business under the firm name of Kirchbaum & Weiler. In 1888 Mr. Weiler moved to Indianapolis, Indiana. The interest of Mr. Kirchbaum was then purchased by the Weiler Brothers and the business is now known under that name. When they first came to Hartford City they occupied a building on the east side of the public square, where they did business from 1878 until 1896. Their business became so great that they did not have room for their immense stock. In that year they took a long lease of William B. Cooley to build a large brick building, 100x120 feet and three stories high. They now carry a stock of goods valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This stock is to be increased the coming year, necessitating the use of the entire building for the store and ware rooms.

Weiler Brothers are also interested in a store at Portland, Indiana, known as Weiler Brothers, and one at Farmland, known as Weiler Brothers & Lumpkin.

Adolph R., the second brother, is a son of Isaac and Rosina (Kern) Weiler, and was born in Germany, April 13, 1864. He, too, was educated in the common schools of Germany, coming to the United States at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty-four

he became interested in the mercantile business with his brothers, which connection still exists. Adolph was married, December 31, 1894, to Blanche, daughter of Samuel and Gertrude (Kahn) Kahn, of Indianapolis, Indiana. To them have been born two children: Amy, born July 13, 1896, and Rosina, born May 3, 1900.

Meyer M. Weiler, the third member of the firm of A. Weiler & Brothers, was also born in Germany, April 14, 1861. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years. When he first arrived in this country he clerked in the store known then as Weiler Brothers, Farmland, Indiana, but for the last ten years has been associated with and is now a member of the firm of A. Weiler & Brothers. Meyer Weiler is one of the best liked and most sociable fellows one meets with and has friends by the hundred.

The Weiler brothers, by their genial manner, whole heartedness, energy, tact and close attention to the details of their business, have built up an enormous trade. It exceeds that of any other dry-goods store in the state, outside of the larger cities. A survey of their store in Hartford City discloses the fact that it alone is the largest department store in this section of the state. One can go there and furnish his house complete and supply the wardrobe of his entire family without passing from the building. The third floor of the building is used for a store room for the goods sold in the various departments. This comprises hardware, furniture, ladies' and gents' furnishings, carpets, millinery, dry goods, crockery, glassware, china, boots and shoes—in fact everything desirable in these lines. The second floor is one large room, divided into sections, one for the sale of carpets and rugs,

another for furniture, another for draperies, and one for mirrors and glassware. The first floor is composed of five departments, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, millinery and ladies' furnishings, men's furnishings, fine china and glassware. The success of these men is an example of what young men can accomplish by patience, industry and good habits.

HENRY WILLER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a skillful tailor of Hartford City and a gallant ex-soldier of the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Willer is a native of Germany and belongs to that large and industrious class of people which the Fatherland has contributed to the United States, a class to which we are largely indebted for much of the material and moral stamina of the body politic. His birth occurred on the 15th day of January, 1834, and sixteen years later, hoping to better his condition in a country abounding in greater opportunities he came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, where he served as an apprentice at the tailor's trade. After becoming proficient in his chosen calling and working at it for some time in Cincinnati, Mr. Willer went elsewhere, but until the breaking out of the Civil war he was mostly employed in that city. In April, 1861, he responded to the country's call for volunteers by joining a company, which for some reason was not called to the front. With a determination not to be thwarted he made a second and more successful attempt in June of the same year, enlisting on the 11th day of that month in Company II, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infan-

try, with which he served for a period of three years and three months in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Willer was with his command throughout all its varied experiences in the eastern campaigns, taking a gallant part from the first battle at Bull Run until his discharge, in October, 1865, in all twenty-five battles, the majority of which have gone into history as among the most bloody and hotly contested engagements of that great struggle. He received a scalp wound at South Mountain and was twice made prisoner, escaping both times and being as many times recaptured. Mr. Willer's military experience while fighting for the country of his adoption is replete with rugged, toilsome duty gallantly and uncomplainingly performed, and his record is one of which any loyal defender of the flag might feel deservedly proud.

After his discharge Mr. Willer resumed his trade and has ever since followed it for a livelihood. He worked at different places until 1882, when he moved from Union City to Hartford City, and here he has since made his home, spending a part of the interim in the employ of other parties and part in business for himself. At present he is the proprietor of a successful establishment and employs a number of hands, and by keeping himself fully abreast of the times and studying carefully the wishes of his customers in the matter of first-class and artistic wearing apparel, has obtained a large share of public patronage. Mr. Willer is a master of his trade, always aiming to please, and by fair dealing has never been without a large number of well-paying customers.

In April, 1861, the same month of his first enlistment, he entered into the marriage relation, at Cincinnati, with Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Horst, of that

city, and is now the father of five children, namely: Henrietta, deceased; Frank, Amelia, Lulu and Eldah.

In his twenty-first year Mr. Willer joined the Odd Fellows fraternity at Cincinnati and has ever since been an active and enthusiastic worker in the order; in 1896 he became a member of Blackford Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., and in his life always endeavors to exemplify the teachings of that ancient and honorable craft. In religion he is a Lutheran, as is also his wife, both belonging to the congregation worshipping in Hartford City. The parents of Mr. Willer were Henry and Ange (Tissing) Willer, both natives of Germany where their lives were passed and where the ancestors of the family for many generations have lived.

JOHN A. NEWBAUER.

The gentleman whose career is herewith briefly presented is essentially a business man and as such ranks with the most energetic and progressive in Hartford City. He was born October 17, 1847, in Darke county, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Newbauer, the family name of the mother being Lorenz. He was reared and educated in his native county and state and while young laid broad and deep the foundation of a strong, manly character which resulted in a subsequent career of great activity and usefulness.

In 1873 he became a resident of Blackford county, Indiana, opening that year a meat market in Hartford City which he successfully conducted until 1887. At the latter date he erected the building he now occupies and began handling lime, cement,

building material of all kinds, implements, etc., and continued the same by himself until 1893, in May of which year he disposed of a two-thirds interest in the business to Messrs. Moon & Temple, with whom he remained in partnership until purchasing the entire stock, in 1898, since which time he has been sole proprietor. In the meantime, 1892, Mr. Newbauer became cashier of the Blackford County Bank, the duties of which position he discharged for five years, at the expiration of which time he was elected vice-president, a place he now fills.

Mr. Newbauer was married, December 24, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Bolner, who has borne him five children, namely: Altha, George H., Robert, Eva and Hazel.

Mr. Newbauer became a member of Blackford County Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., on the 25th of January, 1874, and since that time has filled all the chairs and during the last fifteen years has held the responsible position of financial secretary. He was a prime mover in the organization of the canton at Hartford City and in 1893 joined the I. O. R. M., in which he has also been called to fill important offices besides becoming a member of the Great Council at Indianapolis.

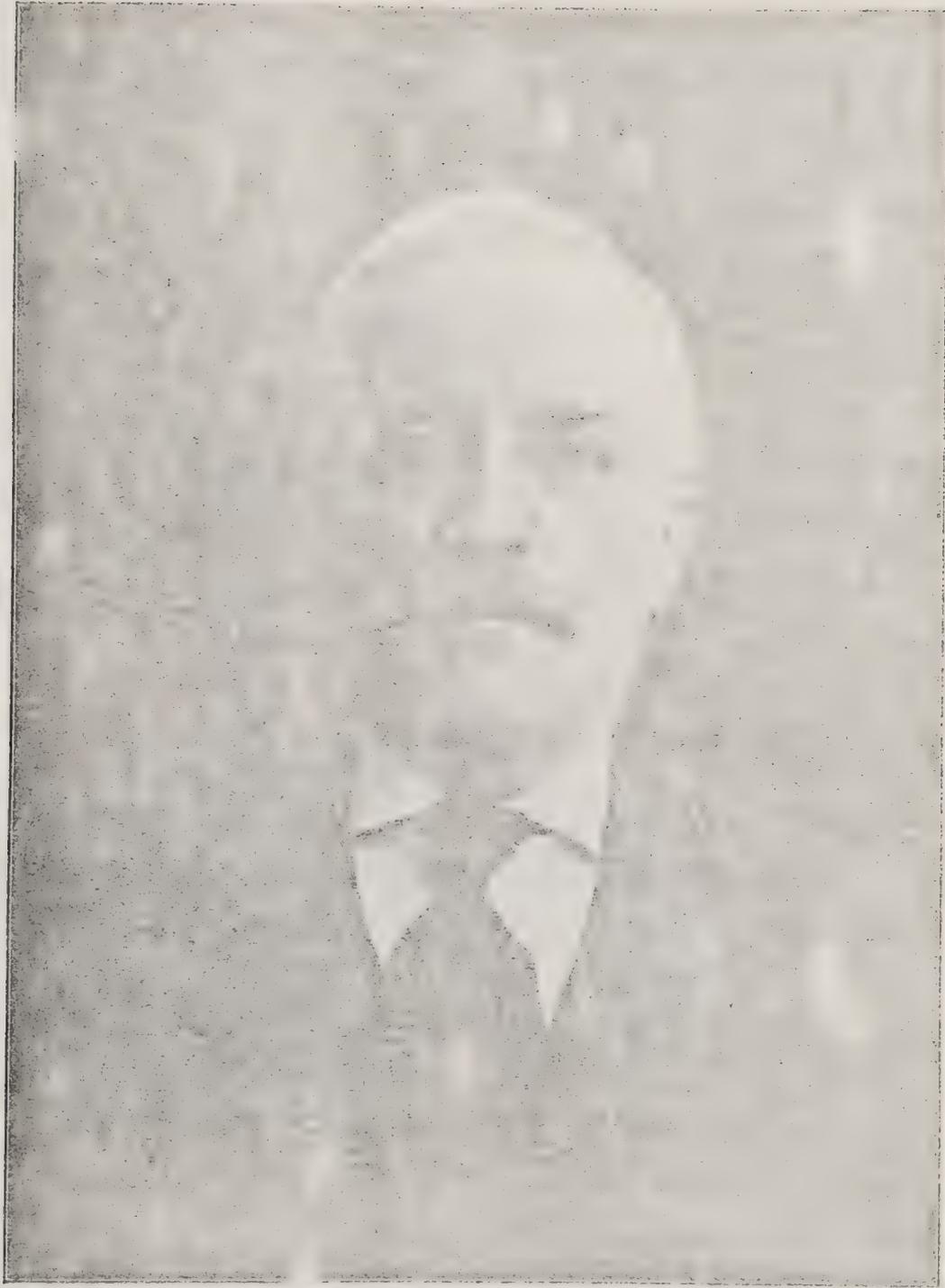
In addition to his other business enterprises Mr. Newbauer is interested in the People's Gas Company, of which he was one of the original organizers in 1891, and at the present time he holds the office of treasurer. For four years he has been trustee and secretary of the Hartford City I. O. O. F. Cemetery Association, and for a number of terms he looked after the city's interest as a member of the common council. He was also township trustee for seven years, besides which his name has been identified with a number of other projects and move-

ments having for their object the material prosperity of both city and county. In all his business transactions Mr. Newbauer has shown himself to be a man of sagacity and discreetness of judgment, of scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor. Although called at different times to positions of honor and trust, he has never sought public distinction, these places coming to him in recognition of his business ability and trustworthiness as an intelligent and progressive man of affairs. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he enjoys the friendship and good will of all with whom he has ever been associated and to say that in every relation of life he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public is to publish a truth universally recognized.

CLARK STEWART.

The name of Clark Stewart is familiar to every man, woman and child in Hartford City and throughout the county. No man is better known or highly appreciated. A representative citizen, interested in every movement having for its object the public welfare, a gallant soldier of the great Civil war, in which he shed his blood in defense of the nation's honor, a neighbor whose friends are legion, he is in every respect a man of unimpeachable character and fully merits the esteem in which he has so long been held by the people of Blackford county.

Mr. Stewart's paternal ancestors were residents of Virginia in the time of the colonies, and as early as 1812 his great-grandfather, James Stewart, emigrated from the state to Ohio, where many descendants still live. Maternally he is also descended from an old Virginia family of Scotch-Irish



Clark Stewart



Alice Stewart

lineage, which, according to the best information obtainable, was represented in this country prior to the war of independence. Eli Stewart, the subject's father, a native of Ohio, married Sarah Dubois, of that state, and reared a family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Helen, deceased; Jacob R., deceased; Priscilla; Clark; Calvin, deceased; Martha Jane; Sarah Malissa; and James, deceased.

Clark Stewart was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 11, 1836, and there lived until his sixteenth year. In company with his parents he came to Blackford county, Indiana, in 1852, and during his youth and early manhood attended the district schools, in which he laid the foundation for the practical training he has since received in the rugged school of experience. Reared to the honorable pursuit of agriculture, he selected that useful calling for his life work and followed the same with gratifying success until 1870, when he retired from the farm and removed to Hartford City. Since that date he has devoted his attention largely to buying and shipping all kinds of live stock, principally for the Chicago, Pittsburg and Galo markets. This business has proved very remunerative and from it alone he has acquired a handsome competence, sufficient indeed to enable him to pass the remaining years of life in ease and comfort did he so choose to apply it. Mr. Stewart owns, in Licking township, two hundred and eleven acres of well improved land. Besides this he has town property, two residences and outlying lots, and two and a half acres of suburban property. In politics he is a Republican.

When the dark clouds of rebellion hovered over the nation, threatening the dis-

ruption of the union, Mr. Stewart nobly responded to the country's call and freely offered himself a sacrifice, if need be, upon the altar of duty. He enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and after being mustered in at Anderson at once accompanied his command to the front, and within a few months after bidding good bye to home and friends began experiencing all the vicissitudes and horrors of warfare. His regiment formed part of Grant's army at Vicksburg and he participated in all the battles of that campaign until receiving a serious wound at Champion Hills, which incapacitated him for further active service. While in the heat of battle, on the 16th day of May, 1863, he was shot through the right shoulder, a most painful and dangerous wound, the full import of which he at once realized. Weak from loss of blood and suffering agonies, he was not able to leave the field, but remained there with hundreds of others as badly off as himself until relief came two days later. When removed he was well nigh exhausted from pain and hunger, and for two weeks thereafter his only means of sustenance were a small bit of meat and an insignificant piece of cornbread. When taken from his painful position he was placed with many other wounded men in a hastily constructed shed, but twelve feet wide, in which he lay closely packed between two comrades, both of whom soon died from the effects of their wounds, thus leaving him with corpses for his bed fellows. Seeing that one of these poor fellows a short time before dying was too sick to eat Mr. Stewart asked him for his rations, which were freely given. With the strength derived from the food he was enabled to rally somewhat, but the lack of water with which to cleanse his

wound, now inflamed and festering, made his situation almost intolerable. To add to his sufferings swarms of flies now made their appearance, and alighting upon the burning flesh produced torture which no tongue finds language to describe. He would lie and chase away the flies hour after hour with his uninjured arm until, weary and worn out with the exertion, nature compelled him to sleep. On awakening he would find the wound completely filled with the pests and not unfrequently did he remove hundreds of fly blows, some already alive, and thus saved his shoulder from gangrene. The condition of his clothing at this time was most deplorable, not having changed them for a number of weeks and having no clean ones to put on. By promise of liberal pay he at last induced a negro woman to wash his shirt and other scanty articles of raiment. Painfully divesting himself of his only garments he gave them into the hands of the woman and for a long time thereafter lay almost naked awaiting their return, but waiting in vain. Whether or not the clothes were sold or thrown away Mr. Stewart has never been able to learn, but of one thing he is sure—that is that the poor, ragged garments were never returned to their suffering owner. In due time Mr. Stewart was removed, with other wounded, to Memphis, thence, one month later, to Evansville, Indiana, where he received hospital treatment. While in the latter place the long dreaded gangrene at last set in and it was thought for some time that the arm could not possibly be saved. The only reason the surgeon had for not removing it was the fear that the patient could not survive the operation, a most fortunate circumstance indeed, for in the course of time Mr. Stewart rallied and finally recovered with two arms. He

has never recovered entirely the use of the wounded shoulder, the arm being still stiff and at times exceedingly painful. Mr. Stewart's army experience was one of manifold suffering and torture, yet he bore it bravely and unflinchingly, thus proving to the world that he "is of the stuff of which heroes are made." He deserves well of his country for which he sacrificed so much, and craven indeed is he who would withhold from such a veteran the meed of praise his due or the little pension he so richly deserves.

After his discharge on account of disability, in 1864, Mr. Stewart returned home and when sufficiently recovered resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life, which he has since carried on. On the 23d of November, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Andriews, daughter of Samuel and Rachael (Mansfield) Andriews, who bore him the following children: Nettie A., born in 1866, died in the year 1883; Frank, born in 1868; Cherry and Clarence, twins, born in 1870, the former dying in 1874. Mrs. Stewart died October 19, 1899, and her remains rest in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. She was a life-long member of the church, worshipping at the Christian church of Hartford City. She was one of the five who were instrumental in getting the Christian church organized and located here, and such was her devotion to the work that she rarely missed a service.

Mr. Stewart was elected to the city council in 1894, re-elected in 1896, and served the people acceptably as a member of that body. He is a Mason of high standing, belonging to Lodge No. 106, in which he has filled various official stations, being treasurer of the same at this writing.

Mr. Stewart is a man of determined

purpose and has reached his present standing in life without assistance, impelled by an innate force that no discouragement could dampen nor obstacle however formidable could resist. He is for the most part self educated, but in general information and the ability to apply the same is superior to many who have been trained by qualified instructors. Through great industry, good judgment and wise forethought he has accumulated a liberal share of this world's goods, which he has used for his family, besides placing himself in a condition of independence for the years yet remaining 'him. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, genial and affable, and is highly esteemed for his manly bearing and sterling integrity. As stated in the beginning of this article, few are as well known, and to say that his popularity is unbounded in Hartford City and Blackford county is only giving utterance to a truth of which every one is cognizant. Though maimed somewhat by the trying ordeal through which he passed while defending the old flag, he still possesses in a marked degree the use of his physical and mental powers and bids fair to live many years among the people he loves so well and by whom he is so highly honored and esteemed. His life has indeed been fruitful of great good to the community and the future awaits him with bounteous rewards.

ISALAH JONES HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch, a retired farmer and well-known minister of the German Baptist church, is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born December 1, 1831, and is a son of John and Margaret (Jones) Howard,

both parents being of Virginia birth. Reared to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Howard early learned to appreciate the true dignity of that honorable calling and in such schools as the country afforded he pursued his studies during the years of youth and early manhood. Possessing a studious mind, he continued his literary pursuits long after leaving school, devoting all his leisure to books, chiefly of a religious character, having in view the entering of the ministry of the German Baptist church, to which both himself and family belonged. In due time he engaged in farming for himself, in addition to which he also worked at the carpenter's trade, continuing both in his native state until 1865, when he became a resident of Delaware county, Indiana. He purchased land in Washington township, that county, and shortly after removing thereto began preaching and organized a congregation and took charge of the Summit church, German Baptist, of which he has been the able and efficient pastor for a period of thirty-five years. As a minister and spiritual guide to his people Rev. Howard has won a permanent abiding place in the affections of the people to whom he has unselfishly devoted his time and best energies. During his long and faithful pastorate he has received many souls into the Kingdom, officiated at weddings, administered consolation to the sick and dying, performed the last sad rites at the open grave and by the exercise of the many other duties pertaining to his holy office has so endeared himself to his congregation that it would be a difficult task to find a successor to the place he so ably fills. In the Master's works his efforts have been untiring and whether as an able expounder of the Word in the pulpit or ministering to the spiritual necessities of his people in a more private way, his pres-

ence is always a benediction and his whole life has been fraught with duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed.

In September, 1896, Rev. Howard removed to Hartford City, where he has since lived a life of retirement from physical labor, but is by no means inactive so far as the work of his sacred office as minister is concerned. He still exercises pastoral control over his old congregation, besides attending the principal gatherings of his church in this state and elsewhere, taking part in all their deliberations and affording them the benefits of his long and varied experience, which has great weight with his brethren and is usually heeded. His services are in frequent demand at funerals, which he never refuses to attend, and the benediction of his presence at the bedside of suffering, where much of his most effective religious work has been performed, makes frequent demands upon time which for one of his years might be profitably spent by his own fireside. These calls to the Master's service he never allows to remain unheeded, and is that Master who always went about doing good, so his life has been a willing and cheerful sacrifice upon the altar of duty.

Rev. Howard and Sophia Moomaw, daughter of Peter and Celia (Adams) Moomaw, became husband and wife on the 24th day of December, 1856, and the marriage has resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary Alice, wife of Frank White; Ella Jane, wife of E. E. Allen, of Huntington; Elizabeth died at the age of thirty-four; she had married J. O. Allen and had one daughter, Hazel; William D.; Peter; John; McCaillus; Joseph and Edward. Mrs. I. J. Howard was born September 15, 1835. William D. married Rebecca Barret; Peter D. married Agnes Thomas and became the

father of six children, namely: Maud and Myrtle (twins), the latter dead; Ellen, Sophia, William and an infant deceased. John married Anna Dougherty and Joseph took to wife Eleanor Painter. The following are the names of the children born to the daughter, Mrs. Frank White: Dollie B., Audry, Candace and Hester. The children of Mrs. E. E. Allen are Clifford, deceased, and Harry Irving.

In the matter of worldly wealth Rev. Howard has been peculiarly fortunate, having by economy and wise management become the possessor of a competent fortune, a part of which is a large and fertile farm of two hundred and forty acres in the county of Delaware, which is managed by his son, Peter Howard, upon the co-operative plan. Besides this he owns other real estate in the country and town, including a comfortable home in Hartford City in which his declining years are being spent. In every relation his conduct has been that of an upright Christian gentleman and his example may be safely imitated by those just starting upon the highway of life with the great future still before them. Politically, Rev. Howard is a Prohibitionist.

MILTON HESS McGEATH.

Within the limits of Blackford county are many men of prominence, who have achieved distinction in various professions—well-known manufacturers, skillful physicians and lawyers of state reputation, and individuals whose fortunes have been accumulated by superior business methods. In addition to these the county is not lacking in men who have attained to prominence

by reason of intelligent merit in other and equally important callings. Among the latter, Milton Hess McGeath, ex-county superintendent of schools and present dealer in real estate and insurance, is entitled to conspicuous mention. Mr. McGeath's birth occurred in Wells county, Indiana, November 1, 1858, and he is the son of Thomas R. and Rebecca (Perfect) McGeath, both parents natives of West Virginia. Shortly after their marriage, which was solemnized at New Castle, Indiana, Thomas R. McGeath and wife located on a farm in Henry county, Indiana, and there remained until their removal, in 1857, to the county of Wells. From their home in Chester township, Wells county, Mr. McGeath removed to the township of Jackson in 1859, where he continued in the pursuit of agriculture until his death, which occurred on the 13th day of March, 1879. The widow, after residing in different places, finally chose to pass the remaining years of her life at Hartford City, where she still lives, making her home with our subject. She has reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years, but still possesses in a marked degree all her faculties, both physical and mental. The following are the names of the children born to Thomas R. and Rebecca McGeath: Martin V., a veteran of the late Civil war and now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Marion, Indiana; Philena, deceased; Samantha, of Bluffton, this state; John P., a prominent citizen of Hartford City; Sophronia, wife of Thomas Greenwood, of Faribault, Minnesota; Charles W., deceased, and Milton H., subject of this sketch. Thomas R. McGeath was a man of excellent repute, an earnest member of the Methodist church and for many years a close and profound student of the sacred scriptures. He lived a life of

faith and instilled into the minds of his children the principles of rectitude by which his daily conduct was directed and controlled.

Milton Hess McGeath was reared on the home farm and enjoyed excellent educational advantages, attending first the common schools of Wells county. Following this higher branches of learning in the graded schools of Wells county. Following this excellent preparation Mr. McGeath began teaching and was thus engaged for a period of ten years, devoting his vacations to agricultural pursuits and later to the insurance business. For some time after his father's death he remained with his mother in Montpelier and while a resident of that town was elected, in 1893, to the office of county superintendent of schools, the duties of which he discharged in a highly efficient manner for five years. The better to attend to the duties of his office, Mr. McGeath, shortly after his election, removed to Hartford City and here he has since remained, having become actively identified with the business interests of the place and a leading factor in its industrial prosperity.

Mr. McGeath is a man of great force of character, possessing executive ability of a high order, and under his able supervision the schools of the county were brought to a much higher state of efficiency than they had at any previous period enjoyed. Among the improvements inaugurated during his incumbency were the grading of the schools in the rural districts, the establishment of a county teachers' library, and the graduation of pupils who had completed the prescribed course of study and successfully passed the required examination. Another important innovation was the County Teachers' Association, organized and successfully carried out through Mr. McGeath's efforts,

besides which a new and lively impetus was given the cause of education in general by the adoption, at his suggestion, of the improved methods of instruction and discipline. As a school official Mr. McGeath became widely and favorably known throughout Indiana and his suggestions in matters educational were respectfully heard in all institutes, associations and conventions of superintendents which he attended. He left the impress of his strong individuality upon the educational system of the county and much of the prosperity the schools now enjoy and the present high position they now occupy are largely due to the close supervision he exercised as their executive head.

At the expiration of his official term Mr. McGeath engaged in real estate transactions and insurance, to which he has since given his attention, his success in these lines of business being commensurate with that achieved as a public official. Politically he is a Democrat and as such wields a potent influence for the party in Blackford county. In religion he subscribes to the Baptist faith, both himself and wife belonging to the congregation in Montpelier, in which they are active and earnest workers.

Mr. McGeath was married in Wells county, Indiana, August 12, 1879, to Miss Josie Brown, who was born in New Castle, this state, on the 16th day of May, 1863, the daughter of E. M. and Allie (Bales) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. McGeath have an interesting family of six children whose names are as follows: Carl E., Jessie E., Arlo E., Alva E., Edna and Marie.

As already stated, Mr. McGeath since becoming a resident of Hartford City manifested much more than a passing interest in its welfare and few citizens of the place enjoy in so generous a degree the public

regard. He manifests a live concern in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city and county, possesses valuable property interests in both, and by reason of his many sterling qualities of manhood is justly entitled to a place with their leading self-made and representative men.

SYDNEY W. CANTWELL.

Sydney Wilberforce Cantwell, son of the late John Cantwell and one of the distinguished jurists of central Indiana, was born on the paternal homestead, four miles west of Hartford City, on the 28th day of January, 1859. After attending the public schools of his neighborhood until 1874 he entered the Hartford City high school, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1877, after which he became a student of the Asbury, now De Pauw, University, at Greencastle. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1881, but in the meantime had pursued the study of law, first under private tutelage and subsequently at the Central Law School at Indianapolis, the prescribed course of which he completed in the year 1880. While in the university Mr. Cantwell made a record of exceptional ability, receiving the honors of his class in mathematics and otherwise distinguishing himself in what was then known as the philosophical course.

Fortified with rare literary and professional training, Mr. Cantwell entered upon the practice of his profession in 1881, under most favorable auspices, effecting a co-partnership with his father, which lasted until the latter's death in February, 1900. Meanwhile, in 1895, the firm was increased by ad-

dition thereto of Luther B. Simmons, who has continued to be the subject's professional associate to the present time.

In 1882 Mr. Cantwell was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of Huntington, Grant and Blackford counties, but was defeated for election. Later, in 1884, he was again nominated for the same office and in the ensuing election met with greater success, overcoming a formidable opposition and more than carrying the strength of his party. After discharging the duties of the position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public for a period of two years he was re-elected, in 1886, his own successor, the circuit at that time having been changed so as to include only the counties of Blackford and Grant. At the expiration of his second term Mr. Cantwell resumed the general practice of his profession, which he has since carried on with success and financial profit, winning for himself high honors as an attorney and a reputation which long since placed him among the learned and eminent jurists of the state.

By general consent Mr. Cantwell has, for a number of years, been the recognized political leader in Blackford county, and, as such, has proved a potent factor in leading his party to success in a number of hotly contested campaigns. He has served at different times on the county central committee and during the presidential contest of 1873, when Harrison was elected, he contributed much, as a member of the state central committee, towards carrying Indiana.

Mr. Cantwell was married, in Hartford City, September 10, 1884, to Miss Flora M. Kunkle, daughter of Robert L. and Susan Kunkle, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cantwell's birth occurred in Dover, York county, Penn-

sylvania, on the 21st day of July, 1864, and she is now the proud mother of two children, twins, Hazel E. and Harold E.

In addition to his extensive legal business Mr. Cantwell is largely interested in other enterprises, notably the Blackford County Bank, of which he is a director and attorney. He was also one of the organizers of the old Merchants Bank, which was afterwards merged into the Blackford Bank, and to him is largely due the credit for the organization of the Hartford Window Glass Company, of which he served as secretary and legal adviser for a period of five years. For eight years he was secretary of the Hartford City Land Company and no one has done more towards the development of the real interests of this part of the state or had greater influence in inducing the investment of capital in Blackford county real estate than he.

As a lawyer Mr. Cantwell, as already stated, has achieved eminence which long since placed him at the head of the Blackford county bar. By close and critical study he has become familiar with every detail of the profession and in his practice he wins the confidence of both court and client by reason of his devotion to any case in charge and the efficiency and dispatch with which he executes every requirement. With a scholarly grasp of the great principles of the law and a critical study of every case in hand, his pleadings have become noted for profundity, clearness and logical conclusions, and the force with which he maintains the soundness of his opinions and his power before a jury, where he has few equals, have been the means of coupling his name with the majority of important cases litigated in the courts of Blackford and neighboring counties since his admission to the bar. As a

political leader he is far above the average politician, in that he aims to understand thoroughly the philosophy of great questions and never stoops to practices which justify ends without reference to means. However active and persistent he may be in behalf of his party's interests, he has too much judgment to allow political convictions to be barriers to personal friendships, and as a result he not only possesses the unbounded confidence of his party, but is also respected and even popular with the opposition.

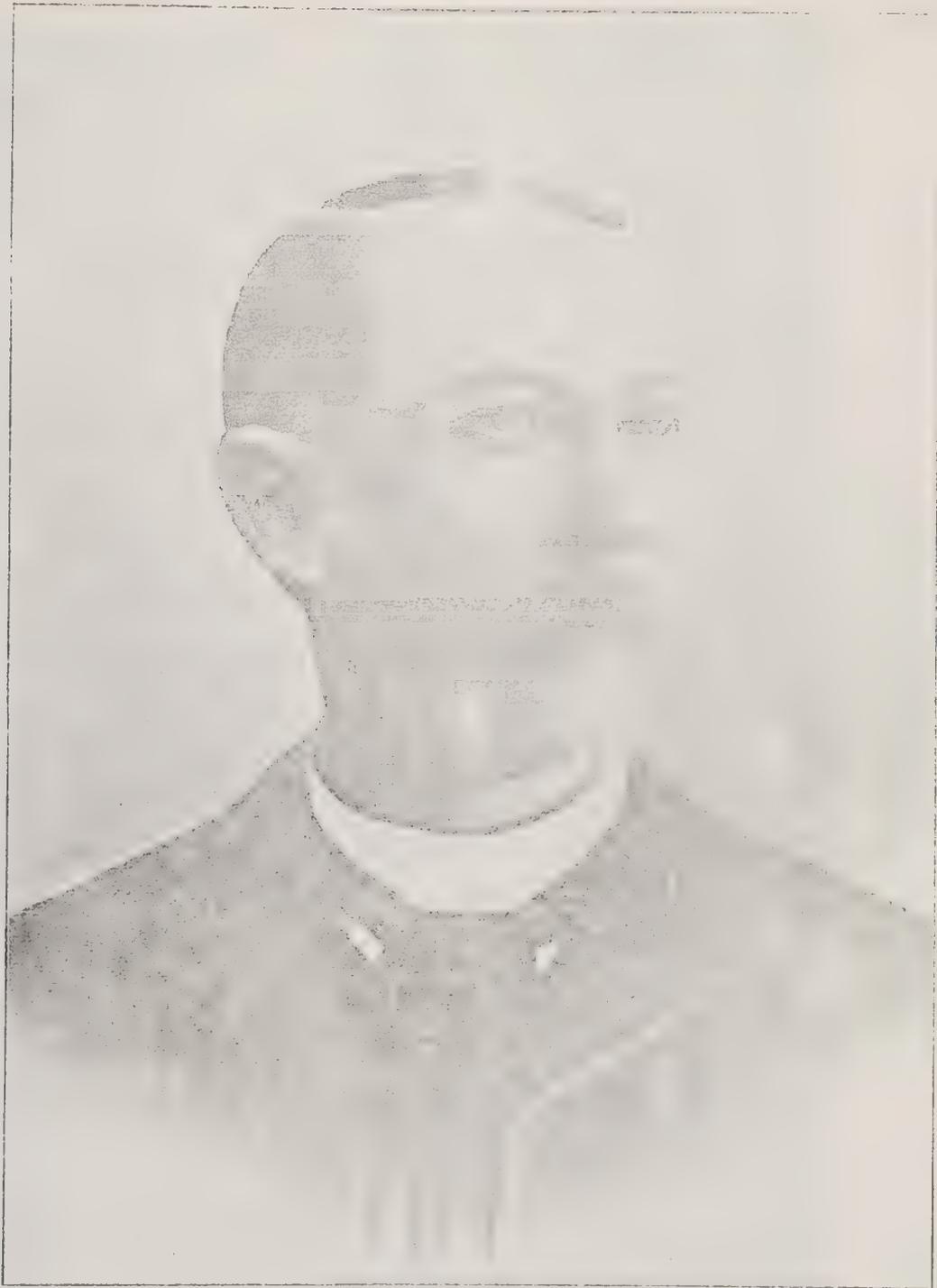
In the private walks of life, as a neighbor and citizen, Mr. Cantwell is directed and controlled by principles of rectitude which have won him an enduring place in the estimation of the people of his city and county. With an attractive presence, a face bearing the stamp of refinement and culture, he is, in short, one who would instinctively be singled out in any assemblage as a man possessing in a marked degree steadfastness of purpose, honesty and intelligence. For distinguished services in his profession Mr. Cantwell has been honored by the Central Law School of Indianapolis with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he also bears the title of A. M., conferred some time after his graduation by the University of Greencastle. With an enviable record as scholar, politician and jurist, occupying a deservedly conspicuous place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, in the prime of physical and mental manhood, it is fitting to predict for Mr. Cantwell a future of great credit to himself and still greater usefulness to the public.

SIDNEY RUSSELL PATTERSON.

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than of enlightened social policy, to honor the illustrious dead; it has been the com-

mendable custom of all ages and all nations. Hence the following tribute to one whose life work was largely devoted to the advancement of the community in which he lived.

Sidney R. Patterson (deceased) was born in Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio, August 6, 1839, and died July 7, 1895, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, where through the advice of his physician he had gone to recuperate, not having realization of the serious nature of his trouble. He was the son of Hugh and Anna (Van Etten) Patterson, he being a native of Pennsylvania and a prominent millwright of his time, while she was a representative of the celebrated Vanetten family whose history is closely related to the earliest days of New York. Her father, Daniel Vanetten, was born in Holland and married Mary Brink, and their son, her father, John, married Anna Labar, a lady of French ancestry. They settled in Milton, Ohio, in the early days of the century, the old homestead being still pointed out as a landmark. He died at the age of eighty-three while sitting in his chair. When Anna Van Etten was a girl of twelve, Hugh Patterson, then a man grown, while passing through the neighborhood, asked for a drink of water; the favor was granted with such grace and courtesy that he then resolved that he would see the girl again. Four years later he returned, and when she was seventeen and he thirty, they were married. His life work was in building mills, their home being on a part of the old VanEtten homestead, where both died, he at eighty and she at sixty-eight. Sidney's boyhood was all passed at home, and having better than ordinary advantages, he became very well educated. He was a student for some time at Hiram College, the lamented Garfield being his instructor, under whose direction he was fairly well fitted to



S R Patterson



Effie Mrs. Patterson.

teach, which he did at Lima, Ohio. He had received but slight encouragement from his father, and had left home with empty pockets; however, upon his return, in one year, he had three hundred dollars and the satisfaction of showing that he had the ability and determination to win his own way unaided. When the country's peril demanded the sacrifice of the best blood of the land he was not slow in proffering his own services, as on the 27th of August, 1861, he was enlisted in Company K, of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, expecting that he would continue in the service to the close of the war. However, he was wounded in the first engagement, that at Stone River, receiving a musket ball in the breast which caused him to be sent to the hospital, from which he was soon afterward discharged. He had started out under most auspicious circumstances, being a corporal, with brilliant chances for promotion; the disappointment at having to abandon what gave promise of being a creditable military career, was great and was but slightly appeased upon his services being recognized by the government some years afterward by the granting of a pension, which was finally increased.

The manufacture of tow from flax was an important industry at that period; and, in company with a relative he embarked in it at Milton, Ohio. He was married, February 15, 1866, to Miss Charlotte L. Case, of Canfield, Ohio. She was the daughter of Stephen A. Case, with whom Sidney became associated in the above business for about two years, when he and a brother erected a similar mill at Deerfield, Ohio. He did an extensive and lucrative business there from 1867 to 1875, being at that time worth about ten thousand dollars. Learning of a favorable opening at Hartford City, he disposed of the old plant

and invested in a mill built here some years before, but which had not been a successful one. Knowing the details of the business thoroughly, he brought experienced men from Ohio to operate it. This plan proved eminently successful from the start. It made many friends among the citizens, giving, as it did, an excellent market for the flax for which the county was noted. The most satisfactory period of his business life was now opening for him and he pursued it with vigor and enthusiasm for about six years, when a critical juncture in his line of business was experienced by all engaged in it. The importation and introduction of jute, a material whose cheapness soon caused it to supersede flax in the manufacture of tow, brought disaster to that industry, many of those engaged in the business being compelled to close their establishments. Mr. Patterson kept his own mill in operation for about one year thereafter, much of the time at a loss, and then closed it for good. While he had conducted it he had made money, for the investment of which he now sought other lines. Having from the start felt great confidence in the future of Blackford county, he now began to secure some of its naturally rich and productive soil. He purchased thirty-two acres near the city; forty acres about four miles east; another tract of one hundred and twenty acres in the same direction; one hundred and forty-eight acres near the latter, which is now known as the Morris dairy farm, and still another tract of two hundred acres in Grant county. He now began to improve and develop this land, his principal interests until his death being centered in the farm. Each was supplied with the necessary buildings and in a hundred ways more or less expensive improvements were made, all under his personal direction. He grew stock quite ex-

tensively, and for some years was associated with D. W. Gregory in shipping cattle to market, as well as in dealing in grain, owning an elevator at Hartford City. Not long after he had come to this place he opened a grocery store, in which his office was located, and which he continued to operate, moving it, however, in recent years to the south end of the town. Many times had he expressed in emphatic terms his faith in the future of Hartford City; and no enterprise that he thought would redound to the benefit of the community but found in him a friend and generally a supporter. He was among the incorporators of the Blackford County Bank, in 1892, continuing as its vice-president till his death. He also assisted in the incorporation of the Citizens' Gas Company, investing six thousand dollars.

He served nine years on the school board, his influence being ever exerted to enhance the value of the schools and to give his home town equal advantages in that respect with older and wealthier cities. He attended and contributed liberally to the church of which his wife is a member, the Presbyterian, and though he made no religious profession, was in close sympathy with all efforts to improve the morals of the community. A believer in the principles of the Democratic party, thinking they most nearly met the needs of the American people, he was not of that class who can see no merit in the opinions of others. He could in no sense be classed as a politician, never aspiring to public office; yet no campaign passed without his deepest interest being expressed in the movement, and he was liberal in contribution to the funds of his party. He held fraternal relations with the Masonic craft, having carried the work into the Royal Arch degrees. When the summons came for his entrance into that house

not made with hands, the last honors paid to the departed were conferred upon him by that society in which he had long been held in the closest fellowship. His health failing, he was finally warned by his medical adviser of his extreme and critical condition and sought relief at the renowned waters of Waukesha, where in less than two months thereafter the end came suddenly and one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Blackford county passed from among men.

Mrs. Charlotte Patterson died in 1875, leaving four children, all then in the helpless years of early childhood. On the 17th of January, 1877, he was married to Miss Effie M. Sanderson, whose parents were Lemuel and Mariah (Kirert) Sanderson, he being well known as a contractor and builder, and who died in Hartford City at the age of eighty-four. The family had resided here from 1873, though Effie from the age of thirteen had lived with a sister in Bluffton.

The Patterson children are Burton, now a successful confectioner at Kansas City, Missouri; Anna, wife of Orlando Shinn, of Hartford City; Grace, an employe of the Blackford County Bank, and Mamie, who died soon after her father, at Alliance, Ohio, where she lies beside her mother.

Five children were born as the result of the second marriage: Emma, whose early death of typhoid fever at the age of nineteen, in 1897, cast a gloom over the minds of many of her friends and admirers; Odessa is a teacher, having received suitable preparation in the state normal school at Terre Haute and the Paynesville Academy, after having graduated at the Hartford City high school; Blanche, Vada and Helen are at home with their mother, Mrs. Patterson, who has re-

sided in the present handsome home ever since her marriage. She is a cultured lady whose influence has been an important factor in shaping the society of Hartford City during the past quarter of the century. Her coming into the Patterson home was at a critical time, there being four little ones who badly needed a mother's care; she won the affections of all to a remarkable degree, becoming a true mother to them. She has ever held a warm place in the affections of her many friends, who find no greater pleasure than in the frequent social gatherings for which her hospitable home has been noted. She has been the recipient of various honors conferred by the chapter of the Eastern Star, as well as the lodge of Rebekahs, in both of which she does much to advance their interests. Deeply imbued with the importance of modern education, she, like her husband, whose reading was extensive, has kept in close touch with not only the current literature, but has made herself familiar with those great masterpieces of the past whose influence extends to the daily lives of herself and family.

JOHN CANTWELL, DECEASED.

The late John Cantwell was for many years the oldest practicing attorney of the Blackford county bar and was a man of much more than local repute in the profession he adorned, as well as a political leader of prominence in the county of Blackford. His father, Thomas Cantwell, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and by occupation a manufacturer of pottery ware. After his marriage, which was solemnized in the above county and state, with Elizabeth Smith, Thomas Cantwell, about

the beginning of the present century, emigrated to Ohio, locating in the vicinity of Canton, where he passed the remaining years of his life, himself and wife both dying on the home place near that city. They reared a family of six children, whose names are as follows: George, of Kansas; Christopher, a farmer of Owen county, Indiana; Sarah, wife of Fred Kaylor, also a resident of the county of Owen; and Mary, widow of M. Rockwell, of Albany, Texas.

John Cantwell was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 29th day of June, 1822. Until eighteen years of age he remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in the pottery and attending at intervals in the meanwhile such schools as the country at that time afforded. He began life for himself as a brick mason, having learned the trade before his twentieth year, and he followed his chosen calling at Canton until 1842, at which time he removed to Scott county, Indiana, where, in company with two other men, he founded the town of Wooster, and then engaged in the mercantile business. He had it specially stipulated in the deed for every lot sold by the original owners of the town that the title should revert to them in case any intoxicating liquor should be sold thereon. As a result of this provision in the deeds the town remains free of saloons until this day, and is noted far and near for the high moral tone of its citizenship. For some time Mr. Cantwell taught school in Wooster and subsequently removed to a farm in the vicinity of the town, and for a period of six years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. From his farm he moved to the village of Green Oak, Fulton county, where he again embarked in merchandising, continuing the same with fair success until 1857, when he

became a resident of the county of Blackford, purchasing a place about four miles west of Hartford City, where he made his home until 1861. In the year last named he discontinued farming and changed his residence to Hartford City, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

During his residence in Scott and Fulton counties Mr. Cantwell devoted his spare time to the study of law and in 1852 was admitted to the Scott county bar, but did not engage very actively in the practice until his removal to Blackford county. On the 4th day of June, 1861, he was formally admitted to the Blackford county bar and the same year opened an office in Hartford City, leaving the farm to the care of his wife and children. For the first few years his clients were by no means numerous and his fees were small, and while waiting for business he occasionally worked at his trade and also taught several terms of school. In due course of time, however, his practice increased to such an extent as to furnish a support for himself and family and from that time on until disease made it impossible for him to climb the stairs leading to his office he devoted his entire attention to his profession. From 1861 to 1869 Mr. Cantwell continued to reside on his Blackford county farm, but kept his office in Hartford City, and during nearly all of that period he walked from home to his office in the morning and back in the evenings. From 1866 to 1874 he was assessor and collector of internal revenue for a large section of the state, including the counties of Wells, Blackford, Adams, Jay and Grant, and he discharged the duties of the position with the most conscientious fidelity. In 1873 he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. William A. Bonham, with whom he continued until

1879, and subsequently, in 1881, his son, Sydney W. Cantwell, became his associate, and still later the firm was increased by the admission thereto of Luther B. Simmons. The partnership thus constituted lasted until the death of the senior partner, at which time its reputation, second to no other in Hartford City, brought it to the favorable notice of leading members of the bar throughout the state.

On the 20th day of September, 1842, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Cantwell was married, in Canton, Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Reed, who remained his faithful and devoted wife until her death, December 5, 1893, a period of fifty-one years, two months and fifteen days. Mrs. Cantwell was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1819, and bore her husband eleven children, six sons and five daughters, as follows: Albert T. A., killed in the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Terrence J., a station agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, stationed at Tulare, California; Orlando F., station agent for the Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railroads at Milan, Tennessee; Genevieve F., wife of George W. Snyder, farmer and lumberman of Guerdon, Arkansas; Alice Z., deceased wife of J. W. Thornburg; Laura O., widow of Ira L. Townsend, of Hartford City; Ozias R., proprietor of a hotel at Paoli, Indiana; Mary E., wife of H. S. Moler, a carpenter of this city; Amelia A., who married James A. Bedwell; Sydney W., an attorney (see sketch); and Justice R., deceased.

At the time of his death Mr. Cantwell was a member of the Methodist church of Hartford City, with which he and his wife became identified in 1885, and for many years he was a local leader of the Republican party. After a long and useful life,

devoted primarily to the interests of the various callings to which his time and attention had been given and in a general way to the progress of the community, this excellent man and representative citizen was called from the scenes of his earthly labors on the 11th day of February, 1900. His death was felt as a personal bereavement by the people of the city where so many years of his life were passed, and the general feeling of sadness found expression in the funeral which was largely attended by the citizens of Blackford and many people of neighboring counties. The services were held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal church and were conducted by Rev. H. J. Norris, of New Castle, who preached an eloquent sermon, eulogizing the notable public services of the deceased and extolling his many private virtues, after which appropriate remarks were made by Rev. L. M. Krider, Judge E. C. Vaughn and Hon. B. G. Shinn. The address of Judge Vaughn, an eloquent tribute to the life and character of Mr. Cantwell, was as follows:

"To the Blackford county bar:—We have met to-day as members of the bar to pay our respects to the memory of John Cantwell, who departed this life Sunday, February 11th. He lived longer than the allotted time as fixed by the Mosaic law and fulfilled the scripture wherein it is said, 'Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age like a shock of corn cometh in in his season.' Death, like birth, is shrouded in mystery, and, without regard to our opinions of a blissful home beyond the grave, it brings no terrors and sorrows to the friends of the dead, but 'pale death approaches with an equal step, and knocks indiscriminately at the door of the cottage and the portals of the palace.' Members of the Blackford bar,

death claims your oldest member. It was on his motion that many of you were admitted to the practice, and who of you have not been guided over a difficult path by his kindly advice. He belonged to that old school of lawyers that read but few books as students, but read those well. He was not a great lawyer in the sense the term is understood by those outside the profession, but he led the profession, he was not led by it. He was not an orator, but if oratory consists in winning verdicts, he won them. I remember of hearing of his having made one objection in a celebrated murder trial that won him the case. There were men associated with him that were considered great lawyers, but he noticed the right thing at the right time and won success. He was a great lawyer in the sense that he knew how to keep men out of trouble, and that was one of the mottoes that he implicitly followed. Again, he made fewer mistakes than any one that I have ever met in his line of practice. He always knew what he wanted and how to do it. And an investigation would show that he had followed the law to the very letter. During my term as judge of this court he has done a large percentage of the probate business of the county, and I never found an error in his reports nor his clients guilty of a breach of trust. The past few terms of court we have seen but little of him, but he was missed by all at the morning call, and as we met him we could see he was breaking and nearing the end. He was universally kind to all, and one of the acts of affection which will always keep his memory green with me is a scene you have all witnessed in the years gone by, of his coming into the court room with his two grandchildren on his arm, as happy as the children themselves, all devoted to the father

and son, and there to lighten his burdens and care.

"Of his life as a citizen others have spoken who have been his neighbors and life-long friends. Outside of the home circle he will be missed no place as much as at the court room. There is no profession that brings men so close together as the legal profession. It is a daily association; extending into the years. To-day it is a contest between two rivals of equal ability and strength; tomorrow they may be united in a contest against other adversaries, and when the contest ends harmony and good will prevail and envy and jealousy are seldom found. Uncle John Cantwell was never out of harmony with the bar. He spoke no ill words of any one, nor have I ever heard one spoken of him. It is a pleasure to speak of the memory of one whose life and character was so full of good traits and deeds. And while we regret his demise and are met to pay a tribute to his memory, we realize that everything presses towards eternity. From the birth of time an impetuous current has set in, which bears all the sons of men toward that interminable ocean. Meanwhile, heaven is attracting to itself whatever is congenial to its nature, is enriching itself by the spoils of earth and collecting within its capacious bosom whatever is pure, permanent and divine."

"It is written that 'All men must die.' A judgment from this court may be appealed from, but from death no appeal lies. This mandate comes from the court of last resort. But this is not all. We have hope beyond the grave. We agree with the poet who says,

'Life, I know not what thou art,
But I know that thou and I must part;
And when or where, or how we met,
I own to me's a secret yet.

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning;
Choose thine own time, say not good night.
But in some brighter clime bid me good morning.'"

GEORGE O. BROWN.

George Orville Brown, manager and operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, Hartford City, is a native of Indiana, born in the town of Dublin, Wayne county, on the 28th day of August, 1859. His parents, George W. and Mary (Wright) Brown, were also natives of the above county and state, the father being a carpenter by occupation and later an employee of the Wayne Agricultural Works and a man favorably known where he lived by reason of his many sterling traits of character. George W. Brown died while in the employ of the aforesaid firm in the year 1875; his widow survives, making her home at this time in Cambridge City, Indiana. George W. and Mary Brown were the parents of four children, named as follows: Viola, wife of J. S. Converse, a prominent railroad man of Columbus, Ohio; Luru died in infancy; George O., and Byron, deceased.

George Orville Brown received his educational training in the public schools of Dublin and Wayne counties, which he attended regularly until the age of sixteen, when he entered the railroad office in his native town with the object of learning telegraphy. Applying himself to his self-appointed task with great assiduity, he made such rapid and commendable progress that within a period of three years he so gained the confidence of the managers of the road that he was placed in charge of the station

at Avilla, Indiana. After discharging the duties of the position with great efficiency for some months, he was transferred to a more important office at the city of Logansport, thence later in regular succession to Dunkirk, and then to Hartford City, where he remained two years; then for a period of four years he had charge of an office at Bradford, Ohio, resigning at the end of that time for the purpose of taking a long-needed vacation. At the expiration of his period of rest Mr. Brown re-entered the railway service, accepting a position at Paris, Illinois, where he continued in the discharge of his duties a half year, being transferred at the end of that time to Leipsic, Ohio, where he remained four years, being at that time one of the best known and most capable operators on the line. For the succeeding eight years Mr. Brown had charge of the office at Fostoria, Ohio, resigning at the expiration of that period, in 1896, to accept his present position as manager and operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, entering upon the discharge of his official functions in the month of April. The place Mr. Brown now fills so acceptably is a much more responsible and remunerative position than any of the several to which reference has been made, and the fact of his four years' service attests the esteem and confidence in which he is held by one of the largest and most important corporations in the United States.

Mr. Brown is not only a skillful and painstaking operator, one of the very best in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but is an enthusiast in his profession, making the company's interests his own and sparing no reasonable sacrifices to advance the interests of his employers. As a citizen he is held in high esteem by the

people of his adopted city, manifesting commendable zeal in every movement having for its object the public weal and heartily lending his influence for the moral as well as the material prosperity of the community. A Republican in his political belief and ready at all times to defend intelligently his convictions, Mr. Brown has no desire to distinguish himself as an office seeker, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the discharge of his duties as an operator, which, as every one should know, are at times exceedingly responsible and onerous. Fraternally he is a member of the Pythian fraternity and while enjoying the associations of his companions of the mystic tie, he finds his greatest enjoyment in his pleasant home on East Elm street, where a devoted wife and happy children greet him at the close of each recurring day of duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed.

Mr. Brown was married, July 3, 1879, to Miss Catherine Willman, daughter of John P. and Nancy Willman, and the union has been blessed with the birth of seven children, viz: Orville B., deceased; Lena, at home; Percy, deceased; twin boys, both of whom died in infancy; Howard P., George and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Presbyterian church, in which faith the children are being conscientiously reared.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

The discovery of oil in several Indiana counties marks an important epoch in the history of the country where found, not alone by reason of developing great wealth and industries incident thereto, but also by attracting to the field men of clear brain, rare

judgment and superior business ability, to which may be added a practical shrewdness and keenness of insight not found in the average individual. To this class belongs the gentleman a brief review of whose life and business career is herewith presented.

Jeremiah Smith is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Thomas and Mary (Hawley) Smith, both parents having been born in the Keystone state. His birth occurred on the 23rd of June, 1862, and a practical knowledge of the branches constituting the course of study in the common schools represents the sum total of his educational training. Reared in the very midst of the great oil belt, he early became interested in the oil industry, and at the age of eighteen left the paternal home and engaged as a pumper in which capacity he continued for a period of ten years. During that time he also became an expert dresser of tools, which brought him liberal wages in addition to his regular income as manager of pumps. At the expiration of the time referred to Mr. Smith was given the position of field foreman of pumps with a large and wealthy company, and after spending two years thus was again promoted, this time being made superintendent of a large force of workmen, numbering over three hundred, the successful management of whom required the exercise of executive ability of a high order. For a number of years Mr. Smith's field of operations embraced portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and later he was attracted to Indiana, coming to Hartford City from the town of Warren in the month of October, 1898. Since that year he has been acting in the capacity of superintendent for the Phoenix Oil Company, over a large part of the Indiana field, and his thorough knowledge of the business and practical

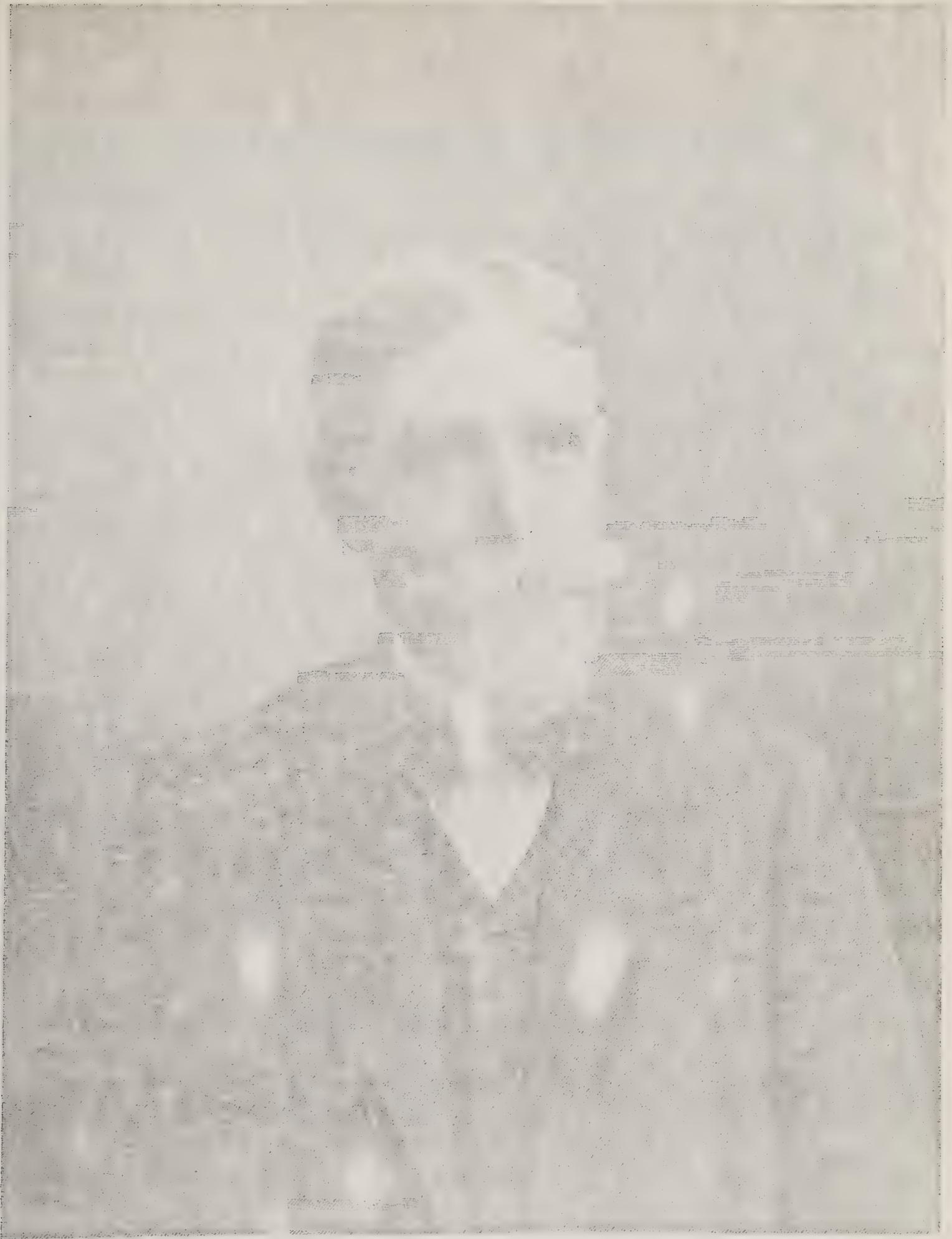
methods of operation have made his services greatly valued in locating and developing many of the best producing wells in the state.

Mr. Smith possesses strong force of character and is a natural manager of men. He knows his business, lays plans accordingly and seldom fails in the outcome in meeting with the success upon which he originally calculated. Since coming to Blackford county he has formed an extensive and varied acquaintance with its people, and this, with the confidence reposed in him by his employers, has been productive of many mutual understandings between oil men and citizens, thus paving the way out of disagreeable controversies. He is a gentleman of agreeable address, possesses the faculty of winning and retaining friendships and few recent comers to Hartford City have found as large a place in the confidence and esteem of the public.

Our subject was married, April 26, 1891, to Miss Amelia Dolly, daughter of William and Malinda (Paniel) Dolly, a union without issue. Mr. Smith was made a Mason at Bluffton, Indiana, in April, 1897, and is an enthusiastic worker in that ancient and honorable fraternity.

RICHARD HEAGANY.

Richard Heagany, capitalist, was born February 2, 1842. His father, a highly respected farmer, died in New York in 1850, so that at the early age of eight the subject of this sketch was deprived of paternal care and guidance. After completing his scholastic career he entered the mercantile business, in which he spent several years, and subsequently engaged in glass manufactur-



R. Stragany

ing in New York, operating the largest window glass plant in the state. While in business in New York he married a lady of great refinement and many accomplishments, who still presides over their pleasant home in this city.

Realizing the importance of natural gas as fuel, in 1886 Mr. Heagany removed from New York to Kokomo, Indiana, where he erected the pioneer window glass works in the Indiana gas belt. He was the first manufacturer to utilize natural gas in Indiana for melting window glass and his success in the undertaking made many followers. In 1890 he removed to Hartford City and was one of the chief spirits in organizing the Hartford City Glass Company. This company had a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, its plant covered an area of twelve acres, employed six hundred men and was the second largest window glass works in the United States. Mr. Heagany was elected to the responsible positions of vice-president and general manager. By his persevering industry, constant care and close attention, guided by a clear, sound judgment, the business became a magnificent success. He continued in his official capacity until 1899, when, having acquired a well-earned competency, he retired from active participation in affairs of the company. During his incumbency the entire establishment was under his personal supervision. His creative and executive abilities, both in financial and industrial interests, are of a high order, while his skill in handling men and in knowing what ought to be done to insure success, reflects great credit on his thoroughbred business capacity. The business life of Mr. Heagany covers a period of forty years. During the major part of that time he has been at the head of large enterprises. Un-

deviating success attends all his undertakings, proving that capacity and fidelity are, commercially, profitable qualities.

Mr. Heagany, although retired from the business of manufacturing, still devotes a good share of his time to real estate matters. He owns large and valuable properties in various states and his investments have proved highly lucrative. Personally he is unostentatious in manner, easily approached, a true friend to the plain people, liberal in his contributions in behalf of all religious and benevolent objects, and charitable to those whose lives have been beset with misfortune. He is a man of scholarly tastes and a connoisseur in art and literature. For years his chief pleasure has been in collecting the works of the best authors, as well as objects of art and vertu, many of which he secured in his travels through Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico and the United States. He now possesses hosts of valuable books—old and rare editions—numbers of which cannot be duplicated. Few private libraries have been selected with greater care. Mr. Heagany spends a great part of his leisure time among his favorite volumes, which he looks upon as faithful friends. The hours spent in intimate converse with the wisest and best minds of all ages and lands are the means of supplying broad and liberal educations such as schools and universities seldom impart. The numerous paintings, etchings, prints and various other gems adorning his beautiful home are tangible evidence of his artistic taste. He has been influential in awakening and developing an interest in Hartford City in behalf of art and good literature.

As a private citizen, aside from the influence he has exerted in the material development of the city, a high sense of justice

and integrity marks his intercourse with the public. No man in the community has been more useful than he, nor are any regarded with a higher appreciation.

LUTHER B. SIMMONS.

The subject of this biography is a distinguished member of the Blackford county bar and one of Indiana's eminent professional men. He is a native of this state and dates his birth, which occurred in Adams county, on the 8th day of December, 1860. His father, Hiram L. Simmons, a native of the county of Randolph and a farmer by occupation, married Lucinda Harshman, who became the mother of six children, of whom four are living at this time, namely: Alonzo P., engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wells county; John D., also a farmer and stock raiser of that same county; Abram, attorney of Bluffton, and Luther B., whose name appears above.

In 1850 Hiram Simmons moved to Adams county and there resided until 1870, at which time he changed his home to the county of Wells, where he remained until the death of his wife, in February, 1899. Since the latter date he has been living on his farm in Wells county, to which he returned shortly after the sad bereavement which deprived him of the wife who had been his devoted companion and helper for so many years. Like the majority of Indiana's native sons, Luther B. Simmons grew to manhood amid the peaceful rural scenes of the farm and during his youthful years laid the foundation of a vigorous physical constitution and learned to appreciate at its full value the true dignity of honest toil. Until his sev-

enteenth year he attended during the winter seasons the public schools of his neighborhood and then became a student of the Bluffton Normal, where he pursued his studies until sufficiently advanced to obtain a teacher's license. His record in the above institution was marked by the most intense application, as is evidenced by the fact of his having successfully passed the required teacher's examination and secured a school before reaching his nineteenth year. Mr. Simmons taught his first term about one mile east of the town of Nottingham, Wells county, and for a period of fourteen years thereafter was regularly employed as an instructor in various parts of the county, his success being such that for several successive terms he was retained in the same locality. In the meanwhile, to better prepare himself for his profession, he attended the old M. E. college at Ft. Wayne, since known as the Taylor University, at Upland, in which he pursued his studies about three and a half years, taking a full classical course. Just previous to the time for graduating he laid aside his literary studies and began reading law in the office of Judge Vaughn, of Bluffton, who was at that time prosecuting attorney for the twenty-eighth judicial circuit of Indiana. After his admission to the bar, which took place in 1884 under Judge Saylor, of Huntington, Mr. Simmons began the practice of his profession as deputy prosecuting attorney under his preceptor, with whom he remained until the expiration of that gentleman's official term, when he accepted a like position with his successor, W. A. Branyan, of Huntington, with whom he continued for a period of four years. Subsequently he acted in the capacity of deputy prosecutor during the terms of Messrs. Cook and Hindman, having discharged the

duties of the position in all about seven years, during which time he became familiar with every detail of criminal practice, besides building up a large and lucrative business in other departments of the profession.

In 1894 Mr. Simmons moved to Hartford City and became a member of the well-known legal firm of Cantwell, Cantwell & Simmons and at once took high rank among the successful lawyers of the Blackford county bar. His only political venture was in 1888, when his name was proposed in the joint Democratic convention of Wells and Huntington counties for the office of prosecuting attorney, but he failed by a small minority of having the number of votes necessary to a nomination.

Mr. Simmons was united in marriage, March 16, 1889, in Jay county, Indiana, to Miss Lucy E. Letts, daughter of William H. and Adaline (Hopkins) Letts, a union resulting in the birth of two children: Maude M. and Victor Hugo.

Mr. Simmons is well known as an industrious, painstaking and able lawyer, familiar with every phase of his profession, and his energy and ripe experience have won recognition from leading attorneys wherever his legal business has called him. From the beginning of his professional career he has exhibited a high order of talent, especially in that he has always aimed to acquire a critical knowledge of the law, coupled with the ability to present and successfully maintain before court and jury the soundness of his opinions. Exceedingly careful in the preparation of legal papers, methodical in the disposition of business intrusted to him, ready in examination, eloquent and forceful as an advocate, reliable as a counselor, his distinction as an eminent jurist has been honorably earned and he stands to-day easily the peer

of any member of a bar noted for its high order of talent. In the social and private walks of life no one bears a more enviable reputation for sterling worth. In short, Mr. Simmons is an honorable, upright citizen, belonging to the somewhat rare class that direct and control public sentiment without incurring the envy or ill will of those with whom they come in contact and leave the impress of their strong personality indelibly stamped upon the community.

JOHN Q. CONRAD.

The subject of this biographical notice, a retired farmer, was born October 28, 1828, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Daniel and Sarah (Custer) Conrad. When twelve years old he was brought by his parents to Cass county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1868 he moved to Logansport, where he remained until 1876. In that year he removed to White county, where he followed agricultural pursuits for two years, changing his residence at the expiration of that time to the county of Pulaski and making his home in Winamac until becoming, in 1894, a citizen of Hartford City. Upon his arrival in Blackford county Mr. Conrad purchased a farm a few miles from the city and resided upon the same a few months; he then bought a lot on North High street and erected thereon a fine dwelling in which he is now living a life of retirement, having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to place himself and family in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Conrad has always been a farmer and believes in the dignity and nobility of

that most useful of all vocations. He is a gentleman of strict integrity, exemplary in his daily walk and conversation and always sustained the reputation of an honorable, law-abiding citizen wherever he has lived. On the 4th day of November, 1852, he was united in marriage to Susanna, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Martin) Eurit, a union blessed with four children: Allen B., born October 26, 1853; Anna B., born April 27, 1860; Emma G., born November 13, 1864, died March 15, 1866, and Elda M., born February 19, 1867, and departed this life on the 14th day of September, 1884. The oldest son, Allen B., married Laura Williams and is the father of two children, namely: Tura T., wife of Julian Colby, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Warren D. Conrad. The oldest daughter, Anna B., is a lady of culture and refinement and is at this time teacher of history in the Hartford City schools.

Mr. Conrad has an interesting family history and traces his paternal ancestry back through a number of generations to Germany. He has lived to see seven generations of his people. He was nine years of age when his great-grandfather died, and he has a great-granddaughter, Bertha M. Colby, two years of age. His great-great-grandfather, John Conrad, came from Germany to the United States prior to the war for independence and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, being one of the pioneers of that part of the Keystone state. John Conrad had a son Henry who was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, participating, when but sixteen years of age, in the battle of Tippecanoe under General Richard Crooks.

On his mother's side Mr. Conrad is con-

nected with two families of national fame, to-wit: the Washingtons and Custers. Paul Custer came to America from England as early as 1735 and settled in Gloucester, Virginia, when he married Martha Ball, a sister of George Washington's mother. He died in 1783, leaving four sons, George, Nicholas, John and Jonathan. George married, first, Susannah Long and had six children: John, George, Sarah, David, Jacob and Hannah. Of this family the second son, George, married Mary Wise and became the father of the following children, namely: John, Susannah, Hannah, Mary, Sarah (grandmother of Anna Conrad), George, Andrew, Elizabeth, Samuel and William. The oldest of these children, John, married Nancy Kedges and died in Ohio; Susannah married Henry Krider (grandfather of Rev. Krider, of Hartford City); Hannah became the wife of John Horn and died in Cass county, Indiana; Mary married David H. Conrad and also died in the county of Cass; Sarah married Daniel Conrad and had nine children, whose names are as follows: George W., John Q., Susannah, David, Elizabeth, William T., James P., Mary M., and Martin, the last named dying in infancy.

The following is a brief resume of the children of Daniel and Sarah Conrad: George W. went to California a number of years ago and there married and in that state his body was laid to rest. John, as already stated, married Susannah Eurit. Susannah married John M. Smith and lives in the state of Nebraska. David married Catherine Smith and makes his home in Elwood, Indiana. Elizabeth became the wife of Richard Skinner and lives in Denver, Indiana. William T. married Margaret Cornwell and resides at Logansport, Indiana. James P. mar-

ried Mahala Smith, after whose death he entered into the marriage relation with Mattie Pierson, also deceased. His present home is in Wisconsin, and Mary M. is the wife of Thomas Wood, with her home in the city of Logansport.

The gallant General Custer, who distinguished himself in the war of the Rebellion, and also in the Indian war in which he lost his life, was a descendant of the Custer family with which Mr. Conrad is connected.

JOHN LENNOX.

John Lennox, the efficient secretary of the Natural Gas Company, is a native of Delaware county, Indiana, where his birth occurred on the 7th day of July, 1862. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Bales) Lennox, were well-known and respected citizens of the county of Delaware, belonging to the sturdy agricultural class which gives character and permanency to a community.

John Lennox enjoyed such educational advantages as the common schools afforded and at the age of eighteen laid aside his books and, leaving the parental roof, began working for himself as a farm laborer. Meantime he had had two years' experience in a hotel in Cincinnati and the knowledge thus obtained he afterwards put into practice in a house for the entertainment of the traveling public kept for some time by himself and mother. Severing his connection with the hotel business Mr. Lennox subsequently made a tour of sight-seeing throughout the northwestern states, stopping for some time at Portage City, Wisconsin, and later visiting the pineries of that state and Michigan, during the progress of which trip he met

with many interesting and instructive experiences. Returning to the home farm in 1885, Mr. Lennox was united in marriage that year to Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Gleeson) Ryan. In 1887 Mr. Lennox became interested in the natural gas business at Hartford City, accepting employment with a company as layer of pipes, in which capacity he continued until disabled by a terrible accident in November of the same year. This unfortunate affair was the result of the gas becoming ignited by coming in contact with a fire built along the mains to keep them from freezing, the pipes from some cause becoming separated. Being close to the fire when the ignition occurred, Mr. Lennox was frightfully burned, the result of which was close confinement to his home for the greater part of two years. When sufficiently recovered he was given a position in the office, and later, by reason of duties faithfully and efficiently performed, he became general manager of the company, which place he filled until March, 1895, when he was chosen secretary. This position he has since held and the ability he exhibits in the discharge of his official functions makes him one of the company's most trusty and reliable employees.

Mr. Lennox's clerical abilities are of a superior order, as the clean, methodical records of the company abundantly testify. He makes his employer's interests his own and his agreeable relations both with them and the public have paved the way to many mutual understandings, besides contributing much towards the enviable reputation the company now holds in the estimation of the people of the city.

The Hartford City Gas Company was organized in November, 1886, with the following well-known business men as officers

and directors, to-wit: J. H. Dowell, president; Isaiah Courtright, vice-president; H. M. Campbell, secretary; H. B. Smith, treasurer; and W. B. Cooley, A. Waiter, S. R. Patterson, William Carroll and B. M. Boyd, members of the board. The enterprise has met all the requirements expected of it by giving excellent services and its management by first-class business men is a guarantee of future efficiency.

JOHN W. BRICKLEY.

The subject of this biography traces his paternal ancestry back to the colonial period, at which time the family was well represented in Pennsylvania, having been among the early comers to that state. John Brickley, his grandfather, left Pennsylvania prior to the year 1795, emigrating to Ohio, where he married a Miss Flick and reared a family of eight children, viz: John, Peter, George, Andrew, Levi, Susan, Catherine and David. Of these the oldest son, John, who was born in 1800, married Elizabeth Woodward and became the father of the following children: Andrew, Leonard, John W., William, Albert, Jehu, Elias and Joshua, all dead but the last named and John W., whose name appears at the head of this article.

John W. Brickley was born November 26, 1841, in Mahoning county, Ohio, and there, at the age of sixteen, he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of harnessmaking at which he served for a period of two years. After becoming proficient in his chosen calling he began working at the same in his native county and two years later, about 1859, came to Indiana, locating in Ft. Wayne, where he was employed for a

limited period. Subsequently he walked from that city to Montpelier, thence, in 1861, came to Hartford City, where he worked at his trade two years, removing at the end of that time to Portland.

While a resident of the last named place Mr. Brickley entered the army, enlisting in November, 1864, in Company C, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until discharged on the 15th of November following, in the meantime taking part in the Tennessee campaign and participating in several battles and minor engagements, among the more noted of which were Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. After receiving his discharge he returned to Indiana and began working at the carpenter's trade, which, by the way, he had followed several years prior to entering the army, and continued the same at Hartford City until accepting a position with a large stove factory at the same place. After operating the factory some years he was induced to take charge of the Cooley Grain Elevator and to this he has devoted his time and attention since 1882, a long and successful period of service.

Mr. Brickley was married April 21, 1867, to Mrs. Esther Brickley, daughter of Henry and Esther (Wagner) Kirschner, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Chester I., whose birth occurred in the month of December, 1869. Chester married Miss Ellie Hughes and is the father of two children, Paul J. and Verda.

Mr. Brickley is a member of the Jacob Stahl Post, G. A. R., and delights in meeting his old comrades and relating the stirring scenes of war times. He is a gentleman of pleasant demeanor, easily approachable, and while not an aspirant for public honors or official favors, he has done much

in a quiet way to promote the good of the city where so many years of his life have been passed. He occupies a commendable standing among his fellow citizens and has a large circle of friends who have learned to esteem him for his industry and many manly qualities.

SAMUEL WILLIAM TURNER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a survivor of the great army of patriots who, when the dark clouds of rebellion hovered over the land, left home and friends behind and animated by a zeal for the old flag fearlessly went to the front and fought long and bravely in defense of the national union. Mr. Turner is one of Indiana's loyal sons, born upon her soil and reared to manhood within her boundaries, and has never by word or deed done anything to bring dishonor to the name. He is a native of Putnam county, born in the city of Greencastle, December 9, 1841, and is the son of Benjamin and Nancy A. (Tuggle) Turner.

Little can be said of his early educational advantages as they were exceedingly limited, his attendance at school ending at his twelfth year. From that age until the breaking out of the war his principal employment was farm labor, a part of the time in the service of others and a part for himself on land leased for the purpose. Mr. Turner was one of the first to respond to his country's call in the hour of its greatest peril, enlisting in Company I, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and serving with the same until transferred, one year later, to the regular army. His first active service was in the Virginia campaign during the progress

of which he participated in the bloody battles of Balls Bluff, Winchester, through the Shenandoah Valley and all the engagements connected therewith, Cedar Mountain and the great fight at Antietam, one of the most noted and sanguinary battles of the war. His experience thus far was as a volunteer and after his transfer to the regulars he participated with his command in nearly all of the pitched battles, minor engagements and raids which marked the Army of Virginia until the close of the war. To follow in detail Mr. Turner in his various experiences in the numerous trying circumstances in which he was placed and the many struggles through which he passed, would far transcend the limits of a personal sketch; indeed, if properly noted and regularly chronicled they would fill a fair sized volume with most interesting and thrilling reading. A hasty glance at his period of service as a regular would include the names of Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, the decisive and world-renowned battle of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, Petersburg and numerous and almost daily bloody battles leading to the surrender of General Lee's forces at Appomattox, of which historic event Mr. Turner was an eye witness. Mr. Turner was several times wounded, but not seriously, and during his long and active period of service he lost about two months by sickness, with measles and other disabilities. After the surrender at Appomattox he returned with his command to the national capital where he remained during the summer, going the following autumn to Willet's Point, Long Island, about twelve miles from New York City. In March, 1866, he became a member of a newly organized company of engineers, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where with

others he was sent to drill new recruits. After continuing in that capacity until February, 1867, he was honorably discharged, immediately following which he returned to his home in Greencastle, and at once again resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Soon after his return Mr. Turner took up the trade of painting, graining and paper-hanging, in which he acquired great efficiency, and to this he has since mainly devoted his time and attention. He continued to do business in his native town until 1878 at which time he came to Hartford City where he has since carried on his trade with success and financial profit. He now owns two residence properties in Hartford City.

Mr. Turner was married, May 5, 1865, to Anna M. Harris, daughter of Paul and Jane (Williams) Harris. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner have been born six children, namely: Maggie L., wife of Samuel Huggins; Myrtle married Eli Shields; Edward married Etta Bugh; Nora, Hazel and William, deceased in infancy. Mr. Turner and family are members of the Methodist church of Hartford City and he belongs to the Jacob Stahl Post, G. A. R. His record as a brave and gallant soldier is one of which any man might be justly proud, and the patriotism displayed on many bloody battle fields has by no means dimmed with advancing years. In civil life he measures his conduct by the highest standard of right and during a residence of twenty-two years in Hartford City he has sustained the reputation of an honorable, upright Christian gentleman.

CHARLES W. BOWMAN.

Charles W. Bowman, deceased, whose name opens this biographical notice, was a gallant ex-soldier of the Civil war. He was

born upon his father's farm May 20, 1847, and was a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Stout) Bowman. At the breaking out of the war he was attending school; at the age of seventeen he and two of his companions ran away from school and joined Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He participated in sixteen battles and was at the siege of Atlanta and with Sherman in his march to the sea, then on to Washington and participated in the grand review. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to his home and engaged in farming in Licking township, where he remained till 1872, when he removed to Harrison township and purchased a farm of eighty acres, and at his death it was one of the best improved farms in the township. He was married, on April 1, 1872, to Mrs. Nancy Bowman, the widow of his brother, John A. Bowman, and a daughter of Theophilus and Susannah Morris. Mr. Morris was one of the early pioneers of Harrison township, settling there in 1849. John A. Bowman was also a soldier of the Civil war, having joined Company I, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, on October 29, 1862, and served under General Grant. At the expiration of his first term he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, making in all a term of four years' service. John A. Bowman was born April 23, 1842, and his death occurred on May 4, 1877. By her marriage with John A. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman had one child, Dora, the wife of John H. Groos, of Licking township.

Charles W. Bowman, the subject of this review, was one of the progressive and enterprising men of Blackford county. He was always alive to all matters of public interest and stood ready to forward all improvements of a public and private nature



Charles H. Bowman.

calculated to benefit the community in which he lived. In his political views Mr. Bowman was a Republican and while he was not what could be called a politician he always took a deep interest in the success of his party. In his religious affiliations he adhered to the United Brethren church, of which he was a consistent member. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and Hartford Post, G. A. R. He died November 30, 1893, and in his death Blackford county lost one of her esteemed and respected citizens and his wife a kind and faithful husband.

GEORGE K. MOFFITT.

The subject of this biography is descended paternally from Scotch ancestry and on the mother's side is of German lineage. His father, William Moffitt, resided for a number of years in Cheshire, Massachusetts, where the subject of this sketch was born. He married Louisa Kaltenbach, whose grandparents came from Prussia and settled in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where they were married. The Kaltenbachs for many years were workers in glass and followed the trade in the old country and after coming to the United States. By occupation William Moffitt was a glass blower.

George K. Moffitt was born December 1, 1854, in the city of Cheshire, Massachusetts, but when an infant was taken by his parents to Baltimore, in the schools of which city he received his educational training. While still a lad he became a student of the Baltimore College, which he attended two years, and at the age of about fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn glass

cutting, in which he early became quite proficient. He remained with the Baker Brothers' Window Glass Works, of Baltimore, for a period of six years and then accepted a position with the United States government as mail carrier in that city, in which capacity he continued about two years. Severing his connection with the postoffice department, Mr. Moffitt went to Zanesville, Ohio, where for eleven years he worked at his trade for the Kearns-Gorsuch Window Glass Company, and upon the closing of their factory in 1891 he came to Blackford county and engaged in the cutting of glass, and for the last five years has filled the position as foreman for the Hartford City Glass Company. In February, 1898, he engaged as cutter for the Jones Glass Company, of this city. Subsequently he accepted a similar position as foreman of the cutting room with the American Window Glass Company, which place he now holds.

Mr. Moffitt was married August 24, 1881, to Miss Catharine LeCompt, daughter of Lloyd and Emily (Dorsan) LeCompt, whose death occurred on the 29th day of July, 1892. Subsequently, December 24, 1895, he entered into the marriage relation with Mrs. Emma Lowisa (Minehart), daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Mary (Frazer) Minehart, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Anna Lowisa, born March 31, 1898, and Helen, whose birth occurred on the 25th of April, 1900.

Mr. Moffitt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has filled important official stations, and he also belongs to the benevolent order of Modern Woodmen of America. He is an expert at his trade, familiar with every detail of the glass business and has the unbounded confidence of the large company by which he is employed. As

a citizen he is popular with all classes and, considering his youthful environment and the obstacles he succeeded in overcoming, all must agree that he is pre-eminently a self-made man and as such is entitled to the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he comes in contact. His influence since becoming a resident of Hartford City has been most salutary and he is looked upon as one of the safe and substantial men of the place.

PHILIP KLEEFISCH.

Prominent among the leading German-American citizens of Indiana is Philip Kleefisch, who for a number of years has been an honored resident and successful business man of Hartford City. He was born January 17, 1835, in the town of Niederempt, Prussia, the son of Johannis and Margaret Anegate (Esser) Kleefisch, both parents natives of Germany.

The elder Kleefisch was by occupation a silk weaver, but by reason of the loss of his eyesight he was afterwards compelled to resort to common labor for a livelihood. Born in a province of Germany then under the dominion of France, Johannis Kleefisch espoused the French cause during the Napoleonic wars and had many thrilling experiences during the progress of the great struggle that settled the destiny of Europe. He was at one time detached as messenger to carry important dispatches from the commanding general to subordinates and while acting in this capacity had in his possession not a few times the safety and success of the entire French forces. Becoming weary of military service and finding legitimate means of escape therefrom impossible he finally matured plans for deserting which he

carried out when the first favorable opportunity presented itself. Being near his father's home upon one occasion, with no particular duty to perform, he quietly stole away one dark night and secreting himself in the cellar remained there in hiding over two weeks. Meantime the army moved to other parts and when sure of being free from arrest he emerged from his place of concealment and made good his escape. He died in Prussia in 1853, his wife having preceded him to the grave.

The youthful years of Philip Kleefisch were passed in his native place and until the age of fourteen he attended the town schools, obtaining a knowledge of the primary branches of learning only. His father being in limited circumstances and unable to do much for him in a financial way, the lad was early thrown upon his own resources and before his fifteenth year he was battling with the world as a farm laborer. He continued in this capacity the greater part of the time until twenty years old when, in accord with the law of Prussia, he was compelled to enter the army and act his part as a possible defender of the honor of the fatherland. His military career embraced a period of three years and to his credit it is said that during that time he was never heard to utter a complaint on account of his enforced service nor do a single act to tarnish his record as a soldier.

At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Kleefisch obtained employment as a coachman, an occupation to which he had given some of his time previous to entering the army. Being a good horseman and exceedingly careful in the management of his animals and vehicles, his services were always in great demand and for a number of years he was employed by some of

the wealthiest families of his native place and not infrequently did he act as coachman for the nobility. Later he went to Belgium, where he was similarly employed, but after a few years in that country he was appointed by the Belgium government emigrant agent for all people going to America. He discharged the duties in an eminently satisfactory manner for a little more than one year and then concluded to sail for the United States himself. Accordingly, in 1865, he made the voyage, and proceeding westward to Erie, Pennsylvania, took service near that city as a farm hand and a little later engaged in agricultural pursuits upon his own responsibility. By reason of a protracted spell of the much dreaded ague, then prevalent, he was finally compelled to abandon farming and seek more agreeable employment. This he soon found in a factory for the manufacture of pumps, where he remained one year, husbanding his earnings the meantime with the object in view of going farther west.

Learning that plenty of employment could be obtained on the railroads at that time in process of construction through various central states, Mr. Kleefisch came to Indiana and engaged with the Panhandle Company, whose line was then being graded through Blackford county. After one year's hard work on the road he threw up his job for a more pleasant and at the same time more remunerative position in the grist-mill of C. R. Cooley, of Hartford City, where he was employed for seven years, becoming familiar during that time with every feature of the manufacture of flour. Having by the exercise of economy accumulated considerable means, he concluded to embark in business for himself and accordingly he pur-

chased a dray and horses and by reason of his wide acquaintance and genial disposition soon had all he could do in the transfer line in Hartford City. This he followed with encouraging success for thirteen years, when he disposed of his stock and retired from active business pursuits. Being by nature and habit very industrious and finding a sedentary life quite irksome, Mr. Kleefisch, in 1895, purchased a stock of groceries and opened a business place on his premises on Walnut street, where he and his family have since carried on a successful trade. This venture was not merely for the purpose of pecuniary gain but, as stated above, to afford employment for a mind and body unused to inactivity. It has also proved profitable financially and the name of Kleefisch deserves conspicuous mention with the successful business men of the city.

Mr. Kleefisch has been twice married, the first time, in 1869, to Elizabeth Cale, daughter of Conrad and Barbara (Hizer) Cale, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, born in January, 1870, and died in infancy. Shortly after the death of her child Mrs. Kleefisch was called to the land of shadows and on the 17th of January, 1872, Mr. Kleefisch entered into the marriage relation with Matilda Cline, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Geyer) Cline. To this union the following children have been born: Aurette, whose birth occurred March 26, 1873; she married Dr. Clapper, one of the leading physicians of Blackford county, and resides in Hartford City; Frank E., born September 11, 1875; Frederick W., born March 2, 1878, a baggageman on the Panhandle Railroad; Ernest E., born March 18, 1881, died September 10, 1882; Louella, born March 1, 1882, and Emma G., who first saw the light of day on November 11, 1884.

Mr. Kleefisch became a member of Lodge No. 262, I. O. O. F., Hartford City, in 1872, and has filled all the minor offices of the lodge, besides taking an active interest in the general welfare of the order. He believes the noble principles of this brotherhood, if rightly lived, will conduce to higher and nobler manhood, hence his life has conformed to the standard as set forth in the teachings of the fraternity.

Mr. Kleefisch's voyage from Europe to the United States was made on a sailing vessel and it was six weeks after leaving Antwerp, March 2, 1865, that he landed on the 16th of April following in the city of New York. Before landing he heard of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln and his arrival in this country was one of the darkest and gloomiest hours of its history. Born and reared to manhood under conditions wholly unlike our free institutions, Mr. Kleefisch was not long in accepting American ways and, although retaining in his heart a deep and abiding affection for his fatherland, he is nevertheless a true and loyal citizen of the United States, which he believes to be the best country for struggling humanity on the face of the earth.

Thus modestly and in a general way have been set forth the leading facts in the career of a gentleman whose influence for good has had great weight in the community and whose example may safely be emulated by those just starting in the pursuit of fortune upon life's rugged highway. No higher compliment can be paid to a man than to say that he is industrious, truthful and honorable, and all these virtues Mr. Kleefisch has exemplified in his convictions of right as he sees the right. Prompt in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him, jealous in maintaining his good name and eager in pro-

moting the welfare of his fellow man, he is indeed a model citizen and a typical gentleman of the old school.

Religiously our subject and family are attendants of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of Hartford City.

THOMAS E. CRAFT.

Thomas Evans Craft, the efficient street commissioner of Hartford City, is a native of Indiana, born on the 28th day of February, 1837, in the county of Wayne. His father, Timothy Craft, was born in New Jersey, but left that state when but twelve years of age, removing with the family to Preble county, Ohio, where he afterwards married Mary A. Stevens. Subsequently Timothy and Mary Craft took up their residence in Wayne county, Indiana, where they lived for a number of years and reared a family, afterwards removing to Henry county.

The subject of this article was about one year old when his parents moved to the county of Henry and there he remained until reaching his majority, attending meantime a few months each year such indifferent schools as the country at that time afforded. Indeed his advantages for obtaining an education were so limited that but little progress was made in the way of scholastic training, but this deficiency was largely made up in after years by reading and intelligent observation. Until twenty-one he remained under the parental roof, assisting his father on the farm, performing such laborious tasks as clearing, making rails, ditching, breaking new ground and like work, the effect of which was to develop a strong physique and lay the foundation for vigorous health.

Soon after arriving at manhood's estate Mr. Craft began farming for himself in Rush county where he leased land until 1856, meeting with fair success as an agriculturist. In the year 1880 he abandoned farming and, coming to Hartford City, engaged in the transfer business in connection with other vocations and here he has since continued to reside.

Mr. Craft's life has been one of great activity and industry and his record as an upright and law-abiding citizen has never been questioned by the many people with whom he has long sustained relations of the warmest personal friendship. In September, 1899, he was honored by being chosen road commissioner and since entering upon the duties of his office he has matured plans for a general and radical improvement of the various streets and highways under his charge.

Mr. Craft is a married man and the father of four children. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Jane Grundon, is the daughter of Joseph and Martha (McCoy) Grundon, and the names of their children are as follows: Florence A. married Edgar T. Addison and has two offsprings, Grace P. and Merle; Emery, the second in order of birth, departed this life March 29, 1872; James married Mary Stahlsmith, who bore him four children, Frederick and Ger-tie, living, and Georgie and Amy, deceased; the fourth child died in infancy unnamed. The grandfather of Mrs. Craft was a Revolutionary hero and an early pioneer of northern Ohio. Her mother's people were among the pioneers of the Buckeye state, settling many years ago in Butler county.

Mr. Craft has been a consistent member of the Methodist church for forty-seven years and in every relation of life he exem-

plifies the religion which he professes. As stated above, industry and uprightness have been his chief characteristics and an unblemished name is the reputation he sustains among his fellow citizens of Hartford City and the county of Blackford. In a quiet way he has nobly done his part towards adding stability to the community and it is a compliment well deserved to speak of him as a gentleman in every respect, with few if any enemies and a host of friends who have learned to value him for his many sterling qualities.

JACOB KEMMER SHICK.

The subject of this article was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 13, 1844, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Cline) Shick. He is of German descent and traces his genealogy back to the early history of Pennsylvania, where the family located many years ago. His paternal grandfather was born in Germany. As early as the year 1819 Mr. Shick's father and grandfather moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling in the county of Muskingum, and there the latter afterward died. The following are the names of the brothers and sisters of Jacob Shick; John, Samuel, Lydia and David. Jacob and Barbara Shick reared a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Huffman; John married, first, Elizabeth Bradshaw and afterwards, Ann Lyon; Catharine, wife of James Ayres; Leonard married S. Jewell; Nancy became the wife of Spang Brugh; William married Adaline Burst; Henry, deceased; Maria, deceased; and Jacob K., whose name appears above.

When the subject of this sketch was four

years old his parents moved from their Ohio home to Blackford county, Indiana, and it was in a district school near his father's farm that he acquired a practical knowledge of the English branches. At the early age of fourteen he began learning the cabinet maker's trade under the direction of W. H. Gable and after becoming proficient therein worked at the same during the interim between 1859 and 1866. In the latter year he turned his attention to carpentering, which he carried on for some years with good success and then turned to his former trade. After four years of cabinet-making, he began contracting at carpenter work and with quite a force of hands soon had all he could do in both city and country. He has continued contracting to the present time and his reputation as a builder is second to that of no other in Hartford City, while his services have been greatly in demand in other cities and towns. To enumerate all the buildings built by him in Hartford City and Blackford county would far transcend the limits of an article of this character as the evidences of his mechanical and architectural skill are to be seen upon nearly every street and highway. Among the many edifices of the place may be cited the J. H. Dowell block, the bank block, the Shinn residence, Covault dwelling, the Ford home, the pulp and paper mill of Hartford City and many others, including thirty-one tenant houses erected for the Hartford City Glass Company.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Mr. Shick and Miss Anna M. Taughinbaugh were made man and wife and their marriage has been blessed by six children, five of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Lydia married Jason Huggins, and has two children, Charles and Mabel; William L.; Hadasca married Walter Cline and is the

mother of one child, Catherine; Rosa and Walter, the last named marrying Millie Buckles.

Mr. Shick joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in March, 1896, since which date he has filled different official positions in Lodge No. 262, Hartford City. He also belongs to the Rebekah degree and is active in many ways in promoting the interest of the fraternity.

Our subject is a wide-awake, energetic man, always alive to the interests of his business and general prosperity of the community. He is complete master of his vocation, stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and is one of the substantial men of Hartford City. His life has been singularly free from faults of any kind and the position he today occupies has been accorded him by reason of true worth and manly character.

WILLIAM A. BEATH.

William Alfred Beath, a retired farmer, was born in Licking township, Blackford county, Indiana, July 25, 1836. Paternally Mr. Beath's family is of English origin, and on the mother's side he is descended from Irish ancestors. Both families were among the early settlers of Virginia and later they figured in the history of Ross county, Ohio. His father, John Beath, was born in Virginia, and when a young man became a resident of Ross county, Ohio, removing thence, in the early 'thirties, to Blackford county, Indiana, and settling in the township of Licking. John Beath married Anna Keeler and reared a family of ten children, namely: Alexander, Martha Ann, William R., Joseph A., deceased; Leander, Mary Jane, Nancy

Catherine, Susan Ann, Samuel K. and Thomas B.

The early years of William A. Beath were passed on his father's farm, where amid the routine of daily toil he grew to maturity, attending in the meantime the different subscription schools common in Indiana a half a century ago. When of sufficient age to choose for himself he decided to become a tiller of the soil; accordingly he began farming in his native state and continued the same until after attaining his majority. Thinking that he could better his condition by learning some mechanical trade, he abandoned agriculture and for a limited period worked at carpentering, which he soon found was not at all to his liking. Having succeeded in accumulating some capital Mr. Beath purchased a small farm of fifty-two acres in Licking township, and again began tilling the soil, but after awhile he laid aside the implements of husbandry and turned his attention to threshing grain. He operated a machine for some years with good success, but finally returned to the farm which he increased in area and conducted with financial profit until 1888. As an agriculturist Mr. Beath became well known for his careful methods of tillage, and by great industry, economy and the exercise of wise forethought succeeded in reaping the benefits of his labor to such an extent that in the year 1895 he was enabled to leave the farm and retire with a competency to Hartford City where he is now spending the days yet allotted to him.

During the Civil war all of Mr. Beath's brothers served in the army, but he did not see his way clear to become a soldier by reason of the home affairs of his father's family requiring his attention. He was loyal, however, in his adherence to the Union and

would have been one of the first to go to the front had not circumstances over which he had no control interfered.

On the 16th day of October, 1860, Mr. Beath and Elizabeth R. Stewart, daughter of Henry and Susan (Shroyer) Stewart, became man and wife, the issue of which marriage was five children, Marion L., born April 13, 1862, a farmer residing near the town of LeRoy, Kansas; George Riley, born December 20, 1865, a farmer of Blackford county; John W., born July, 1868; Henry Allen, born April 13, 1870, and Owen V., born December 20, 1871. The mother of these children, a most estimable lady, respected by all who knew her, departed this life on the 21st day of February, 1886, and subsequently, October 1, 1895, Mr. Beath entered into the marriage relation with Catherine E. Slahsmith, a union without issue.

Mr. Beath has acted well his part in life and is one of the oldest native sons of Blackford county now living. He has been an eye witness of many remarkable changes in the appearance of the country and in a quiet way has contributed to the present high position which Blackford enjoys among her sister counties of the commonwealth. Honest toil, with its inevitable rewards, has ever actuated him and in the true sense of the word he is a man of the people and a great admirer of the free institutions under which they are enabled to work out and achieve a high destiny. While not a partisan in the sense of seeking office he takes a lively interest in public affairs and believes that every American citizen should be well informed on all the leading questions of the day. He has the courage of his convictions, maintains the soundness of his opinions intelligently and endeavors to keep abreast of the times not only in matters of public policy but also in

all moral and religious movements for the good of the populace.

Owen V. Beath, the youngest son of William Alfred and Elizabeth Beath, was born in Blackford county, Indiana, on the 20th day of December, 1871, and remained under the parental roof in Licking township until his nineteenth year. After obtaining a knowledge of the branches constituting the common school curriculum he became a student of the Central Normal School at Danville, Indiana, where he pursued his studies one term, and the following year was engaged in teaching in his native county. The better to prepare himself for the teacher's profession, he entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, where he took a two-years course. At the end of that time he resumed teaching in Licking township and earned the reputation of being a very efficient and popular instructor. Had he seen fit to remain in the educational field he no doubt would have distinguished himself as a teacher, for he possesses not only the ability but the tact essential to success in this, one of the most respectable and useful of callings. Not being content to spend his life in the school room, Mr. Beath subsequently entered the Indianapolis Business University, from which he was graduated August 15, 1897, and in September of the year following assisted in the organization of a company for the manufacture of glass, being elected its secretary and treasurer. This was known as the Mill Grove Glass Company, and in addition to the official positions named he became one of the leading stockholders as well as one of the active business managers. In July, 1899, Mr. Beath disposed of his interest in the above concern and purchased stock in the Diamond Flint Glass Company, with which he is now identified in the capacity of

secretary, having been the unanimous choice of the board of directors for that position. He was united in marriage, November 9, 1898, to Miss Emma Williams, youngest daughter of Zadok Williams, and has a beautiful home in Hartford City, supplied with all the conveniences and luxuries calculated to make his domestic life pleasant and agreeable.

Our subject is a young man of much more than ordinary intelligence and thrift. By the exercise of energy, directed and controlled by good judgment, he has been enabled to win success and a position of influence in the wealthy company with which he is officially connected. His social and business reputation in Hartford City is without a flaw, and few men of his years stand as high in the estimation of the public or possess in as eminent a degree the confidence of all classes of people in both city and country. Progressive and alert in all matters pertaining to his business, he is equally alive to the interests of the city, being an earnest advocate and liberal patron of all worthy objects which promise to benefit the community.

MICHAEL SCHMIDT.

Michael Schmidt, a respected citizen of Hartford City, and a descendant of one of the early settlers of Delaware county, was the son of William and Anna (Barber) Schmidt. He was born December 4, 1846, in the county of Delaware and there spent the years of his boyhood, removing with his parents to Blackford county in 1860 and settling on a farm near the village of Dundee. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, bore his full share in the labor of the farm and



Michael Schmidt



Katharine Schmidt

received the best education obtainable in the public schools, which he attended regularly during the years of his minority.

He began life for himself as a tiller of the soil, to which honorable vocation he devoted his attention for some years, and then became manager of a large saw and gristmill owned by his wife's brothers, which he operated successfully for a period of ten years. At the expiration of that time he effected a co-partnership in the grocery business at Hartford City with Eli Hughes, continuing in that line of trade until 1892, meanwhile devoting much time and attention to book-keeping, in which he soon became much more than ordinarily expert. Severing his connection with the mercantile business, Mr. Schmidt accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Blackford County Bank, and there he remained to the satisfaction of his employer for four years, the precarious condition of his health at the end of that time necessitating his retirement from active labor.

On the 7th day of December, 1873, Mr. Schmidt entered into the marriage relation with Mary H., daughter of Davis and Elizabeth McKonke, the union resulting in the birth of three children, all of whom died in infancy. After a happy life together of less than eight years Mr. Schmidt was bereaved of his companion, who died on the 8th of June, 1881. Later he married Malinda Hughes, who was the willing sharer of all his joys and sorrows for a period of ten years, when she, too, was called from earthly scenes, departing this life April 30, 1893, and leaving besides a devoted husband, three children, viz: Laura F., since deceased; Lena M. and Roy R. The second Mrs. Schmidt was the daughter of Eli and Susannah (Ashbaugh) Hughes; she was a woman of most exemplary character and died as she lived,

with a well grounded hope in the merits of the one who has tasted death for all and made possible a life of bliss beyond the grave, where loved ones shall never more parted be. On the 25th of January, 1898, Mr. Schmidt was a third time married, choosing for a companion Catherine Guedel, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Barber) Guedel, who with her husband's aged mother and his two children survive his loss.

After his retirement from the bank, noted in a previous paragraph, Mr. Schmidt struggled in vain against the disease which slowly but surely continued to sap his strength and which eventually, in July, 1898, resulted in his death. The life and character of this excellent citizen, kind neighbor, loving husband and tender and devoted father is an open book, read of all men in the community where he lived. He was baptized in infancy in the Lutheran church, received confirmation in youth and throughout life continued a consistent and active follower of the Nazarene, whose spirit and teachings were beautifully exemplified in his daily walk and conversation. Mr. Schmidt was indeed a true Christian gentleman, honorable and upright in all his dealings, kind, courteous and obliging to all with whom he had business or other relations, and his name was never known to have been even remotely coupled with an act not consistent with the most absolute integrity. It was the universal opinion frequently expressed that those who knew him best loved him most and it is a well recognized truth that few lives ever exerted such strong and wholesome influence for good on the manners and morals of the community. In the true sense of the word Mr. Schmidt was a self-made man. Beginning life's struggle with little encouragement and but limited financial resources, he

continued to advance step by step until he attained to a position of prominence and influence and by industry and economy accumulated a competence which placed himself and family in a condition of independence. He was a friend to the poor, many of whom shared liberally of his bounty, and his public spirit led him to advocate both by his voice and means the furtherance of any movement having for its object the advancement of the city's interests. His was indeed a full and complete life and at its close he rests well. "Mark the ways of the just for the end of that man is peace."

EUGENE ABBOTT.

The gentleman whose name introduces this biography is a native of Michigan, and the son of Horatio and Angeline (Cory) Abbott. His paternal grandfather, Pomroy Abbott, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and an early pioneer of Michigan, in which state the father was also born. The latter was a carpenter by occupation and in after years a grocer. He came to Indiana in 1857, and the subject's mother died at LaPorte, this state, on the 4th day of March, 1858.

Eugene Abbott's birth occurred in the county of Hillsdale, Michigan, March 1, 1857, and when one year old he was taken by his parents to the city of LaPorte, where he attended school until the age of fifteen. In his sixteenth year he took up the painter's trade, which he followed until twenty-two. From that time until he was twenty-eight years of age our subject engaged in traveling and dealing in horses and then engaged in the hotel business at Vincennes where he

ministered to the wants of the traveling public for a period of eight years, the greater part of the time as a silent partner. For about ten years the proprietor of a sample room in the above place, and in 1894 disposed of his interests there and came to Hartford City where he is now engaged in the liquor business in connection with the general agency of the Columbia Brewing Company of Logansport, Indiana.

Mr. Abbott is also engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of soft drinks, mineral, carbonated waters, etc., doing a large and lucrative business, supplying not only the local demands for the products of his establishment, but shipping to other points in the vicinity of Hartford City, and also making frequent consignments to places more remote. His factory has a yearly capacity of over four thousand cases, and by reason of the superior quality of his drinks the demand, already large, is constantly on the increase.

Mr. Abbott was elected to the city council in 1896 and served as a member of that body four years, retiring in 1900. He proved a valuable municipal legislator and was earnest in behalf of the city's interest as a member of some of the most important committees during the period of his incumbency. He was united in marriage, March 14, 1878, to Miss Lucinda B. Morford, daughter of John Morford, the issue of which union was one child, Mabel, who died in childhood.

Mr. Abbott is a member of Palato Council, No. 292, Royal Arcanum, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., holding membership in Wabash Lodge, No. 20. He is a first-class business man and has met with financial success commensurate with the efforts displayed in the various enterprises with

which he has been identified. He possesses a pleasing personality and combines the faculties of making and retaining strong friendships among all classes of people. Since becoming a resident of Hartford City he has won a large share of public esteem and conducts himself as a gentleman-jealous of the good reputation he enjoys.

MRS. MARY J. BEATH.

Mrs. Mary Beath is an old and highly esteemed lady, residing at this time in Hartford City, where she is widely and favorably known and greatly respected for her many virtues and admirable qualities of mind and heart. Her first husband was John Davis, whose father, William Davis, was born on October 31, 1772, and whose mother, Dreuville (Olney) Davis, was born April 20, 1770. William Davis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, whose name is unknown, served in the war of the Revolution.

John Davis was born in the town of Lowell, Washington county, Ohio, August 10, 1814, and married Mary Jane Cusick, on the 20th day of August, 1840. Mrs. Davis was born November 1, 1822, and became the mother of children as follows: William died in infancy; Willard, the second child, died in November, 1864, while serving as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Mary married Leonard Hart, and has twelve children; she lives at this time in the territory of Oklahoma. The fourth child is Elizabeth, who married Milton D. Ward, and reared the following children: Jeannette, deceased; Sarah C., Charles S., George O., William H., John W., Walter L. and Mary J. Catharine Davis, the next in order of birth, mar-

ried Wesley Morton and departed this life in November, 1886. Emma Davis was the next born and is also deceased. Margaret, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Slater. Mr. Davis, the father of the above named children, departed this life on the 2d day of May, 1856. Mrs. Davis subsequently, June 1, 1863, entered into the marriage relation with Lair Runyan, who was born in the year 1798. Mr. Runyan's first wife was Abigail Bungarner, to whom he was united October 29, 1819. The subject's third husband was John Beath, who was born January 19, 1809, in Ohio and as early as 1836 came to Blackford county, of which he remained an honored resident until his death, on the 29th day of January, 1885. In early life Mr. Beath was a farmer, but later turned his attention to carpentering, which he carried on for a number of years in connection with agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Beath was a man of affairs and for a period of about twenty-five years served as justice of the peace, besides holding the office of county commissioner a number of terms. He was indeed a representative citizen, well known throughout the county for his public spirit, and few stood as high as he in the estimation of the people. He abandoned farming in 1863 and removed to Hartford City. From that time until called from the scenes of his earthly labors he devoted his best energies to the public good and accomplished much for the material, moral, intellectual and religious interests of the city and county. His career was marked by an unselfish devotion to the welfare of man and his memory will be long cherished by those he helped along life's rugged highway. Mrs. Beath affiliates with the Methodist Protestant church.

ISAIAH GILBERT.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article is the proprietor of the leading livery barn of Hartford City. He is the son of Martin and Lydia A. (Houts) Gilbert and was born in Indiana November 24, 1857. Reared on a farm he attended the district schools until nineteen years of age, at which time he engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued this useful and time-honored vocation until 1893. In that year he engaged in the livery business in the town of Ponto, Wells county, and after remaining for some time at that place disposed of his stock and removed to Hartford City, where he erected a large and commodious building and resumed the livery business upon a much more extensive scale. At this time Mr. Gilbert has the best equipped establishment of the kind in the city and is fully prepared to meet all the demands of the public in his line. He keeps sixteen fine roadsters, with a full complement of buggies, phaetons, surries, carriages, hacks, etc., besides doing a thriving business in the way of caring for horses belonging to other parties, having quite a number of regular boarders, and at the same time realizing handsome returns from transient customers. In connection with his regular livery he has a large feed yard and hitching shed, which is well patronized, especially upon public occasions when large numbers of people visit the town.

Mr. Gilbert was married in the year 1882 to Mrs. Catharine Price Gilbert, daughter of Thomas and Georgina (Williamson) Price, who has borne him five children, namely: Jennie A., Homer J., George R., Frank E. and Nellie M. By a previous marriage with

William Gilbert Mrs. Gilbert had four children, as follows: Charles M., William T., Ettie G. and an infant, the last two deceased.

Mr. Gilbert is one of the leading Democrats of Hartford City and has contributed much to the success of his party, in recognition of which he has been honored with the candidacy of the office of sheriff. He is a very active worker as well as an able and discreet counsellor. Fraternally he belongs to Blackford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., and is also identified with the Order of Maccabees, his name appearing upon the records of local organization No. 50, of Hartford City.

Personally Mr. Gilbert is an affable gentleman and possesses those characteristics which render one popular with the people. He numbers his friends by the hundreds in Hartford City and Blackford county and in his relations with the public through the medium of his business has become quite popular with the traveling fraternity, all of whom speak of him in terms of the greatest praise. His business, encouraging from the beginning, has steadily increased until, as already stated, he stands at the head of the livery trade in Blackford county and he contemplates a much more extensive business in the future. He has earned his present commendable standing by true merit and it is eminently fitting to class him with the successful men of the city in which he resides.

 GEORGE RAPP.

Conspicuous among the well-known German-American citizens of the county of Blackford is George Rapp, who was born on the 4th day of September, 1859, in the town

of Claishorbah-by-the-Rhine, Germany, the son of George and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Rapp. When of sufficient age he entered the schools of his native place, which he attended until his fourteenth year, and later pursued his studies for some time in night schools, devoting his days to labor of various kinds. He first found employment in a distillery, where he worked two years, and then began to learn butchering, which in his native country is a trade requiring considerable instruction and no little practice to master. After working at this about one year young Rapp matured plans for coming to America; accordingly he bid adieu to the fatherland, October 18, 1880, and turned his face to the great western world beyond the waters where, he was told, much better advantages awaited him. In due time he landed in New York, November 2, 1880, two days after Garfield was elected, and after remaining in that city thirteen days proceeded westward to Cincinnati, where he joined an uncle, John Hoffman, who had come to the United States some years previous. After working in his uncle's meat market for a short time Mr. Rapp went to Montpelier, Indiana, where his brother Andrew then lived, and he worked for the latter until 1884 at which time he came to Hartford City and took service with Peter Lacy. After continuing in that gentleman's employ for a period of eighteen months he engaged with John Newbauer, whose meat market he conducted about three years, making an extensive acquaintance throughout Blackford and neighboring counties the meantime. During the succeeding six years he was employed by Jason Huggins, at the expiration of which period, in the fall of 1893, he opened a meat market of his own, which he conducted successfully until 1899. In the fall of the lat-

ter year he rented his place, but did not long remain out of business, resuming it again the following spring and carrying it on to the present time.

Mr. Rapp was married July 10, 1883, to Miss Lena Anderson, daughter of George and Maria (Roberson) Anderson, whose birth occurred in Randolph county, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1863. Mrs. Rapp is of English descent and comes from one of the oldest pioneer families of the county of Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp are the parents of the following children: Stella May, George Earl, Raymond Ray and Helen Marie.

Mr. Rapp is a member of Blackford Lodge No. 262, I. O. O. F., being treasurer of the same at the present time. He attended the Grand Sovereign lodge, recently held at Detroit, and there won the first prize for individual sword drill. Later he won another individual prize, which facts attest the efficiency which he has attained in the order. He received his naturalization papers in Wells county, Indiana, in 1892, since which time he has been a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of our free institutions. As an American citizen he fully appreciates the government of the United States.

Mr. Rapp inherits in a marked degree the sturdy characteristics of the German race, together with the finer instincts with which that people are endowed. He is honest, frugal and industrious and since leaving the fatherland has met with well earned success in the way of accumulating wealth, besides making for himself a reputation against which nothing questionable has ever been mentioned. He is master of his business, knows how to earn and save money, and he stands for what is truest and best in our citizenship. He is popular with the people of

his adopted city and all with whom he has business or other relations pronounce him an upright, intelligent gentleman.

SAMUEL GETTYS.

Our subject was born in Blackford county, Indiana, November 19, 1850, and is the son of James and Sarah (Moore) Gettys. His first knowledge of books was obtained in a little old log school house in the northern part of Licking township, where he pursued his studies at intervals until his fifteenth year. At that early age he began earning wages for himself in the construction of the Pan Handle Railroad where he worked the greater part of the time for five years, being variously employed, principally in grading the Logansport and Bradford divisions. He was also employed three years on the State Line and Richmond divisions, at the end of which time, in 1873, he severed his connection with the road and turned his attention to other pursuits. From 1873 to 1876 he was engaged in trading on the Ohio river and in the latter year, in company with three friends, went to Moorfield, Harvey county, West Virginia, and contracted to erect stone work for two large bridges across the southern branch of the Potomac river. Upon the completion of this work Mr. Gettys returned to Blackford county where, on the 30th day of December, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Almeda Lillibridge, daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Mills) Lillibridge, a union blessed with seven children, namely: Bessie E., born November 2, 1877, married Clarence Rollins, of Hartford City; Ruth M., born May 8, 1885; Samuel C., born

June 24, 1887; Mary L., born April 24, 1889, and James V., whose birth occurred November 5, 1895, and two that died in infancy unnamed.

For a number of years Mr. Gettys served as justice of the peace and he also held the office of constable, in both of which positions his duties were discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned.

In August, 1877, he was appointed deputy sheriff by his uncle, John Saxton, at the expiration of whose term he was retained in the same position during the incumbency of S. L. Gadbury. By reason of failing health, he resigned the position in 1880 and took a trip to the Rocky mountains, where he remained three months to the great benefit of his physical powers. Upon his return to Hartford City he again entered the sheriff's office as deputy, in which capacity he has since continued. With the exception of the time spent in the west in quest of his health Mr. Gettys has been connected with the court house of Blackford county continuously since 1877, his long period there attesting his ability to fill the position satisfactorily, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that the public has never been served by a more careful or obliging official. At the present time he is the efficient circuit court bailiff, appointed thereto by the judge of the court who, recognizing his worth, took this means of rewarding him.

Mr. Gettys is a member of the Pythian fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 135, Hartford City, in which he has been called to fill various official positions. He is active in all work connected with the order and has done much to advance its interests since becoming identified with the lodge above named.

Mr. Gettys possesses a winning personality and the happy faculty of making friends

wherever he goes. He is full of spirit, leaves nothing undone which he undertakes and his reputation as an honorable gentleman has never been impeached or even suspected during the period of his residence in Hartford City. Indeed his life, passed within the confines of Blackford county, is an open book read by the public, which so far has found nothing to criticise, but much to commend. While heretofore filling subordinate places his many friends are justified in predicting for him something higher and more remunerative in the future. Whether or not these optimistic prophecies will result in fulfillment, of one thing everybody is certain, to-wit: That no gentleman stands higher in the public esteem than Samuel Gettys or is more entitled to the confidence of the public.

ASHLEY WELLS CLARK.

The gentleman whose biography is herewith presented traces his genealogy back to the pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts and clearly establishes kinship with some of the most illustrious members of that historic company. After a number of years in the Plymouth colony several of the Clark family moved to Connecticut, others went to Vermont, some finally drifted to New Hampshire, while not a few of their descendants eventually settled in various parts of New York. The subject of this mention is descended from the Connecticut branch and he is also remotely related to quite a number of the name who have lived for several generations in Oneida county, New York, where a number of Clarks have been for many years identified with affairs of church and state.

Mr. Clark's paternal grandfather was a personage of local prominence and is remembered as a man of gigantic stature and much more than ordinary powers of mind. He lived to the age of eighty-eight and his ancestors before him were noted for longevity and great physical endurance. Gardner Clark, father of Ashley W., was born in Oneida county, November 28, 1835, and the mother, whose maiden name was Mary Sophronia Fenton, also a native of the same state, was born on the 19th day of February, 1847. Our subject's maternal ancestors were among the first white settlers of Connecticut and later they figured in the pioneer history of York state, where many of the name still reside. The grandfather of Mrs. Mary S. Clark was for many years a noted sea captain and other members of the Fenton family were also seafaring people, but the majority appear to have been tillers of the soil.

Ashley Wells Clark was born November 17, 1867, in New Albany, Indiana, and when four months old was taken by his parents to Alma, Michigan. He attended the schools of the latter place during his youthful years and at the age of thirteen entered a glass factory for the purpose of learning glass gathering, a branch of the trade at which he soon became an expert. After becoming familiar with his trade, he began working at the same in Michigan and later found employment in Bellaire, Findlay, and Fostoria, Ohio, Wellsburg, West Virginia, Streator, Illinois, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and finally, in 1896, came to Hartford City, Indiana, where he has since been actively engaged in the manufacture of glass with encouraging financial results.

Mr. Clark was married, August 5, 1891, to Phebe Adaline Saxbee, daughter of John

and Margaret (Donald) Saxbee, the issue of which union is two children: Gladys, born October 9, 1893, and Clarence, born April 15, 1897, died on the 24th day of October following. Mr. Clark is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Hartford City Camp, No. 4962, in which he fills the office of sentry at the present time, and he also belongs to the Knights of Labor. Since December, 1891, he has been preceptor and chairman of the apprentice board, in which his services have been productive of much benefit.

Mr. Clark is a master of his trade and his skill as a workman has always commanded the highest wages. Not only is he thoroughly familiar with the department to which his life has been devoted, but he is also well acquainted with every detail of glass manufacture, of which he has made a careful and intelligent study from his youth up. His residence in Hartford City has been mutually beneficial to himself and the community as he interests himself in whatever concerns the public and takes an active part in every movement for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of his adopted place. He is a gentleman of sterling worth, inheriting in a marked degree the sturdy qualities of his Puritan ancestry, and the people of Hartford City have found him to be an upright, intelligent and progressive citizen.

D. MONFORT.

The name Monfort is historical. Readers of history will at once recall the Monforts who figured prominently during the Middle ages and the name also adorns some of the brightest pages of the days of chival-

ry. Doc Monfort is a lineal descendant of the celebrated family that bore such a conspicuous part in the early war between France and England, and also proved a potential force in shaping state policy in different countries in later times. Subjoined to the sketch of our subject are a few historic annals which will be perused with pleasure by those at all interested in matter of this character.

Doc Monfort, the son of Henry and Rebecca (Wood) Monfort, was born in the town of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, May 8, 1859. When he was ten years old the family moved to Shelbyville, Indiana, where he attended school for a period of five years, and then began learning the plasterer's trade, at which he soon became a skillful workman. After working with his father and brother one year he went to Indianapolis, where he followed the trade four years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in agricultural pursuits near the town of Dupont, Jennings county. After two years at that place he removed to Liberty Mills, Wabash county, where for a period of three years he carried on farming in connection with plastering, meeting with a fair degree of success the meantime. Mr. Monfort's next move was to Rushville, near which place he again tried his fortune as a tiller of the soil, continuing the same until going to New Albany four years later. At the latter place he was engaged for two years in mechanical work, principally bridge building, but afterwards resumed agriculture, which he carried on near Priam, Blackford county, until coming to Hartford City in 1887. Shortly after locating in Hartford City Mr. Monfort began contracting plastering work and followed the same successfully until 1896, in January of which year he accepted

a position with the Hartford City Glass Company, in whose employ he has since continued. He began working for the company as a yard man, but is now engaged in filling the tanks, the duties of which he discharges creditably to himself and satisfactorily to those by whom he is employed.

On the 24th day of August, 1889, Mr. Monfort and Miss Mary Jane, daughter of George and Sophia (Anderson) Courtwright, became man and wife and their marriage has been blessed with two children: Mila Louise, born October 6, 1890, died January 16, 1893, and Walter Herschell, born January 23, 1898. Her father is a native of Indiana, born in Blackford county, and the mother came from the state of Ohio. George Courtwright is a well known farmer of Jackson township, where he holds the office of trustee, and in connection with agricultural pursuits he also carries on the mercantile business in the village of Priam.

Mr. Monfort is a member of the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen, benevolent fraternities, and in religion is what may properly be denominated a free-thinker. Subscribing to no creed or confession of faith, he is liberal in his opinions and, while repudiating the commonly accepted belief in revelations, he is charitable of the views entertained by others, allowing them the same latitude he claims for himself. He is a reader and a thinker, has decided opinions upon all questions of the day, religious, political, industrial and social, and when the occasion presents itself he maintains his views with arguments logically presented and not easily refuted. Mr. Monfort is a gentleman of good intentions, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and no one has ever attributed to him anything not consistent with the highest integrity. He is

faithful to his employers, whose confidence he enjoys, and the people of Hartford City speak of him in terms most complimentary.

The first that is known of the name is Jean Monfort (IV), a Frenchman, Duke of Brittany, born in 1293 and died in 1345. He was a son of Duke Arthur II, and succeeded his brother, Jean III, in 1341. He had to contend for his duchy with Charles of Blois, to whom Jean III had bequeathed it, and who was aided by King Phillip of Volois. In order to save Nantes from assault he surrendered and was carried prisoner to Paris, but his wife, Jeanne of Flanders, withdrew to Heimebou, where she defended herself against the forces of Charles, and was aided by Edward III, of England. Monfort escaped in disguise in 1345, and after an attempt to capture Quimper, retired to Heimebou. He left a son who continued the war with Charles, and became duke as Jean V.

Simon de Monfort I, a French soldier, died June 25, 1218, engaged in the fourth crusade and in 1208 was elected the leader of the crusade against the Albigenses of southern France, whom he mercilessly pursued and slaughtered. On the taking of Bezais, 1209, more than 20,000 of its inhabitants were put to death. Monfort ruled despotically over the territories which he had wrested from Count Raymond of Toulouse in this war and when Pedro II, King of Aragon, came to Raymond's aid the crusade defeated and kill him under the walls of Muret, September 12, 1213. Monfort besieged Toulouse for eight months, and was killed by a stone thrown from the wall. His elder son, Aury, succeeded him as Count of Toulouse, became grand constable of France, and died in 1241 on his return from Palestine.

Simon de Monfort II, Earl of Leicester,

younger son of the preceding, was born about 1200, and was killed August 4, 1265. He went to England in 1231 and gained favor of Henry III, who made him Earl of Leicester and governor of Gascony, and gave him the hand of his own sister Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Pembroke. He became the head of the barons who conspired to curtail the king's prerogative and in 1258 constrained him to sign provisions of Oxford, by which the whole power was thrown in the hands of twenty barons, controlled by Monfort. In May, 1264, he defeated the royal army at Lewis in Sussex, and captured the king. His overbearing conduct now excited discontent, and the king's son, Prince Edward, who was kept as a hostage, having made his escape, many of his former opponents joined his standard. Monfort was defeated at Eversham and slain with one of his sons and many barons.

It is supposed that the American branch of this family are direct descendants of this family, as Franz Monfort came to America on the ship Elizabeth in 1630, settling in Massachusetts. The descendants of this man have figured prominently in the numerous Indian, British, French and Revolutionary wars and in 1790 Alonzo Monfort came with his family to Ohio, where he died in 1814. From the last named is traceable in direct descent the immediate subject of this sketch.

JOHN A. REMY.

John Andrew Remy, attorney and counsellor-at-law, was born in the town of Hope, Bartholemew county, Indiana, November 25, 1869, the son of Alfred H. and Sarah (Moore) Remy, both parents natives of the

Hoosier state. Alfred H. Remy was reared a farmer and followed his chosen calling until 1889, when he removed to the city of Kokomo, where he has since been engaged as a liveryman. His wife, the daughter of John A. Moore, Esq., a prominent farmer of Shelby county, is the mother of ten children, all of whom are living at this time, John Andrew being the first in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Remy are highly respected people of Kokomo and Mrs. Remy is an active member of the Methodist church at that place.

John Andrew Remy received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and at the age of seventeen became a student of Huntsville College, which he attended until his twentieth year. Meantime he turned his attention to various kinds of manual labor and for several years spent a part of his vacations operating an engine for threshing wheat. A short time prior to attaining his majority he went to Kokomo and engaged in the real estate business and while thus employed devoted his leisure to the study of law under the direction of William P. Hofferbert and others, making a rapid and substantial progress in his legal researches. In 1891 he came to Hartford City and shortly thereafter was admitted to the Blackford county bar by Hon. R. T. St. John, judge of the judicial court. Mr. Remy at once opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession and in due season was rewarded with a lucrative business which has continually increased in volume and financial results to the present time. In 1893 he effected a co-partnership with Thomas M. Pierce, which lasted until 1897, since which date he has been alone in the practice. Meanwhile, actuated by a commendable desire to add to his scholastic

knowledge, he entered upon the scientific course of study of Taylor University, which he completed in 1899, receiving his diploma that year. During the time thus spent, which covered the period from 1897 to 1899, he was not a regular attendant at the university, but pursued his studies a part of the time under the direction of private tutors and was graduated with a commendable standing in his class.

Mr. Remy is a careful student and brought to his profession a mind well fortified with general knowledge and a thorough acquaintance with the principles of law. By patient industry he has won recognition at the Hartford City bar and is considered a safe and reliable counsellor, careful in the preparation of legal papers and sparing no pains to give his clients the best service at his command. His legal career thus far has been marked by a high order of merit and since his admission to the practice he has been an important factor in the courts of Blackford county, standing deservedly high in the profession, with a future of still greater promise before him. He was appointed city attorney in 1898 and still holds the position to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Remy was married on the 9th day of November, 1892, to Miss Nettie Jocelyn, a native of Columbus, Indiana, and step-daughter of William Henderson, a well-known resident of Columbus, Indiana. This happy wedded life was rudely terminated by the untimely death of Mrs. Remy on the 7th day of August, 1896.

In politics Mr. Remy is a Republican and has been all his life; he takes an active interest in political affairs and contributes his service to the party during campaigns, in a number of which his efforts have been of great value and highly appreciated. Fra-

ternally he belongs to the Pythian order and in religion is a Methodist, of which church his wife was also a devoted member.

MICHAEL CAPPER.

Out of the religious and political convulsions of Europe has come some of the best blood of America. The Puritans of New England, the Quakers, Germans and Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania. The coming of the Germans and the Scotch-Irish of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and others of their like, was not to satisfy the cravings of the animal nature. It was a protest against the then existing regime in their respective countries, and to this class of people are we indebted for the important contributions to the totality of our national life.

The gentleman whose name heads this biography is descended from both the German and Scotch-Irish race. His grandfather was a native of Ireland and his grandmother of Germany. He was born in Grant county, Indiana, March 28, 1839. Charles Capper, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia and there married Sarah Elizabeth McKeever. The grandparents, it is presumed, settled in Virginia on coming to America from their respective countries. In 1829 Charles Capper removed from Virginia and settled in Grant county, Indiana. His family consisted of eight children, as follows: Lydia, Charles J., Thomas A., David and Michael, twins, Elmira Margaret, James and Merideth, and of this family the three boys all served in the Civil war with the exception of Merideth, and in the same company, and all returned at the expiration of their term of service.

Michael Capper, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until August 16, 1861, when he, in response to his country's call, enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered into the service at Anderson, Indiana. His regiment participated in the battle of Green River Bridge, and also some skirmishing at Bardstown, Kentucky. They were then forced-marched to Salt River and joined General Nelson and were embarked on boats and arrived at Fort Donaldson on the Red River, where they received reinforcements. They then went to St. Louis and were sent across the river to New Madrid, Missouri, where they had a hard engagement. From there they were sent into the country ten miles to the south where they captured a band of five hundred guerrillas going hence from there to Helena, Arkansas. At this point they laid in camp for a part of the summer, when they were ordered to Little Rock, by way of the White river. From this point they proceeded down the Mississippi to Natchez, where they were in camp about one week, when they were ordered to Vicksburg and ran the blockade, after which they were sent to Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi river. Here they crossed and, marching all night, in the morning they were engaged with the rebels at Magnolia Hills, which fight lasted all day. They then proceeded to Rayney, Mississippi, and participated in the battle of Rayney, after which they went to Jackson, Mississippi, where they were again engaged and took the city. They were then ordered back to Vicksburg, from where they were sent to Champion Hill, where the Confederate army, composed of 75,000 men, was

driven two miles down the Black river. Here the federal forces built a pontoon bridge and drove the Confederates twelve miles into Vicksburg, when the siege commenced which lasted forty-seven days. They then followed the rebels back over the same ground to Jackson, and hence to the Mississippi river, where they took boat to New Orleans and were marched through Louisiana into Texas, where they were engaged at New Iberia. They were then ordered back to New Orleans and from there were sent again to Texas, to Cartas Island. Their time being about expired they re-enlisted and came home on a furlough, and upon its expiration reported back to New Orleans. They were then shipped to the mouth of the Rio Grand river, to the Island of Biasas Peach, and from there were sent two hundred and ninety miles up the Rio Grand river. Three months later peace was declared, and in the spring of 1865 they were discharged, two hundred and ninety miles up the Rio Grande river, but Mr. Capper was mustered out at Indianapolis in March, 1866, when he came home.

On the morning of August 16, 1863, our subject's major, who had charge of the post at New Madrid, Missouri, got orders to fix up winter quarters. On the morning mentioned the Major ordered Mr. Capper to take a man and go to the wreck of a ship and get some nails. When they got there, his companion took a crowbar and opened a box, which contained a nice kit of tools. Another box attracting his attention he thought he would open it; forcing the bar through the cover it struck a twenty-pound shell, which at once exploded, wounding them both and causing blindness to both. Eventually Mr. Capper recovered the sight of one eye, but his companion, Adison Keever, never recovered his sight and was totally

blind. On his return from the army Mr. Capper engaged in farming, which he followed until he was forty years of age, when he located in Upland and engaged in the house-moving business. Here he remained for twenty years, when he moved to Walnut Creek and in 1891 he settled in Hartford City and purchasing city lots, he bought a house and moved it upon one of the lots where he now resides. He now carries on his business of moving houses and the transporting of engines, boilers and heavy machinery of all kinds. Mr. Capper was married, on September 5, 1869, to Miss Lacy A. Darrin, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann Bougher, by whom he has had nine children: Odus, Ollie, Minnie, Lydia, Lillie, Dora, Luther, deceased, Le Roy, deceased, and Lewis.

Mr. Capper was for sixteen years an Odd Fellow, and is regarded as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Hartford City.

JOHN R. GETTYS.

The subject of this review, a son of Joseph and Maria (McMillan) Gettys, is a native of Blackford county, Indiana, born in the township of Licking on the 12th day of October, 1838. From this date it will be seen that he is one of the oldest natives of the county now living, and practically he has spent all his life within its borders. When of sufficient age he entered the old-fashioned subscription school, common in the western country a half century ago, and after attending the same during the winter seasons until his eighteenth year began farming, which he pursued profitably for a period of thirty-two years. In 1894 he abandoned agricul-

ture and engaged in the mercantile business at Hartford City where he has since carried on the grocery trade.

Mr. Gettys was married, April 23, 1863, to Miss Anna E. Worster, who bore him four children: Maria E., now the wife of Henry Daugherty; Emma V. married Alonzo Williams; S. Pomeroy, of Hartford City, now in the Phillipine Islands, and Mary S. The mother of these children was born in 1842, and departed this life November 20, 1890. Subsequently Mr. Gettys entered into the marriage relation with Jessie Bock, daughter of Milton and Elizabeth (Cain) Bock, a union without issue.

In 1864 Mr. Gettys was elected justice of the peace for Licking township, and served in that capacity for four years, discharging the duties of the office in a highly acceptable manner. A number of years ago he became identified with the Wesleyan Methodist church and has ever since been active in religious work, holding at this time the position of trustee of his local congregation, besides being a regularly licensed minister. While not in charge of any circuit or station he frequently preaches at different places throughout the country and his services are in demand upon funeral occasions or in the absence of the regular pastor whose place he often fills to the edification of large and appreciative audiences.

Mr. Gettys grew from childhood to manhood in the community where he was born and by his many admirable traits won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbors in Licking township and other parts of Blackford county. He has assisted in maintaining churches and schools, charitable and benevolent societies, and in every sense is an honored and valuable citizen. It is such men that make American

communities the best in the world and it is such citizenship that makes a neighborhood strong and effective for good and worthy of emulation.

Mr. Getty's paternal grandfather, Joseph Gettys, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and several of his ancestors served with distinction in the American Revolution. Joseph Gettys, the subject's father, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800, and by occupation was a blacksmith. When a young man he became a resident of Ohio, and about the year 1836 came to Indiana, settling in Delaware county, where he married Maria McMillin. Later he moved to the county of Blackford where he spent the remainder of his life, dying on the home farm in Licking township; his widow is still living, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-three.

Joseph and Maria Gettys reared a family of four children, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth; Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Dr. Wheeler; Joseph L. died at the age of thirteen, and Malissa died when eleven years old.

ELI HUGHES.

Eli Hughes, of Hartford City, ex-county treasurer of Blackford county, was born in Jackson township, that county, three miles east of Hartford City, on the farm upon which stands the Gochnauer school house. This farm was entered by Samuel Gochnauer, grandfather of Mr. Hughes, and it was deeded to him, the first deed given for the land being dated February 19, 1840. His parents were David and Eliza (Gochnauer) Hughes, the former of whom came from Virginia and was an only child. About all that is known of him is that he was of

Scotch-Irish ancestry. David Hughes and Eliza Gochnauer were married in Jackson township, and Eli was their only child, the mother dying when he was but two weeks old. David Hughes married, for his second wife, Tabitha Blunt, of Harrison township. He was a farmer by occupation, but also ran a mill, finally settling at Greenland, this county, where he died at about fifty-six years of age. His wife has also died, but some of their children are still living in the county.

Samuel Gochnauer, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Virginia, but of German parentage. He married Miss Catherine Waldamoth, and about 1837, when their children were all grown to mature years, removed from Virginia to Indiana, locating first in Henry county and later in Blackford county. After looking over the land, in company with his son-in-law, Jacob Emshwiller, he walked to Fort Wayne, going through the woods, guiding their course by the compass, and accomplishing the journey, a distance of fifty miles, in one day; there they entered the land. The first log house erected by Mr. Gochnauer was what may be with propriety called a "homemade" one, he himself having done all the work connected with the preparation of the materials of which it was constructed. Here he lived and died and with his wife lies buried in what may be called a neighborhood cemetery, on his farm. He was a typical pioneer, a large, strong, rugged man. By trade he was a cooper, and carried on this business in connection with the management of his farm. While not an office seeker, yet he served as county commissioner one term. He was an old-line Jackson Democrat, first, last and all the time. As a mechanic he built grain cradles, spinning wheels and looms, and also made furniture, one of his tables, made of

black walnut wood, in the first place split out of the tree and then finished up in fine style with an adze, being still retained in the family of Mr. Hughes as a souvenir of ancient days. His family consisted of three daughters and two sons, the sons dying while yet young. The daughters were as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Emshwiller; Catherine, who married Joseph K. Hobson, and is now living in Allen county; and Eliza, the mother of the subject, who died, as stated above, when he was two weeks old.

Mr. Hughes, after the death of his mother, was taken by his grandfather to rear, and upon reaching a sufficient age assisted in the clearing up of the farm. For his services thereon in clearing and managing it, it was deeded to him by his grandfather, and in return for this act of generosity he cared for his grandfather and grandmother during the remainder of their lives, the former of whom was somewhat more than seventy years of age at the time of his death, and was well known by all living in the vicinity. Mr. Hughes was married October 25, 1860, to Miss Susan Ashbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania who was brought to Indiana by her parents, Jesse and Catherine Ashbaugh, they locating in Washington township when she was ten years of age. Here her father died when seventy-three years old and her mother at the age of eighty-five in Hartford City.

After his marriage Mr. Hughes conducted the farm until he was elected treasurer of the county, in November, 1878, in which office he served two terms. Previous to his being elected to this office he had held all the local township offices, such as supervisor, etc. Like his grandfather Gochmayer, he is a Democrat, taking great interest in the welfare of his party, and continues to attend local, district and state conventions. He has

also attended several national conventions, is well known to the leaders of the party, has much influence in county and state campaigns and carries on much of the important work in his county and district. After the expiration of his last term as county treasurer he established himself in the grocery business, continuing in that line for sixteen years, when he sold out to his son, who continues to conduct the store up to the present time.

Mr. Hughes has always been a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to aid in promoting internal improvements, both of a public and private nature. He was one of the first men in this part of the state to put in a gas well, his being the second gas well in Indiana. Ever since that time he has retained his interest in this line of industry. Having sold his farm, he invested his means in Hartford City property, erecting several residences which he still owns. He also erected the two-story brick building occupied by him so many years when in the grocery business, and which is now occupied by his son. June 18, 1900, Mr. Hughes opened a general feed, flour, seed, tobacco and cigar store, wholesale and retail, called the New Idea Store.

Mr. Hughes and his wife are the parents of seven children, as follows: Malinda, who married Michael Schmidt, both of whom are deceased, but who left two children, Lena M. and Roy M.; Jane, who died in infancy; Catherine, who married John David Tate, of Hartford City; Samuel, engaged in the grocery business; Ella, wife of Chester Brickley, of Hartford City; Flora, wife of Franklin F. Smith, of Hartford City; Walter and Eliza, the latter two living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Lutheran church at Hartford City, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

ELMER E. SHINN.

Elmer Ellsworth Shinn, son of B. G. Shinn, was born on the 26th day of August, 1866, in Bluffton, Indiana. The greater part of his life has been spent in Hartford City, in the schools of which he received his educational training, and his name is intimately connected with the growth and development of the place. On quitting school he engaged in business as news dealer and this he has since followed, being at the present time proprietor of a successful establishment which returns him a liberal and satisfactory income. On November 17, 1895, he was happily married to Mrs. Isabelle Gronendyke, daughter of Abyram Johnson, of this county.

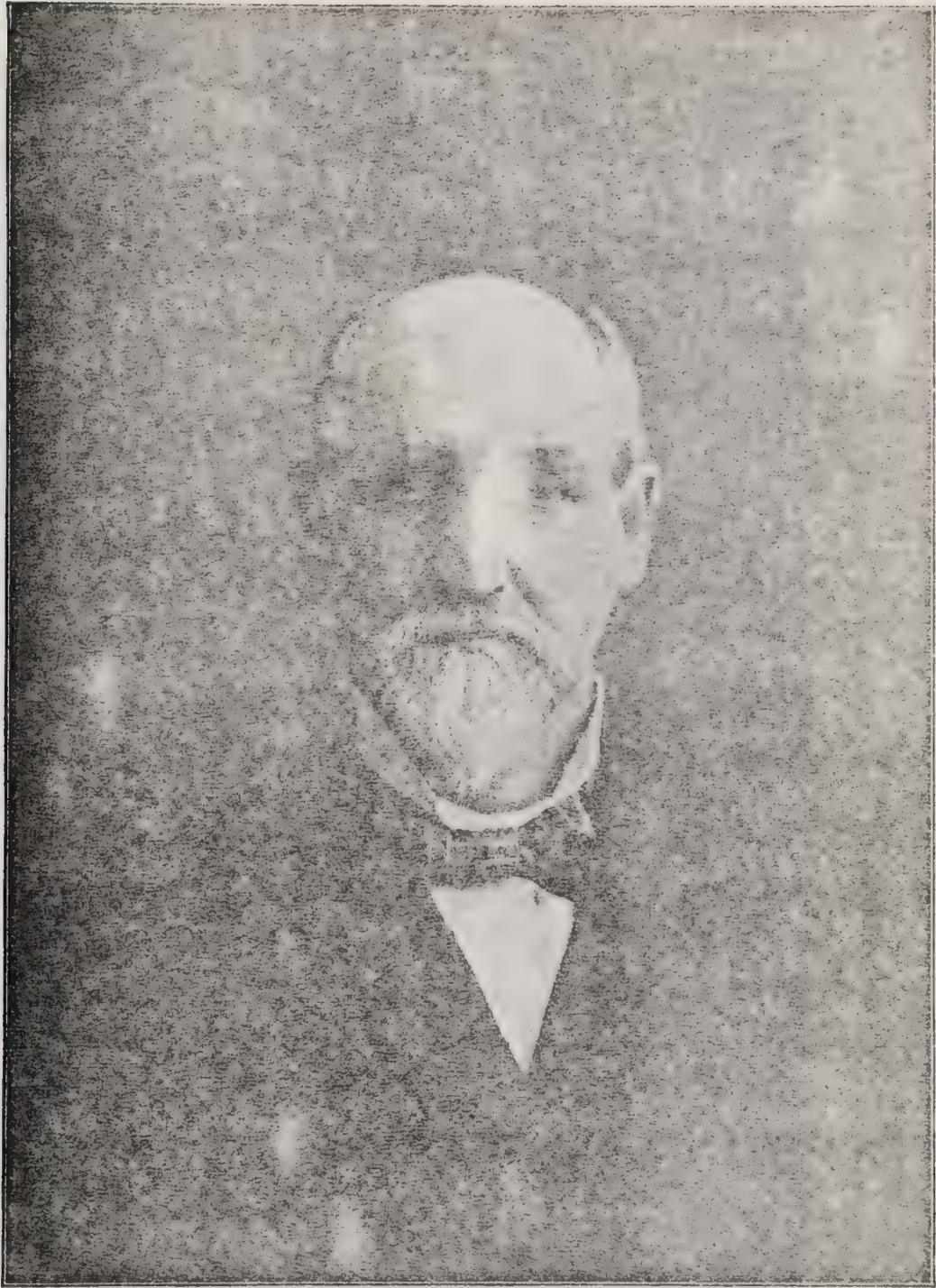
JAMES P. RAWLINGS.

James Pressley Rawlings, treasurer of Blackford county, is paternally descended from an old Scotch family, which had representatives in the state of New York, Vermont and Virginia as early as the colonial period. He comes from the Virginia branch and traces his lineage to his grandfather, William Rawlings, who was taken from Virginia to Kentucky as long ago as 1780 and settled in the county of Fleming near the town of Flemingsburg. William Rawlings married, in the above town, Priscilla Day, also a native of Virginia, and became the father of six children, namely: Jefferson, Pressley, William, Frances, Martha and Fannie. He was a Universalist minister of considerable note in the early days of Fleming county and there he preached his faith for a number of years, besides planting many churches throughout various parts of Ken-

tucky. He is remembered as a man of much ability, an able orator and indefatigable worker in the cause of religion and morality, and the purity of his life and motives were never questioned in the community where so much of his life was spent. He died at a ripe old age in the year 1870.

William Rawlings, third son of the above William, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, and there married Martha Valandingham, a lady of German extraction, who bore him children as follows: Jeremiah, born in 1843, died in 1890; he married Sophronia J. Johnson and had two children, Joseph and William. James Pressley, subject of this biography, born March 24, 1836. Aaron, born in the year 1849, has been an extensive traveler and at this time is seeking his fortunes in the newly discovered gold fields of Cape Nome, Alaska. William, the next son, was born in 1852, and departed this life in 1888. Mary Elizabeth, born 1855, became the wife of Emerson Coulter and died in 1889; she bore her husband two children, Lulu and Corintha. The next in order of birth is John Day, a resident at this time of Randolph county, Indiana; he was born in 1858. Oliver, the youngest member of the family, was born in the year 1861; he married Nancy Magunigell and has three children.

James Pressley Rawlings, the date of whose birth is noted in a preceding paragraph, first saw the light of day on the paternal estate near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and there lived until ten years of age. His father then moved to Randolph county, Indiana, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and there, amid peaceful rural scenes, young Rawlings grew to early manhood, assisting his father upon the home farm and attending the district schools at intervals in the mean-



J. S. Rawlings



Tillie C Rawlings

time. At the breaking out of the great Rebellion it was his purpose to enter the army, but by reason of physical disability he was not permitted to carry his object into effect. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself, choosing for his vocation the pursuit of agriculture, which he followed with encouraging results until 1890, at which time he moved to the town of Montpelier, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber and timber business.

He continued these lines of trade until the discovery of oil in central Indiana, when he at once turned his attention in that direction by accepting a position with the Ohio Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, in the employ of which he continued until 1896. Meanwhile Mr. Rawlings had taken considerable interest in local politics and in the above year he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer. After a spirited contest he was triumphantly elected and such was the efficiency displayed as custodian of the public funds that at the ensuing election, in November, 1898, he was chosen his own successor by the largest vote ever received by any man in Blackford county for that office. Immediately after his first election Mr. Rawlings removed to Hartford City and here he has since resided, a faithful and painstaking official and a representative citizen in the widest sense in which the term is usually accepted. On July 18, 1900. Mr. Rawlings received the unanimous nomination of his party for the office of joint representative to the legislature from the counties of Blackford, Jay and Randolph and will make an active canvass for election.

While a resident of Montpelier Mr. Rawlings for a period of six years served as president of the city council and he was

in many other ways active in promoting the material prosperity of that thriving place. At the age of twenty-one he was made an Odd Fellow, since which time he has retained membership with Losantville Lodge, No. 232, having filled all the offices in the same, besides serving three years as an official in the grand lodge of the state. Mr. Rawlings was married on the 10th day of October, 1869, to Lillie O. Wiggins, daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Stanley) Wiggins. This union was blessed with four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Owen A., March 5, 1871, married Gertrude Winters and has two children, Margaret and James; Lulu Blanche, born December 15, 1874, married A. C. Emshwiller, of Montpelier, and is the mother of one child, James Rawlings Emshwiller; Clarence Lemuel, who was born November 11, 1876, and married Bessie Gettys, of Hartford City; Lewis W., born June 27, 1881, at this time deputy county treasurer under his father.

Previous to coming to Hartford City Mr. Rawlings disposed of his real estate in the country and since that time has made judicious investments in Hartford City and elsewhere. Financially his success has been encouraging and at the present time, in addition to his property interests he is connected with the Diamond Flint Glass Company of Hartford City, of which he holds the office of vice-president.

Both as official and as private citizen Mr. Rawlings is highly esteemed and it is universally conceded that the county of Blackford has never been honored by a more popular and efficient public servant. Possessing in a marked degree the characteristics of judgment and caution, he is exceedingly careful in looking after the people's interests and

as long as he remains in the office he now holds the people will rest satisfied that their funds are in safe and reliable hands. In the private walks of life he has been a useful member of society, generous of impulse and reliable in all his dealings and he is spoken of by his many friends and neighbors as a gentleman of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity. His character is above reproach and his good name entitles him to conspicuous mention as one of Blackford county's substantial citizens and representative men.

JOHN W. MOON.

John Wesley Moon, a well-known mechanic of Hartford City, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 9, 1843, the son of Harrison and Eleanor (Swift) Moon. On his father's side Mr. Moon traces his genealogy back to Wales, from which country his great-grandfather came to America many years ago and settled in Virginia. The Swifts came originally from Ireland prior to the war for American independence and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. It is a matter of family history that his maternal ancestors were compelled to flee from their native country by reason of religious persecution and came to America where they could worship God without let or hindrance.

In the subject of this sketch are combined the sterling traits characteristic of the two sturdy races from which he is descended and throughout life he has exemplified the virtues of an honest, earnest and God-fearing ancestry. At the age of two years John Wesley was brought by his parents to Blackford county, consequently his life with

that trifling exception has been passed on Indiana soil. In common with the majority of country boys he early attended the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm where he assisted his father until reaching his twentieth year. He then began to work at blacksmithing under the direction of James V. Morgan of Wabash, Indiana, and with such assiduity did he apply himself to the trade that within a comparatively short time he became much more than ordinarily skillful as a mechanic. After becoming a proficient workman he opened a shop in Hartford City where he carried on a remunerative business until within a few years past and such was his reputation that his shop was, for the greater part of the time, thronged with customers so that several additional helpers became necessary.

Recently Mr. Moon decided to abandon his trade for less exacting employment. Accordingly he accepted a position in the veneer department of the Jones Glass Works, which place he is now filling. Mr. Moon has long been an enthusiastic member of the Odd Fellows order, having passed all the chairs in Hartford City Lodge, No. 262, besides being sent as representative to the grand lodge and also to the grand encampment, in the latter of which he has been called to important official stations. He has been twice married, the first time, in October, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Allen and Rachel (Grimes) Fuller, by whom he had four children: Ida, born in March, 1868, died in the year 1869; Leona, born in 1875, died in 1887, and two that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Moon departed this life in 1877 and subsequently Mr. Moon married his present wife, Margaret A. Blair, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Moon) Blair. Duncan Blair, the grandfather of

Mrs. Moon, was a native of Scotland, came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war, and, it is supposed, was in the service, for he was taken prisoner. He settled in Virginia, where he died. He married Betsey R. Wethington and they were the parents of eight children: William, Thomas, Nancy, James, Polly, John, Daniel and Peggy. Daniel was the father of Mrs. Moon, was born in Virginia and settled in Ohio, where he died.

Mr. Moon is an orthodox Methodist and an active worker in the congregation worshipping in Hartford City; his wife adheres to the same religious belief and both are prized for their many deeds of charity and the great interest they manifest in the moral advancement of the community.

From early boyhood Mr. Moon has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he thoroughly appreciates the true dignity of honest toil. What he does is done well and whatever he undertakes is almost sure of ultimate accomplishment. He possesses the gift of determination and once believing he is right nothing can swerve him from his purpose. Honest and upright in character and diligent in business, he has made his influence felt among the people of Hartford City, and the universal verdict of the community is that he measures up to the true standard of manhood as found in the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

CHARLES STEPHEN LEONARD.

The history of every community is but an aggregation of the biographies of its citizens and the mutual relation they sustain to

each other. Some, of little consequence to the casual observer, yet occupying important places in the body politic, arrest but slight attention, while others, upon whom devolve the control of important interests, are conspicuous by reason of moulding public sentiment, and directing in a large measure the destiny of a community. With the latter class it is eminently fitting to include the well-known gentleman whose name introduces this biography, a man who by common consent has exercised a potent influence upon the industrial interests of Hartford City, and by a long and honorable life devoted to that most powerful of all factors, business, has given strength and stability to a community long noted for the high character of its citizenship.

Charles Stephen Leonard is an American by adoption. He first saw the light of day on the 2d of April, 1836, in the historic old city of Metz, France, of which place his parents, Matthew and Anna (Ballard) Leonard, were natives, as were also his ancestors for many previous generations. When Charles was but two years of age his parents, thinking to better their condition in a land fraught with greater opportunities, emigrated to the United States, landing in April, 1838, in the city of New York, from which place they immediately proceeded westward to Zanesville, Ohio, where they established a home and remained until 1843. In that year the elder Leonard changed his residence to Perry county, Ohio, where he was variously employed for a period of ten years, moving, in 1853, to Wells county, Indiana, where he continued until the death of his wife, in September, 1870. He then located in the town of Montpelier, Indiana, and later, about 1878, became a resident of Hartford City, where he made his home

with a son, John P. A. Leonard, auditor of Blackford county, until his death, which occurred in the month of February, 1887.

The family of Matthew and Anna Leonard consisted of nine children, six of whom were born in France and three in the United States. Of the number but two are now living: John P. A., ex-auditor and retired banker of Hartford City and the immediate subject of this sketch.

It is a fitting tribute to the late Matthew Leonard to speak of him as a man of noble and generous impulses, of more than ordinary mental endowments, possessing in a marked degree those social qualities which won him numerous friends wherever his lot was cast,—in fact, a conspicuous example of the true born gentleman of the old school. He reached the shores of the new world with exhausted means, the sum total of his available cash at the time being less than one dollar; yet at his death he was the possessor of a comfortable competence, owning considerable personal property, a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the result of his own unaided efforts. Reared a Catholic, he was ever loyal to the teachings of his beloved church, and by a life void of offense toward God and man exemplified in his daily walk and conversation the purity of the faith he possessed. In politics he was a Democrat, believing thoroughly in the underlying principles of the party and never swerving in his loyalty from the time of his naturalization until his death.

As already stated, Charles Stephen Leonard was but two years old when brought to the United States and he has never known any other country. With the advantages of such an education as the indifferent public schools of early days in Ohio afforded he grew up with but limited scholastic training,

and while still quite young was compelled to contribute to the support of the family and to assist his father in getting a substantial start in life. He remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, at which time he embarked on the sea of life for himself as a builder of cisterns in Muncie, Indiana, where, in partnership with a friend, Robert Alexander, he carried on the business with fair success for a limited period. In the fall of 1858 he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Delaware county upon land leased for the purpose, and, after remaining there till 1862, removed to the county of Wells, where he purchased a farm of forty acres. He greatly improved his place and continued to reside thereon until 1867, when he disposed of the same to advantage, and, removing to Hartford City, opened a meat market, which he conducted with encouraging success until his election as sheriff of Blackford county in the fall of 1870. Mr. Leonard entered upon the discharge of his official duties in the fall of 1871 and discharged the same with commendable fidelity for two years. At the expiration of his official term he engaged in contracting and building and during the several years succeeding erected a school house in Celina, Mercer county, Ohio.

Returning to Hartford City, his next enterprise was the livery business, which he carried on with financial success for a short time, and then turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber. For a period of five years he owned and operated a large saw-mill in Hartford City, which, like the various enterprises to which he had previously turned his hand, proved handsomely remuneratively. Subsequently he moved his mill to a point east of the city and continued the business upon quite an extensive scale

until 1895, when he disposed of the enterprise and accepted a position of salesman with the Mercer Lumber Company, continuing in that capacity until 1900, when he practically retired from active duties of life.

Mr. Leonard is a married man and the father of three children. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C., daughter of Robert and Mary (Wilkinson) Alexander, and to whom he was joined in wedlock in Wells county, Indiana, on the 10th day of December, 1857, was born March 22, 1835, in Logan county, Ohio. She is descended from two old Pennsylvania and Virginia families and has borne her husband the following children: Ashel, deceased, Robert F., and Matthew, deceased.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Leonard's public life as an official of Blackford county, from which fact it will at once be seen that he has been actively interested in matters political. From early youth he has manifested a liking for all affairs pertaining to the public, and being a man of vigorous personality and a natural leader of men he long ago entered the political arena, not as an aspirant for official positions, but for the good of the party, in the principles of which he has ever been a strong believer. Receiving his first lessons in politics from his father, who, as already stated, was an unswerving Democrat, he has never departed from that political faith, and the party in this county is indebted to his judicious counsel and aggressive leadership for much of its success in numerous local, state and national campaigns. In addition to the sheriffalty he has at different times held various municipal offices, among which was that of common councilman, he being one of the first members of that body elected under the city charter. While in the council he was ever active

in behalf of the city's interests and brought about much important municipal legislation. He also has a military record, having been one of the brave men who tendered their services in defense of the national Union during the dark and trying period of the great Rebellion. Entering the army October 12, 1864, in Company I, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Nutt, he was assigned with his command to the Army of the Cumberland, and served under General Thomas one year and thirteen days, taking part in the several campaigns and numerous battles in which that army participated. During his period of enlistment he was never absent from duty an hour and never experienced a day's sickness, a record such as few can boast. He received his discharge at Victoria, Texas, October 19, 1865, and since that date has devoted his time and energies to the peaceful pursuits of civil life. In this connection it may be of interest to state that an uncle of Mr. Leonard's, his father's brother, was one of the guards of honor detailed to escort the Marquis De LaFayette on that nobleman's historic tour of the United States.

From the foregoing brief epitome it will be seen that the life of Mr. Leonard, even before arriving at years of maturity, has been one of great activity, devoted primarily to his own private affairs, but in a general way to the growth and development of the various communities where he has been such a prominent factor. A striking characteristic, distinguishing him from the majority of people, is an unusual endowment of energy, a perseverance giving way before no obstacle, however formidable, and a tenacity of purpose which long ago led him to eliminate from his vocabulary the word "fail." With a mind adapted to the needs and

emergencies of business, he has steadily and judiciously managed his large and varied interests, achieving most satisfactory results and winning for himself a name for high-minded dealing second to that of no other man of his adopted city or county. Unassuming in manners and never interfering with affairs that do not concern him, he possesses social and moral qualities that win him many friends.

Upright in all his dealings, his residence in Hartford City and his daily walk and conversation have been such as to exalt him in the estimation of the public and accord his name a permanent place among the successful and substantial men of Hartford City and Blackford county.

JAMES F. GEIGER.

James Finley Geiger, attorney-at-law and county superintendent of schools, is a native of Indiana, born in the county of Jay on the 28th of January, 1868. The father, John Geiger, a farmer by occupation, was born near Columbus, Ohio, and when but a child was brought to Indiana, growing to manhood on the home farm in Jay county, where the family settled about the year 1840. He married there, in 1866, Mary Spahr, who bore him two children, James F., and Addie, wife of Edward B. Addington. John Geiger was a soldier in the late Civil war, serving three years in Company B, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, during which time he participated in a number of bloody battles, receiving a severe wound at Champion Hill, on account of which he was compelled to leave the army. Since the war he has followed the pursuit of agriculture and stock

raising with success and financial profit, being at this time one of the well-to-do farmers of his county, owning four hundred acres of fine land, upon which are many valuable improvements. As a citizen he has always been public spirited, and as a local politician of the Republican party few men are as influential in the community where he lives or possesses as wide and varied knowledge of the leading political, industrial or economic questions of the day.

James Finley Geiger attended the district schools near his home place until his fourteenth year, from which time until eighteen years old he was a student of the Eastern Indiana Normal School, at Portland, attending the fall and winter terms and working on the farm during the summer seasons.

He completed the scientific course before nineteen and for the four succeeding years taught the home school, at the end of which time he was made superintendent of the schools of Red Key. Mr. Geiger's first license was for one year, after which he received consecutively two three-years licenses, a fact which speaks much for a young man not yet twenty-one. Such was the progress made in his scholastic knowledge and professional success that on attaining his majority he obtained an eight-years license, and a few years later successfully passed examination for a state life license, entitling him to teach for life in the public schools of Indiana.

While discharging the duties of the superintendency Mr. Geiger began the study of law, for which he had early manifested a decided liking, devoting thereto his vacations in the office of F. N. Snyder, of Portland. Subsequently he pursued his professional reading under the direction of Lafallete & Adair, of that city, and then be-

came a student at the State University at Bloomington, where he took the law course and from which he was graduated after an attendance of two years. Immediately thereafter, 1894, he was admitted to the Blackford county bar by Judge Vaughn and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, for the first three months alone, and afterward for a period of two years in partnership with Charles M. Fouts. In the meantime he did considerable work as a teacher in the Hartford City high school, where he had charge of the classes in civics and history, devoting thereto one-half of each day and the remainder of the time giving attention to his law business. He was thus engaged for one year, when, upon the urgent solicitation of the school board, he taught full time during the following term, at the expiration of which, in the spring of 1896, he resumed the practice of law in partnership with Thomas M. Pierce. The firm thus constituted lasted about six months, when Mr. Geiger purchased his associate's library and continued alone until the fall of 1897, when he was elected by the board of education superintendent of the public schools of Blackford county. This position he has since held, and in the discharge of the duties incident thereto his reputation is such as to place him among the ablest and most successful educators of the state.

During his incumbency Mr. Geiger has introduced a number of much needed reforms in the general management of rural schools, and by awakening a lively interest in behalf of literature and nature study has brought those two branches to a high state of excellence throughout the county. He has also devoted much time and attention to work in the primary grades, and by per-

sonally attending each township institute has succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm among his teachers, many of whom receive their appointments through his recommendation. Having at heart the best interest of the schools, he selects only those who, by reason of literary ability and professional merit, have proved their efficiency, and as a conscientious public servant he knows no fear or favor in the discharge of his official functions.

Mr. Geiger is a gentleman of scholarly tastes, with a profound knowledge of general literature, while in his special lines of history and mathematics he has few equals and no superiors among the superintendents of the state. His enthusiasm as an educator has been felt among the schools of Blackford county ever since his election as their executive head and the high state of efficiency they now enjoy is largely due to the interest he has manifested in their behalf, by eliminating as far as is in his power incompetents and supplying their places with teachers of well-known scholastic training and professional experience.

Mr. Geiger is a married man and the father of one child, John William Geiger. His wife, whom he married on the 20th day of August, 1896, was Miss Lora V. Cline, whose birth occurred in Blackford county September 28, 1867. She is the daughter of W. W. and Harriet (Chaffee) Cline, of Hartford City. Mrs. Geiger is a lady of many excellent qualities of head and heart, having a large circle of friends in this city, and is an active member of the Methodist church, to which her husband also belongs. She is well educated, having been a student at De Pauw University, and also a teacher in the schools of Hartford City several years

prior to her marriage, which enables her to be of great help to her husband in the performance of his school duties.

For some time Mr. Geiger was interested in the industrial growth of Hartford City as a stockholder and director in a glass company, and while not actively identified with any manufacturing establishment at the present time he is, nevertheless, a public-spirited citizen, heartily endorsing any movement for the material benefit of the city and seconding anything having for its object the advancement of the intellectual or moral status of the community. In politics he is a Republican, active in the counsels of his party and contributing to its success as a worker in the ranks during the progress of campaigns, local, state and national.

JOSEPH LOUIS HOOVER.

Prominent among the enterprising business men of Hartford City is Joseph Louis Hoover who, though but comparatively a recent comer, has already made his influence felt by giving increased impetus to its commercial and industrial interests. Mr. Hoover is the son of John and Bernedina (Busse) Hoover and was born in Lima, Ohio, on the 7th day of April, 1865. After attending the public schools of his native city until fourteen years of age he began at an early age to work for himself in a furniture factory at Lima, operated by Townsend & Moser, and in that capacity he continued until 1880. From that year until 1883 he was employed as driver of a furniture wagon for J. C. Musser and then accepted a position

as salesman with the firm of Keller & Mead, of Marion, Indiana, with whom he remained until November of the following year. Mr. Hoover's next venture was as traveling salesman for a St. Louis medical company, in which capacity he traversed the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, supplying the trade with the many articles manufactured by the firm, until 1885, in November of which year he resigned the position and again entered the service of Keller & Mead, at Marion. He represented the latter house on the road until November, 1889, at which time he became one of the organizers of the firm of Hoover Brothers at Lima, where he continued until March, 1896, handling very successfully a large amount of furniture in the interim.

In the latter year Mr. Hoover removed to St. Mary's, Ohio, where, until October, 1897, he did a fair business in the general house-furnishing line. Disposing of his interests in this place, Mr. Hoover, for some time thereafter, traveled extensively through the west selling goods, making the city of Marion, Indiana, his headquarters, and he was thus engaged until 1898. In January of that year he abandoned the road and purchased the furniture and general house-furnishing business of J. U. Moore, at Hartford City, taking immediate possession and continuing the same with a greatly enlarged and constantly increasing patronage to the present time. From the original location in the Elton block, on West Washington street, opposite the Methodist church, Mr. Hoover has since moved to the Briscoe block, where he has accommodation of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the trade. In November, 1899, Mr. Hoover lost nearly his

entire stock in the building he now occupies, but with shrewd business management and small capital judiciously handled he has pushed to the front and now easily ranks along with the most stable and prominent concerns in this part of the state.

Mr. Hoover and Miss India E. Kimball, daughter of Dr. T. C. and Louisa (Vinedge) Kimball, of Marion, were united in marriage on the 3d day of June, 1887. Four children have been born to this union: Irma, deceased; Helen; Inez, deceased, and Harriet Esther. In 1896 Mr. Hoover joined the Knights of Pythias, St. Mary's Lodge, at St. Mary's, Ohio, and on coming to Hartford City transferred his membership here. He has also been identified with the K. O. T. M. since 1896. He has been called at different times to fill offices in the order, having been keeper of finance and for the past year sir knight commander.

Mr. Hoover is essentially a business man, thoroughly familiar with business methods and admittedly fitted by nature and education to manage and carry to successful issue large and important trusts. From boyhood he has been in active contact with the world, has met its smiles and frowns with a fortitude born of a determination to succeed, and his long connection with various phases of commercial life, together with the trust reposed in him by many employers, prove him to be the possessor of sound judgment and executive ability rarely combined in a single individual. In the advancement of Hartford City's general interests Mr. Hoover has not been behind his fellow citizens, as his name is invariably connected with every enterprise calculated to strengthen the public credit or in any way to add to the material, moral or social well-being of the community.

He has proved a valuable addition in

many ways and his progressive spirit has not been without its influence in stimulating others to greater activity in their various avenues of industry and trade.

ISAAC W. WINGATE.

Isaac William Wingate was born in the town of East Monroe, Highland county, Ohio, on the 20th day of February, 1837, the son of James W. and Malinda (Stewart) Wingate. During the first fourteen years of his life Mr. Wingate lived in his native town, and then accompanied his parents to Delaware county, Indiana, where the father purchased land and established a home. The family at that time consisted of eight children and the sum total of capital with which to begin life in a comparatively new and undeveloped country was represented by three horses, one wagon, a meager outfit of furniture and five hundred dollars in money. Upon the family's arrival the father rented a small log cabin and a little later purchased eighty acres of land, paying for same four hundred dollars in cash and one work horse. After the erection of a log house, which is still standing, every member of the family large enough to handle an ax went to work and before the end of the first year ten acres were cleared and made ready for the plow. The father being a carpenter, worked at his trade in the summer, leaving the clearing and cultivation of the soil to his boys who, toiling early and late, soon added largely to the original area of tillable land until in due time eighty acres of forest growth were removed and the ground planted with different crops. In this way Isaac W. Wingate spent the years of his youth and early manhood.

Reared amid such active scenes and learning the true value of toil, he became a strong and athletic young man and before his twenty-first year had assisted in clearing fully one hundred acres of virgin forest land, from which not a stick of timber had previously been cut.

Just before attaining his majority young Wingate one day assisted his father in rolling into heaps all the logs on a certain piece of ground, after which he quietly collected what clothing he had, and walking to the nearest railroad station, took the train for Ohio. This was the last his parents saw of him for two years. Returning home at the expiration of that time he remained with his father for a limited period and then began working for himself at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned with his father. Mr. Wingate continued at his trade until 1873, at which time he engaged in the mercantile business at Dunkirk, Indiana, where he sold dry goods until meeting with serious reverses in the great financial crisis of 1876. But with the aid of certain friends he was enabled to meet his obligations, although sued in the United States court, and after successfully stemming the tide he exchanged his stock for eighty acres of land in Jackson township, Blackford county. Here he again began using the ax, and with such good results that in due time fifty acres were made ready for tilling. He followed the pursuit of agriculture in Jackson township until 1885, in the fall of which year he was elected sheriff of Blackford county and assuming the duties of the office in August of the year following.

With such fidelity and general satisfaction did Mr. Wingate perform his official functions that at the ensuing election he was

chosen his own successor. At the expiration of his second term he was induced to continue as deputy, thus making his official experience cover a period of ten years, during which time his management of the important trust was such as to win the highest praise from all parties, irrespective of political affiliations. Mr. Wingate retired from the office in 1896, since which date he has given his attention to various lines of business, not the least of which is auctioneering. He is an expert salesman and his services as a public crier are in great demand in the disposal of all kinds of goods and properties and he is frequently called upon to act in that capacity in places far remote from his place of residence. Financially his success has been most encouraging and at this time he is possessor of a handsome fortune, consisting largely of real estate in various parts of the county, valuable city property and one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson township, this county.

Mr. Wingate was married, June 19, 1862, to Miss Hannah Bales, daughter of James and Malinda (Shirk) Bales, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: James H.; Herresa R., deceased; Charles H.; Malinda, deceased; Clista M.; Cora A.; Robert R.; Isaac W. and two that died when quite young without being named. Mrs. Wingate died November 2, 1893.

In addition to his career as a public official and civilian Mr. Wingate had a brief military experience. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, but was prevented from accompanying his command to the front by reason of an accident resulting in a broken leg, which incapacitated him for service. This has always been a matter of profound regret, as he had an

earnest desire to take part in the great struggle which resulted in restoring permanent peace to a disrupted Union.

Mr. Wingate is a model citizen and his influence in the community has always been salutary. To every trust reposed in him he has given a true and faithful rendering and no one has ever accused him of any action or practice savoring in the least of suspicion or disrepute. He treats his fellow man as he would be treated, acts well his part in life, and it is needless to state, in view of what has been said that he has many friends and commands the respect of the best classes wherever he is known.

H. B. SMITH.

H. B. Smith, president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Hartford City, was born in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, November 22, 1847, and is a son of the Hon. Jeremiah and Cynthia (Dye) Smith. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native city and there received his preliminary education, attending the public schools until 1862, at which time he became a student of the North Western Christian University. He pursued his studies at this university from 1862 until 1865, and the latter year went to Union City, where he learned the jeweler's trade. In April, 1869, he engaged in the jewelry business at Hartford City, and continued the same until 1877, when he disposed of his stock in order to enter upon his duties as clerk of the circuit court, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1876. He served the people acceptably from August, 1877, to August, 1881, and made a creditable record as an able and

obliging public officer. In the meantime, January, 1879, upon the organization of the Citizens' Bank he was elected its president and after the expiration of his term as clerk he devoted his entire time and attention to the interests of the bank, the success of which was very largely due to his able management.

In early life Mr. Smith manifested considerable interest in matters political and in addition to the office already named he was elected, in 1882, by the Democratic party to represent the district composed of Wells and Blackford counties in the general assembly. He served during one session on the house committee, state's prison and library committees, besides taking an active part in all discussions of the legislature, and by his influence bringing about much legislation bearing upon the general welfare of the commonwealth. During his membership he was prompt and efficient in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him, and his reputation as an earnest and discreet public servant was universally conceded by his constituents, both of his own party and also of the opposition.

Subsequently Mr. Smith's legislative capacity was further tested by an experience in the state senate, to which he was elected in the year 1890, from the district composed of Adams, Jay and Blackford counties. The honorable distinction in the subordinate body was not dimmed by his senatorial experience. He was a member of the upper house during two sessions, and while thus engaged served on a number of important committees, devoting particular attention to legislation relating to natural gas and introducing many bills bearing on this important matter, the majority of which, through his efforts, passed the final reading and became laws.

The close of his second term ended his active official life as far as the suffrage of the people is concerned. He had made a record in the senate, as elsewhere, of which posterity need in no wise be ashamed.

Upon the reorganization of the Citizens State Bank, of Hartford City, in 1899, Mr. Smith was again honored by being elected its president, the duties of which he has since discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all interested in the concern. With an almost uninterrupted service of twenty years as president of the original bank, his continuance at the head of the present well-known and substantial financial institution is a compliment to a clear head, sound judgment and rare executive ability such as few possess. Mr. Smith also has large monetary interests in various other enterprises in Hartford City and elsewhere. Financially his success has been commensurate with the ability displayed in his various undertakings and at this time, additional to investments above noticed, he is one of the most extensive owners of real estate in Blackford county, his lands here aggregating over one thousand acres. Mr. Smith early took an active interest in directing attention to Hartford City as a favorable manufacturing center and to him as much as to any other individual is due the credit of locating some of the more important industries, for which this part of the state is noted. He was a leading spirit in bringing about the organization of the Hartford City Glass Company and in company with Richard Heagany and others placed that enterprise upon a sound financial basis and continued as one of its directors until the concern was purchased, in 1899, by the American Window Glass Company.

Mr. Smith has from the first had great

faith in Hartford City and few have manifested as much interest as he in its growth and welfare. He served as a member of the town board three years before a city charter was obtained and since that time has been active in behalf of every movement having for its object the public good and has been a liberal patron of all enterprises by means of which the material or moral well-being of the community may be enhanced.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, in February, 1873, to Miss Nancy A. Holliday, daughter of Joseph W. Holliday, a former well-known and popular resident of Blackford county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children, namely: Cynthia, Elizabeth, Gretta and Addie.

Just before the Mexican war Mr. Holliday was elected to represent the district composed of Jay and Blackford counties in the Indiana legislature, but instead of entering upon his duties as a member of that body he resigned and enlisted as a soldier. On his return from the service he was again elected to the general assembly and while serving as a legislator his death occurred.

Mr. Smith is a member of Blackford Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., of which he has passed all the chairs besides being chosen at different times representative to the grand lodge of the state. As already stated, he has for a number of years been one of the Democratic leaders of Blackford county and his services have frequently been called into requisition; of the central committee of his party he has thrice been chairman.

Such in brief are the salient facts in a very active, useful and successful life. Born of a sturdy and intelligent parentage, and reared in the school of experience, Mr. Smith has from early youth manifested a determination to succeed and the manner in

which he has overcome all obstacles, however formidable, and the positions of prominence to which he has been called at different times shows how well that determination has been reduced to fact. He is indeed a notable example of the successful self-made man and his career is one in which his fellow citizens of Hartford City and Blackford county have ever taken a lively interest. Personally he is a gentleman of genial and social characteristics, uniformly polite in manner and courteous to all. He is close in his attention to business, is entirely devoid of pretense in manner and with becoming modesty is little inclined to refer to himself or in any way boast of the success to which he has attained.

As a member of society no one stands higher, while his unflinching integrity and genuine native manhood have enabled him to maintain the status coming of honorable and manly bearing. His fidelity to duty in his various enterprises and callings and his zeal under all circumstances sufficiently attest his character and worth.

HON. JEREMIAH SMITH, DECEASED.

A list of Randolph county's prominent men would be incomplete did it not contain the name of the late Judge Jeremiah Smith, for many years a distinguished lawyer of the local bar and a jurist of more than ordinary repute as judge of the circuit court. He was born in 1805, in South Carolina, and in 1817 accompanied his father, William Smith, to Randolph county, Indiana, locating in the town of Winchester, where he grew to manhood. His advantages for obtaining an education were considerably limited, but by a course of home study and dili-

gent application he made commendable progress and in due time was sufficiently advanced to procure a teacher's license. He taught one term of school in Richmond, Indiana, and then turned his attention to surveying, of which he soon obtained a sound, practical knowledge. From 1820 to 1822 he was engaged on the survey of the Kankakee country and later began the study of law at Winchester, under the direction of Zachariah Hiatt. After his admission to the Randolph bar, in 1837, Mr. Smith at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, in addition to which he also served for a number of years as deputy county recorder under Charles Conway. From 1837 on Judge Smith's rise was steady and substantial and he was called at different times to fill nearly office of note within the gift of the people. Among these may be mentioned deputy recorder, clerk, deputy sheriff, sheriff, surveyor, prosecuting attorney and circuit judge, in all of which he displayed abilities of a high order and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the public. His principal attention, however, was given to his profession, which he practiced successfully for a period of many years and during that time he earned the reputation of being one of the best judges of English law in the state of Indiana, besides standing at the head of the bar in Randolph county. In 1839 Judge Smith erected the Franklin House in Winchester and later, in connection with Hon. O. H. Smith, he located the town of Union City, which made such rapid progress after the completion of the Bee Line Road in 1853. He was a voluminous writer and contributed to the reading public many interesting articles, besides several manuscript volumes, including among others, "Reminiscences of Randolph County" and "Civil

History of Randolph County," both of which evince a high order of literary talent.

Judge Smith married Cynthia Dye, who bore him ten children, of whom eight are living at the present time, namely: William K., a merchant of Union City; John Dye, jeweler at the same place; Charles C., a farmer residing near Winchester; Mary E., wife of Frank B. Carter, of Bradford, Ohio; Henry B., a banker of Hartford City; Charlotte, wife of George W. White, of Bradford; J. Giles, a plumber and gas fitter at Indianapolis, and Oliver H., whose home is in Union City. Mrs. Smith died July 7, 1872, her death resulting from injuries received on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad at Winchester. Her sad taking off under such terrible circumstances is supposed to have hastened the death of her husband, whose earthly career terminated in December, 1872. Judge Smith was a man of pronounced opinions on any subject in which he became interested, and for over forty years he was a conspicuous public figure in Winchester, where he always maintained his residence. He was a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, of which he was an able and uncompromising advocate. Whether as an advisor in the councils of the party or an eloquent speaker on the hustings, his services were effective and highly appreciated and he was always considered a power in campaigns where great issues were involved. He was a consistent member of the Christian or Disciple church, always active in the advocacy of the plea of the religious body, and for many years an accredited teacher and leader among them. As a business man he was successful, having by prudent and well-directed foresight amassed a handsome fortune, consisting, in the greater part, of landed estate. Person-

ally he was a gentleman of strict integrity, blameless morals, honorable and upright in his dealings and won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Few men of Randolph county are as widely and favorably known and Indiana will always be proud to class him among her favorite sons.

PETER DRAYER, M. D.

Prominent among the names that have added luster to the medical profession in Hartford City is that of Dr. Peter Drayer, who for a period of thirty-five years has devoted his time and energies to ministering to the needs of suffering humanity here and elsewhere. The Doctor traces his paternal ancestry back through several generations to Pennsylvania, in which state a number of representatives of his family were living near the beginning of the present century. From the most reliable information obtainable it is learned that the Drayers came originally from Germany and were among the sturdy, honest, industrious class which that country contributed to the new world during the latter's formative period as a nation. The Doctor's grandfather, Peter Drayer, a native of the Keystone state, was by occupation a tiller of the soil, in addition to which his services as a ready man with tools were utilized by the people of the community where he resided. In an early day Peter Drayer emigrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, and settled near the present site of Farmersville on land purchased from the government. He was one of the pioneers of the county of Montgomery, bore his full share in its development and died a number of years ago upon the farm he originally en-

tered. He had a wife, Mary, and seven children, all of whom long since passed from the scenes of their earthly toil and environment. Peter Drayer was a man of considerable local prominence and is remembered as an earnest and faithful member of the German Reformed church, the religious belief which appears to have been espoused by a great number of his descendants.

On his mother's side the Doctor's family is also of German origin and, like the Drayers, they were early settlers in Pennsylvania. Emigrating to Ohio when that state was considered the western border of civilization, the Sorbers settled in Preble county, where some of their descendants still reside. The Doctor's grandfather, Jacob Sorber, was a man of affairs, the possessor of a comfortable competence of this world's goods, and he left the impress of his strong personality on the neighborhood he assisted in founding. He was also a leading member of the German Reformed church and assisted liberally of his means in planting congregations of his faith among the early settlers of Preble and other counties of western Ohio. Of his six children but one is living at the present time, the Doctor's mother, who has reached a ripe old age and still resides at her old home in the Buckeye state.

Lewis Drayer and Susan Sorber were married in the county of Preble and became the parents of six children, whose names are as follows: Peter, the subject of this biography; Catharine resides in Dayton, Ohio; Caroline L., wife of Jeremiah Bishop, a farmer of Preble county; Edgar J., a contractor doing business in the city of Dayton; Alice M., deceased; and an infant that died unnamed.

The elder Drayer, a farmer by occupation, lived in Preble county until his fifty-

fifth year, when he retired to the town of West Alexandria, where the remaining days of his life were spent. He was a man of many sterling qualities and marked characteristics, lived an honorable and upright life and against his career as a citizen and neighbor no breath of suspicion was ever known to have been cast. For many years he was an ardent politician and achieved considerable prominence in his neighborhood as a leader of the local Democracy. Like his father before him, he was reared in the German Reformed church and continued loyal to his faith, the teachings of which he exemplified in a life void of offense toward God and man.

Dr. Peter Drayer first saw the light of day in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 5, 1840, and the years of his youth and early manhood were spent on the old homestead. His preliminary education embraced a knowledge of the branches constituting at that time the curriculum of the common schools and later he supplemented the training thus received by a four-years course in Oxford College, now Miami University. Having early in life definitely decided to devote himself to the medical profession and being well prepared for its study by reason of intellectual training, he entered, in 1862, the office of Dr. John Davis, a prominent physician of Dayton, under whose tutelage he continued for a period of three years, the meanwhile attending lectures at Cincinnati and Columbus. In 1865 he was graduated from the Starling Medical College, of the latter city, and immediately thereafter entered upon the active duties of his calling at Lewisburg, Preble county, where he continued about a year, building up a large and lucrative practice during that time. In 1866 he opened an office in Hartford City, where

he has since continued in the practice, being at this time one of the best known and most eminently successful physicians of the place as far as practical results are concerned, and at the same time one of the oldest physicians of the place in point of residence.

Dr. Drayer was married, in Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Matilda Oldfather, daughter of Peter and Julia Ann (Myers) Oldfather, of that place, and their union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary O., widow of Charles B. Edson, of Chicago, Illinois; Lewis Park, a physician practicing his profession in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Edith, wife of Prof. Albert Crowe, of the Fort Wayne high school; Julia Ann, student in Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and George P., student in the Fort Wayne high school, where he is preparing himself for college.

Dr. Drayer is a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican in politics and the Presbyterian church represents his religious creed. During his long period of residence in Hartford City his practice has been extensive and his skill and learning in his profession have won for him recognition among the leading medical men in this section of the state and a reputation much more than local with patients who have profited by his services. He has always taken warm interest in the progress of medical science, and by close and critical perusal of the best professional literature keeps himself in touch with the latest discoveries and permits nothing of importance pertaining to his calling to escape his notice or investigation. In the practice the Doctor is much more than ordinarily skillful and his demeanor in the sick room is such as to beget immediate confidence on the part of patients, a potent factor in assisting to arrest and keep under control the many ills

to which poor humanity is heir. As a citizen the Doctor is progressive, fully in sympathy with any and all enterprises having for their object the material and moral advancement of society, and the city's welfare has ever been to him an object of great concern. Especially is he an enthusiastic friend of education, as will be seen by the advantages made possible for his children, all of whom have been encouraged to complete courses in the higher institutions of learning and prepare themselves for careers of usefulness. By nature Dr. Drayer is fortunately endowed with a strong and vigorous physique and by careful attention to the same he has been able to meet and discharge his many exacting duties with but little, if any, impairment of his bodily faculties. His personal presence is agreeable and commanding and he moves among his fellows with a dignity that at once begets respect, and his manners are such as to win and retain the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. Useful as a member of society, professionally with a record assured, and in every relation of life a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, Dr. Drayer is certainly entitled to the place he occupies in the confidence and esteem of the public.

CHARLES J. HURRELE.

Charles Joseph Hurrele, proprietor and manager of the Hurrele Glass Works of Hartford City, hails from the historic old land of Spain, where he was born on the 9th day of September, 1848, his native place being the city of Gojon. His parents were Joseph and Iquaxia (Lilenthal) Hurrele, he of German and she of Spanish birth. When two



C. J. Hurst

years of age Mr. Hurrle was taken by his parents to Germany, and in 1858 went to Italy, in which country he grew to maturity and there enjoyed exceptionally good educational advantages, completing the high school course in the place where the family resided, Domodossola. In Italy he learned glass blowing and worked at the trade some years before coming to the United States, the meantime becoming an expert in his chosen calling and familiarizing himself with every detail of glass manufacture. In 1871 Mr. Hurrle came to America, locating first at the town of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, where he worked for some time in a glass factory, and then went to Pittsburg, where he also found employment as a blower. From that place he removed to Quaker City, Ohio, where he became manager of a large glass plant, in which he also took stock. After doing a prosperous business until 1887 he engaged in the manufacture of glass upon a much more extensive scale in Toledo, where he erected a factory of his own, the meantime disposing of his interest in Quaker City. His Toledo venture proving prosperous, Mr. Hurrle continued there until 1890, at which time, taking advantage of the encouraging inducements afforded by the Indiana gas field, he sold his factory and removed to Dunkirk, this state, where he organized a stock company and erected a plant, which, under his successful management, was operated for a period of eight years. Disposing of his interests in this establishment in 1898, he came to Hartford City and again organized a stock company, composed of some of the leading business men of the place, and in February of that year erected a large and substantial building, supplied with the latest improved appliances for the manufacture of window

glass. After operating the plant jointly for about two months Mr. Hurrle purchased the entire stock and has since been sole proprietor. The Hurrle Glass Works building is located at the end of Kickapoo street, just without the corporate limits, and is one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city. The output is four thousand boxes per month, to produce which requires the work of sixty-two men, while frequently more than that number are employed to meet the demands of trade.

As stated in a previous paragraph, Mr. Hurrle is an expert glass man, to which may also be added exceptionally sound judgment and superior business ability, both of which have been displayed in the various enterprises with which he has been identified. In the management of the large concern of which he is now the head his success has been most encouraging and few manufacturers of the gas belt have a more extended reputation or a more enviable standing in the business circles of the country. He has spared neither labor nor capital to make his works complete in all their parts, supplying all the latest improved devices, and the product of the factory has a reputation second to that of no other for its superior excellence. Personally Mr. Hurrle is gentlemanly in his intercourse with his fellow men and the public, and his coming to Hartford City has been a valuable acquisition to the city's population. Although of foreign birth, he long since learned to appreciate the superiority of free institutions and is now in the true sense of the term a thoroughly loyal and true citizen of the United States. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 338, K. of P., of Dunkirk, Indiana, and has recently become identified with the Masonic brotherhood. He gives assent to no creed or confession of

faith, but in the matter of religion is liberal in all the word implies, being free to think for himself and formulate his own belief, and he accords the same privilege to others.

Mr. Hurtle and Miss Jennie E. Krepps were united in marriage at Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, not long after his location at that place, and his home has since become the abiding place of the following children: Etna E. Toyle, Ulric K., Thehna J. and Glyde C.

FRANK McCLELLAN NELSON.

Frank McClellan Nelson, deputy sheriff of Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Grant county, same state, March 14, 1865, a son of James A. and Susamah (Timony) Nelson.

James A. Nelson came from one of the Carolinas and was married in Grant county and there resided until 1876, when he came to Washington township, Blackford county, and bought a farm, but was not very fortunate financially and now lives on the subject's farm. To his marriage with Miss Timony there have been born three children, viz: Frank McClellan, the subject of this sketch; Ira P., principal of the high school at Montpelier; and Viola Alice, deceased. The family are Campbellites in religion, and the father is quite popular locally, being a great biblical student and expounder of the scriptures. In politics he is a Democrat.

Frank McClellan Nelson attended the Grant county common schools until sixteen years old, then worked out by the month at farm labor for six years. February 2, 1888, he married in this county and began house-keeping on a farm owned by William Kelly, in Washington township, which he rented

for two years. He then moved upon his father-in-law's place, over which the latter yet has partial control, although Mrs. Nelson's father has deeded them forty acres. Mr. Nelson lived on this last mentioned farm until August 24, 1899, when he was selected as deputy sheriff. He then moved to Hartford City, where he has resided since January, 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ailey Anna Kitterman, was born in Washington township, Blackford county, January 17, 1865, and is a daughter of Gabriel and Sarah (Williams) Kitterman, the former of whom is an old pioneer and one of the most prominent of the township's citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born two children—Lena F., deceased, and Sarah Lilly, and the family are held in great esteem on account of their many personal merits.

Mr. Nelson is a Democrat and for eight years served as constable in Washington township, a training that well qualified him for his present office of deputy sheriff. He is very handy with tools and for two years sold and erected windmills and drilled wells in connection with farming.

GEORGE GADBURY.

George Gadbury, general manager of the Hartford City Flint Glass Works, is a native of Blackford county, Indiana, and a son of Samuel and Julia Gadbury. He first saw the light of day in Hartford City on the 4th day of June, 1859, and his literary education embraced the studies comprising the public school curriculum. Until twenty years of age he assisted his father on the farm, attending school the meantime, and then be-

gan life for himself as a grocery clerk, in which capacity he continued three years. Severing his connection with his employer, Mr. Gadbury decided to reside in the west. Accordingly about 1882 he went to Freedom, Kansas, where for a period of twenty-two months he ran a bus and transfer line in connection with the hotel business, the venture proving financially remunerative. After spending two years in the west a part of the time in Colorado, he went to Cincinnati and engaged as salesman with Robert Sellers & Company, wholesale dealers in hats, and continued in the employ of that firm until 1890. In the latter year he became interested in the manufacture of glass at Dunkirk, Indiana, and after remaining at that place about eight years he came to Hartford City and in January, 1898, began building the Flint Glass Works, which have since become one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the gas belt.

In the organization of the Hartford City Flint Glass Company Mr. Gadbury was a leading spirit and to him is largely due much of the success which the enterprise has since attained. With the exception of a brief period of six weeks these works have been in active operation ever since erected, and the reputation the product has achieved in the markets of the world has brought the firm to the favorable notice of dealers throughout the United States and even beyond the confines of this country. The company at the present time is composed of R. K. Williams, president; H. G. Page, vice-president; S. J. Farrell, treasurer; A. S. Lyle, secretary, and George Gadbury, superintendent and general manager.

As a business man Mr. Gadbury is careful, industrious and prudent and as superintendent of the extensive enterprise with

which he is now connected displays fine executive ability, keen discrimination and such thorough mastery of every detail as to mark him as a superior manager of large and responsible trusts. He has been untiring in his efforts to develop the glass industry in this part of the state and the progress he has already made in this direction and the steady increase in the volume of business annually done through his instrumentality are certainly encouraging auguries for the future. Decision, judgment and, as stated above, executive force, together with honesty, are among his most prominent characteristics, and they have made and will continue to make him successful in all his undertakings. He shares with other popular and aggressive business men of the city a large share of public esteem and this he has endeavored to repay by a zealous interest in whatever tends to promote the material prosperity of the town and moral advancement of society.

Mr. Gadbury was married, November 6, 1897, to Miss Kate W. Wells, daughter of Mc. and Mary Wells, and his home is made bright and cheerful by the presence therein of one child, Hazel D., whose advent into the world dates from the 13th day of August, 1898.

SAMUEL L. GADBURY.

The subject of this sketch, a retired farmer and ex-sheriff of Blackford county, is the son of James A. and Isabelle (Kellough) Gadbury, and was born July 6, 1832, in Ross county, Ohio. In 1834, when but two years of age, he was brought by his parents to Blackford county and grew to manhood on the home farm in Lincoln township, a part of the place being now included in the county

poor farm. He early became inured to hard labor and in the stern school of experience received the principal part of his education. His opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of books were limited to a few months' attendance in a country school taught in the vicinity of his father's farm, but what he lacked in opportunity he made up in after years by close observation and contact with his fellow men in the practical affairs of life. He chose agriculture as a vocation and until retiring from active labor pursued the same with such success that in due time he succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, which placed himself and family in a position of independence. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Blackford county, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the public for a period of four years, and then resumed farming until his retirement therefrom and removal to Hartford City in 1873.

In October, 1864, Mr. Gadbury enlisted in Company K, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, with which he served until discharged, November 17 of the following year, participating meantime in the battle of Nashville and the various operations in the vicinity of that city during a very trying period of the war. After being mustered out of the army he returned home and ever since that time he has been actively interested in the development and welfare of the county.

Mr. Gadbury has been three times married. His first wife, to whom he was united April 28, 1853, was Rebecca Hess, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hess) Hess, who bore him two children: Sarah J., born March 15, 1855, and Joseph, born on the 17th day of September, 1857, and dying six weeks later. The mother of these children was called to her final rest September 28

1857, and subsequently Mr. Gadbury entered into the marriage relation with Julia, daughter of John and Lucy (Bell) Marshall, the issue of which was one child, a son, George Gadbury, of whom mention will be made in these pages. The Marshalls were among the early pioneers of Blackford county, settling here when there were but four families living within the present limits of the county.

Mr. Gadbury's household was again visited by the death angel, who took therefrom his companion, and later he married his present wife, Mary Jane Stahl, daughter of Jacob and Ellen (Reese) Stahl, a union blessed with four children, namely: Mary Ellen, born September 17, 1860; Charles, born May 6, 1862; Samuel Logan, born November 22, 1864; and twins, Leo and Lydia, the last named dying in infancy.

Mr. Gadbury is one of the representative men of Hartford City, which he has seen grow from an insignificant hamlet to its present size and flourishing condition, and he has also been an eye witness of the many remarkable changes which have transformed Blackford county from its primitive state into one of the most enlightened sections of the commonwealth. Nor has he been a witness only of the rapid strides of civilization in these parts, but in a quiet but active way has participated in bringing about results which to-day are the pride and boast of this intelligent and progressive community. A man of the people, he has ever been interested in their welfare and every enterprise for the city's or county's good has found in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron. His religious belief is found in the Presbyterian church and for some years he has been an elder and trustee of the congregation worshipping in this place. Scru-

pulously honest and upright in all his dealings and enjoying the friendship and good will of all with whom he associates, living up to his convictions of right as he sees the right, it is eminently fitting to class him with the successful self-made men of the county of Blackford.

SAMUEL J. FARRELL.

Samuel J. Farrell, general assistant at the Citizens State Bank, was born in Henry county, March 27, 1868, and is a son of James and Martha Susan (Moore) Farrell. James Farrell, the father, is a native of Indiana, the mother coming from Pennsylvania. They were married in Indiana and went to housekeeping in Henry county, Mr. Farrell having engaged in railroading. After a time he embarked in the mercantile business in Middleton, the same county. He also served as postmaster until the Cleveland administration.

To James and Martha Farrell have been born eight children, of whom four survive, namely: Lillie, wife of J. W. Hedrick, a retired farmer near Middleton, Indiana; J. W., a merchant at Middleton; Samuel J., our subject, and William C., also a merchant of Middleton. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Farrell is a Republican. His son, J. W., was at one time clerk and treasurer of Middleton, serving in that capacity for several years.

It is with pleasure that we record the history of so enterprising a young man as Samuel J. Farrell, our subject. He received his education in the common schools of Henry county. At the age of eighteen years he

began working, doing whatever he could find to do. In 1888 he began clerking. In a short time he was engaged as clerk, operator and general extra man in the office of the Panhandle Railroad at Middleton. He worked in this capacity until 1890, when he came to Hartford City, in the service of W. L. Van Cleve, a dry goods merchant of this place. Here he remained for two years. On Christmas day, 1892, he began working for the Citizens State Bank as collector. He now has charge of the collections and is general assistant.

He married, June 10, 1895, Miss Lida Philabaum, who was born in this county and reared by Doctor Davidson, of this city.

Our subject is a Republican and received the nomination and was elected a member of the town council from the second ward in 1896. He served four years and was an efficient president of the town board two years, was nominated May 23, 1900, for recorder of Blackford county by a majority of one hundred and twelve votes.

Our subject is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. encampment, and is a Patriarch Militant. His wife is an enthusiastic member of the order of the Eastern Star.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HUTCHINSON.

Prominently identified among the enterprising business men of Blackford county and one of the leading citizens of Hartford City, is the subject of this memoir. G. W. Hutchinson was born in Union county, Ohio, March 11, 1848. He is the son of Stephen R. and Mary A. (Lockwood) Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson's fa-

ther was a native of Vermont and his mother of Union county, Ohio. The marriage of this venerable couple occurred in 1845, near Newton, Union county, Ohio. Eight children blessed this union, of whom four are still living: George W., the subject of this mention; Lorenzo A., engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Elvare D., a dry goods clerk, residing at Sullivan, Illinois; Hannah L., of North Lewisburg, Ohio; Willis and Ellis, twins, the former of whom is deceased; Loretta and Mary, both deceased.

Mr. Stephen Hutchinson was engaged in farming during the early years of his life and being possessed of an education superior to those times he, in connection with his farm work, taught several terms of school while a resident of the Buckeye state. He decided in 1850 to try his fortunes in the far west, moving to Troquois county, Illinois. Not finding there what he wished for, Mr. Hutchinson and his family returned to their old home county, Union, where the family resided for one year, when they again sought a home in the west, this time moving to Marshall county, Iowa. In this county, at Johnson and Mahaska, they made their home until the fall of 1858, when finding the hardships and privations of the frontier life more than they could endure, they turned toward the old home state. On arriving at Fulton county, Illinois, they selected a place of residence and there remained until 1860, when they returned to Union county, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1861, when they moved to Champaign county, Ohio, where they resided until Mr. Hutchinson's death. Stephen Hutchinson was a Democrat until the commencement of the war, voting for Douglas, and when that dreadful crisis came and the Union was in danger

of disruption, the loyal hearts of this father and mother were deeply stirred and it was decided that the husband should go forth and do battle for the nation's honor, while the brave wife and mother would remain alone with her family at home. Mr. Hutchinson enlisted, in 1862, in Company H, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, leaving home for the front August 12, 1862. The ambition of this gallant man was destined not to be realized, as he was wounded two weeks later at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was also taken prisoner. He was paroled and started home, but on account of his wound and camp diarrhoea, was taken to hospital, reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, and died there October 19, 1862, just about three months from the time he left home. His laudable ambition to provide a comfortable home for his family was never to be realized by him, but he left instead a legacy consisting of a good name, and to the world the record of a good soldier, an example for others to follow, as he had been an honest, hard-working man, with upright Christian principles. The widow, being left alone in this cruel way, continued to live at North Lewisburg, Ohio, and some years later married Ancil Wheeler and the family removed to Richland county, Illinois, where they resided until her death, in 1878.

We will now turn our attention to the son, George, for whom this review is prepared and of whom we will speak in detail. George W. Hutchinson received his elementary education in the country schools, such as the times afforded, and this was later supplemented by attending school for a short time at North Lewisburg. Then, his father being dead, it became necessary for him to begin work, and he, until 1866, was employed at general labor, doing what

ever he could find to do. In the above year he was employed as a clerk by S. S. Carrell, who was the proprietor of a grocery and hardware store at North Lewisburg, and with such fidelity did he apply himself to the duties assigned him that he soon had the entire confidence of his employer, and as a reward for his integrity and honesty Mr. Carroll made him his partner in 1870 and they continued to carry on business there until the fall of 1872, when the firm of S. S. Carrell & Company removed to Hartford City. Here they carried on an extensive trade until 1879, when Mr. Carrell retired from the firm and our subject became sole owner and up to this time he has been known as one of the most progressive merchants in Hartford City. He carries a stock of general hardware, in addition to which he keeps a full line of tinware, stoves, gas and plumber's supplies, valued at four thousand dollars, while his annual sales amount to about fifteen thousand dollars, and he is really the leading dealer in his line in the county. April 16, 1874, Mr. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Miss Maria Gertrude Carrell, the daughter of his former partner. Mrs. Hutchinson was born October 27, 1855, at West Liberty, Ohio, and has borne her husband three children, as follows: Edna Evangeline, a former teacher in the public schools of Hartford City, and now book-keeper at the Shirley-Carrell bicycle store. Anna Martina, who has charge of her father's books and is bill clerk for the United States Express Company. Ralph Murray, clerk in Winter's dry goods store, having recently graduated from the high school. Mr. Hutchinson and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee, and for twenty years was its secretary and treasurer of the official

board. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 262, of Hartford City, and has passed most of the chairs.

A Republican in politics, though not partisan, he seeks the best man for the place, regardless of part lines, as it is character rather than politics that he looks for. As a citizen Mr. Hutchinson is highly respected and in every relation of life prudence and moderation have been his prominent characteristics and pure and just motives his chief incentive to action. Honored and esteemed by all who know him, having accomplished much and with much still to live for, and occupying a conspicuous place in the public gaze, true to his manhood, he indeed is one of the worthy men of his generation.

EUGENE M. SHINN.

Eugene Melville Shinn, attorney and counselor-at-law, youngest son of Hon. B. G. Shinn, was born on the 15th day of August, 1868, in the town of Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana. In 1871, when three years of age, he was brought by his parents to Hartford City, where he grew to manhood, attending, until his eighteenth year, the city schools and later pursuing the higher branches of learning in DePauw University, of which he was a student for three terms. Meanwhile he was, for a number of years, engaged as newsdealer in Hartford City and after completing his scholastic studies at the university accepted a clerical position for the Mercer Lumber Company, of this city, in which capacity he continued for a limited period, severing his connection therewith for the purpose of entering upon the study of law.

Mr. Shinn began preparing for the legal profession under the able tutelage of his father, with whom he effected a co-partnership in the practice immediately after admission to the bar, under the firm name of Shinn & Shinn, and from that time to the present his rise has been gradual.

He was married, at Bluffton, Indiana, May 30, 1897, to Miss Elsie May Sprague, whose birth occurred on the 7th day of June, 1874. Mrs. Shinn is the oldest daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Bell) Sprague and has borne her husband one child, a daughter, Emily Catherine, who was born on the 18th day of April, 1898.

Mr. Shinn is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and wide reading. Socially he is genial and pleasant, always gentlemanly in his manners and possesses the happy faculty, not only of making friends, but of binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart. From his youth up he has always taken a great interest in national, state and local politics, being well informed as to the lives and characters of the public men of the day and the history of current questions. He has been a potent factor in the councils of the Republican party in Blackford county and, while an earnest and indefatigable worker, has never alienated the affection of any of his friends by aggressive and offensive partisan method. Mr. Shinn is a man of domestic tastes and takes much pride in his pleasant home.

WILLIAM HENRY MORSE.

Not the least among the successful enterprises of Hartford City is the large dairy conducted upon an extensive scale by Will-

iam Henry Morse, who for a number of years has supplied the people with this necessary article of diet, besides building up a trade which places his name among the progressive men of the place. Mr. Morse is an eastern man, hailing from the historic old state of Massachusetts, where his birth occurred on the 12th day of August, 1855. His parents, also Massachusetts people, were Charles and Isabella (Witmore) Morse and for a great many years both families have been represented in various parts of New England. After attending the public schools at intervals until his nineteenth year, Mr. Morse left home and began battling with the world upon his own responsibility, engaging first in farming, which he followed for a short time and later worked as a teamster, drawing wood into the town near which he lived. Among the first money earned was that received for cutting and marketing wood on a ten-acre tract of land, a task which required one winter to accomplish. Meantime he went west as far as Iowa, but not being pleased with that country returned to the state of his nativity and there remained until coming to Hartford City in the year 1889. Seeing here a favorable opportunity for dairying Mr. Morse at once engaged in the business, at first on a rather limited scale, leasing for the purpose the Judge Carroll farm, just within the corporate limits of the city. From the outstart the enterprise proved successful and from that time to the present Mr. Morse has gradually enlarged the business and now has a large and lucrative trade, by far the most extensive of the kind in the county. He dispenses of one hundred and sixty-five gallons of milk daily, besides from eighteen to thirty gallons of cream, to supply which he maintains ninety-two fine cows and waits upon his many

customers with three conveyances. To run his dairy successfully requires the labor of quite a number of men, five besides himself. This year he has constructed a large barn, 126x36 feet in area, with a still larger basement, and a cellar seventy-two feet long and thirty-six feet wide. Since opening his business Mr. Morse has purchased land of his own, one hundred and twenty acres of which are cultivated for the purpose of supplying feed for his herd of cattle and nine horses, in addition to which he rents one hundred and forty acres more, all under a high state of cultivation.

By the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Morse knows well how to manage his business and the success with which his efforts thus far have been crowned is due entirely to his wise and superior management. Few men with limited capital at the beginning could have accomplished as much, but industry, when coupled with sound judgment, will in the main win success from what to many would prove failure. Mr. Morse has gained and retained his patronage by strictly adhering to every promise, and by supplying his customers with pure, wholesome articles has won a confidence not easily lost.

Mr. Morse is a member of the K. of P., belonging to Blackford Lodge, No. 135, with which he became identified in 1891; in religion he is a Methodist, his name appearing upon the records of the Hartford City congregation. On the 28th day of April, 1885, he and Charlotte A., daughter of Joseph L. and Anna (Rust) Lee, became husband and wife and their home has been cheered by the advent of three children: Lottie Josephine, born in 1887, and died in 1888; Anna Whitmore, born January 31, 1890; and William Henry, whose birth occurred May 26, 1892.

ALEXANDER GABLE.

The well-known gentleman whose brief biography is herewith set forth is a veteran of the late Civil war and for a number of years has been actively identified with the business interests of Hartford City and Blackford county. Mr. Gable was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 7, 1836, the son of Charles and Margaret (Hargood) Gable, the daughter of German and the mother of Welsh descent. Charles Gable came to the United States in 1832 and settled in the city of Baltimore, thence moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and later came to Indiana, where his death occurred in the spring of 1859. The grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Gable immigrated to America from Wales in an early day and located in Pennsylvania, in which state and Delaware a number of the Hargood family are still living. Her father, John Hargood, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and met his death a number of years ago by being crushed beneath a heavy cask of tobacco, which he was endeavoring to hoist. He was a tobacconist and worked at his trade a great many years in the city of Baltimore.

The subject of this article attended the schools of his native city until twelve years of age, at which time the family removed to Clark county, Indiana, where he continued his studies, as occasions would permit, until the age of fifteen. He then accepted a minor position in a wholesale grocery house in Louisville, and after a year spent in that capacity began working at the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a skilled mechanic. On becoming an efficient workman Mr. Gable began taking contracts for himself and for a period of forty years gave his attention to his trade. At the breaking out of the Civil war

he espoused the cause of the Union and in 1861 enlisted in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. This regiment was organized in the fall of the above year at Troy. At the expiration of the period of enlistment the original members who did not longer wish to remain received discharges and returned to their respective homes. The veterans, together with new recruits, formed a new organization, which continued actively at the front until the close of the war, and achieved a reputation for gallantry second to that of no other regiment in the service at that time. The following is only a partial list of battles in which the Seventy-first took part, in all of which Mr. Gable shared with his comrades the vicissitudes and honors attendant upon duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed: Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Shiloh, Cumberland Iron Works, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Georgia, Columbia, Tennessee, besides numerous minor engagements and skirmishes which are not mentioned in the official record of the regiment.

Mr. Gable entered the service as a private, but for meritorious conduct was promoted, January 25, 1862, second lieutenant, and the first day of December following was made first lieutenant of his company. In the latter capacity he continued until 1864, in April of which year he was further honored by being placed in command of his company. He served as captain until the fall of the above year, when, by reason of the serious illness of his mother, he resigned and came home to look after her interests. Later, December, 1864, he recruited Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, with which he served until mustered out at Camp Chase on the 12th day of August, 1865, after which he returned home

and turned his attention to the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

In 1868 Mr. Gable came to Hartford City, which has since been his home, and here he resumed his trade, soon becoming one of the most successful contractors and builders in Blackford county. Among the evidences of his skill may be cited the Van Cleve block, the Bank block, Methodist church, central school building, besides a great many other public edifices and private residences in the city and country, in addition to which much other work requiring mechanical talent of a high order has from time to time been entrusted to him. He was an honest workman, and by always keeping abreast of the times in matters pertaining to his calling was never without large and remunerative contracts. For some years he has not been actively engaged at his trade, the public having called him to positions of honor and trust, which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Gable is a worthy representative of the large and eminently respectable class of artisans whose handiwork has added so much to the material prosperity of the great west, and whose character has given stability to the body politic. His life, though quiet and unassuming, has been one of uniform success; his integrity has never been questioned and in all his transactions with the world no one has ever accused him of a mean or selfish act. His career as a citizen in the private walks of life is without a stigma, while as a gallant defender of the nation's honor in its hours of peril his record is unsullied and he will ever be honored by his descendants for an unselfish devotion to a cause the success of which reunited a disrupted country in the bonds of an indissoluble

ble brotherhood, and forever established a fact that a government of the people by the people and for the people "should not perish from the earth." No man in Hartford City occupies a more conspicuous place in the public esteem, and to posterity he will leave a character worthy the emulation of the wisest and best of mankind.

On the 13th day of September, 1866, in Auglaize county, Ohio, Mr. Gable entered into the marriage relation with Miss Caroline Craig, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Matthews) Craig, the wife's mother a distant relative of the late Governor Matthews of Indiana. The issue of this union has been ten children, whose names are as follows: Harry E., deceased; Nellie H. married J. B. Alexander; Emma, deceased; Catharine, wife of W. T. Allen; Daisy, deceased; William, deceased; Bessie; Caroline; Edith, deceased, and Paul.

Mr. Gable is a Republican and as such has rendered his party signal service, in recognition of which he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Hartford City. He filled the place very acceptably for a period of four years and for two years served the city as a member of the common council, taking an active part in the deliberations of that body and promoting much important municipal legislation. In 1895 he was elected township trustee, an office he has since filled in such a manner as to command the respect and confidence of the public.

RILEY J. COULSON.

The gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared is a successful business man of Hartford City and an auctioneer whose services

have been in demand in the disposal of merchandise and all kinds of property requiring an expert crier. Mr. Coulson was born in Jay county, Indiana, September 10, 1857, and is the son of Jabez and Sarah (McCann) Coulson. Until his eleventh year he attended the district schools, after which time he worked on the farm until eighteen, when he took service with the proprietor of a large stone quarry near the town of Montpelier. In this capacity he continued for a short time and then engaged in the manufacture of drain tile at the above place, which business occupied his attention for a period of two years.

During the two succeeding years Mr. Coulson was employed on a saw-mill at Montpelier, at the end of which time he accepted the position of bar tender in Wash Bungey's sample rooms, where he remained about eighteen months. The following nine months he was similarly engaged by Clapper & Lillibridge at Hartford City and then purchased a sample room of his own, which he conducted successfully for three years. Disposing of his stock of goods, he was for some time thereafter engaged in buying timber in partnership with John C. Nixon, of Jay county, later discontinuing this and embarking in the cement business, which he has since continued with marked success and financial profit.

Meantime Mr. Coulson began public auctioneering and his reputation as a salesman has been such as to create great demand for his services, both at home and at places far distant from his place of residence. He is peculiarly fitted for this calling, possessing excellent judgment as to the value of property and a command of language that sways his audience at will. His influence as a crier seldom fails of resulting in good fig-

ures for the goods disposed of and his remuneration for this work alone has been quite liberal, almost as much in fact as the income from his regular business.

Since engaging in handling cement Mr. Coulson has steadily enlarged his business and within the last few years has put down over six miles of sidewalk, besides an almost equal volume of work on private premises in the city. Personally he is a very affable gentleman, warm hearted and kind, indeed, a "hale fellow well met" among his many friends and acquaintances in Hartford City and the county of Blackford. His daily life is such as to win and retain strong friendships and his record as an honorable upright business man is without stain or blemish.

Mr. Coulson was married on the 28th day of April, 1878, to Miss Feenie Crozier, daughter of Louis and Lydia (Histon) Crozier, and his home is made bright by the presence therein of one child, a son, Rollin M., whose birth occurred December 14, 1882.

JOHN M. BONHAM.

Among the pioneer families of Blackford county few are as widely and favorably known as the Bonhams, whose arrival marks a very early date in the history of what is now Washington township. Peter Bonham, the first of the name to locate in Blackford county, was born in 1798 in Virginia, and when a small boy was taken by his parents to Perry county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity. He then married Susannah Yost, also a native of Perry county, where her birth occurred about the year 1800, and became the father of the following children:

Isaac, Nicholas, Lyman, Naomi, who married William McAllister; George W., William A., Frances M., and Mary C., who married George Mineer. In February, 1837, Peter Bonham came with his family to Blackford county and settled on a farm in Washington township, where they lived many years. The first dwelling occupied by the family was a diminutive log cabin of the most primitive pattern, with puncheon floor, the doors being made of rough clapboards, while light was admitted into the single room through greased paper. This structure served for a shelter for about ten years, when it was replaced by a hewed-log house of enlarged proportions, which in turn gave place to one of the first frame buildings ever erected in the township of Washington. This edifice was plastered but never painted, and in it Peter Bonham departed this life on the 23d day of December, 1859. His wife survived him a number of years, having died in October, 1887, at the age of eighty-seven years.

George W. Bonham, fifth child of the above Peter, was born in Washington township and there grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending meanwhile the different subscription schools, in which he obtained a limited education. December 22, 1854, he married Nancy J. Lenon, who was born September 15, 1831, the daughter of James and Susannah (Steele) Lenon. She bore him children as follows: John M., born February 24, 1857; Mary S., born September 6, 1859, married Samuel C. Hackney, of Hartford City; George H., born March 17, 1864; Cora L., born May 26, 1868, and Sarah E., whose birth occurred March 26, 1871. Mrs. Bonham was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and came with her parents to Blackford county, Indiana, in

1851, settling on farm in Washington township. Her father was the son of Thomas Lenon, an Irish immigrant, and her mother, Susannah Steele, before marriage was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Steele, early settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, where their deaths occurred. James Lenon died in Blackford county in the year 1870.

George W. Bonham enlisted in the late Civil war September 30, 1864, and was assigned to Company D, Fortieth Indiana Infantry. He joined his regiment at Columbia, Tennessee, and his first engagement was at Spring Hill, his second battle being at Franklin, Tennessee. His regiment was on the left flank skirmish line when attacked at Franklin and retreated to Nashville, taking part in the battle there. They followed the rebels to Huntsville, Alabama, thence to Knoxville, repairing the railroad between Huntsville and Knoxville. He received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, June 16, 1865, when he returned to his home in Washington township, where he afterward devoted his time to his farm.

Mr. Bonham was one of the county's most highly respected citizens and pioneer residents, having until the last six months of his life resided in Washington township since 1837. Having accumulated sufficient wealth to make his old age comfortable, he moved to Hartford City, where he proposed to spend his remaining days in retirement and ease, but this was cut short by the messenger of death, who summoned him from earthly scenes on the 7th day of May, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight.

John M. Bonham, oldest child of George W. and Nancy Bonham, was born on the old homestead in Washington township February 24, 1857, and when of sufficient age entered the district schools, where he

pursued the common branches of learning until becoming a student in the county normal school a few years prior to attaining his majority. At the age of twenty-one he became a teacher and followed that useful vocation during the interim between 1878 and 1888, and earned the reputation of being an able instructor. In the meantime he turned his attention to politics and in 1888 was elected by the Democratic party county recorder, entering upon the discharge of his official functions August 17th of the year following. After serving a term of four years and acquitting himself satisfactorily to the people of the county, he became interested in real estate transactions and the insurance business and effected a co-partnership in the same with John P. McGeath and James A. Trant, under the firm name of McGeath, Bonham & Trant. This partnership was maintained until 1895, when Mr. McGeath withdrew, since which time the business has been conducted in the name of Bonham & Trant, with a well appointed office in the Campbell block. This firm is well known in business circles throughout central Indiana and the business, already quite large, is being gradually extended, the firm of Bonham & Trant standing at the head in matters of real estate transfers and insurance in Hartford City.

Mr. Bonham is a member of Blackford Lodge, No. 135, K. of P., in which he has been called to fill the offices of vice chancellor and prelate, and his name is also found upon the records of Lodge No. 4962, Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to those two orders he is also identified with local lodge No. 1502, K. O. T. M., and for a number of years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bonham is a gentleman of exem-

plary habits, honest and industrious, and his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of that which marks for the public good. He is deeply interested in the material growth of his city and has done not a little in inducing the investment of capital in its real estate, thus influencing the settlement of a substantial class of people and otherwise promoting a superior order of citizenship. He is a credit to a creditable and highly respected ancestry and by no act or conduct of his has anything ever been done to reflect upon or tarnish the good name which the Bonham family have long enjoyed among the people of Blackford.

Mr. Bonham is a married man and the father of one child, Lillie Margarie, whose birth occurred on the 29th of January, 1899. The maiden name of Mrs. Bonham was Leota McGeath, daughter of John P. and Sarah (Bales) McGeath, and the ceremony which united her to her husband was solemnized on the 29th day of December, 1897. She also belongs to the Methodist church and is alive to all the good work done by the congregation worshipping in Hartford City.

She acted as deputy county recorder under D. J. Hummer from 1893 to 1897.

RALPH B. REASONER.

Ralph Bernard Reasoner, assistant superintendent of the Fort Wayne Gas Company, is the son of Jacob M. and Emma (Willman) Reasoner and a native of Blackford county, Indiana, born July 19, 1876, in Hartford City. After obtaining a preliminary education in the public schools of the city, which he attended during his youth and early manhood, he became a student of Purdue

University, LaFayette, where he pursued the higher branches for a period of three years. At the end of that time he discontinued his studies and entered the employ of the Fort Wayne Gas Company as field superintendent, the duties of which position he discharged until promoted to timekeeper in June, 1896.

Mr. Reasoner continued in the latter capacity until 1899, in March of which year he became assistant superintendent of the company and has successfully discharged the functions incident thereto to the present time. He was married, November 24, 1898, to Miss Cora Crannell, the issue of which union is one child, a daughter, Helen, whose birth occurred on the 21st day of September, 1899.

On March 3, 1899, Mr. Reasoner became a member of Lodge No. 50, K. O. T. M., and for some years has been identified with the Presbyterian church, to which religious body his wife also belongs. Mr. Reasoner belongs to one of the oldest and most influential families of Blackford county and the name has been inseparably connected with the growth and development of the country from a very early day. His life has been in harmony with the high standard of manhood sustained by his ancestors, and his reputation as an upright, progressive and intelligent citizen has won for him a prominent place in the esteem of the people of both city and county. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary mental capacity, fitted naturally for business and scholarly pursuits, having, as already noted, been successful in the former as manager and general overseer of a large and important enterprise.

He is careful and correct in judgment upon practical affairs and exerts a marked influence in whatever association he may join.

His long connection with the company by which he is now employed shows him to possess business ability of a high order, and the management of its large interests demonstrates carefully laid plans and superior executive force. Socially his standing in Hartford City has long been assured; he is widely respected as a courteous, kind hearted, generous man, of perfect integrity and true moral worth, and his influence has ever been exerted for that which tends to the general good and the advancement of a high order of citizenship.

MOSES H. ROBBINS.

Moses Hamlin Robbins, superintendent of the Peoples Gas Company, was born October 5, 1846, in the town of Abington, Wayne county, Indiana, and is the son of J. C. and Sarah (Fender) Robbins. When quite young he was taken by his parents to Ohio where his youthful years were passed and in the district schools of that state he received his preliminary education.

Mr. Robbins remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority and in January, 1863, responded to the country's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company G, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, with which he served for some time in Virginia. He took part in a number of campaigns and battles, including Hunter's raid, the two days' fight at Lynchburg, the engagements at Liberty, Bulls Gap and Beverly, besides a number of skirmishes, in all of which his record was that of a brave and gallant defender of the nation's honor. In one battle he received a slight wound in the shoulder, the ball passing the entire length of his coat sleeve and

making a hole through every wrinkle of the cloth.

After his discharge Mr. Robbins returned to Ohio and became a student of the Union City high school, where he pursued his studies for some time, and later entered the employ of a machinist in which capacity he continued for a period of about one year. Finding mechanics not to his liking, he abandoned the same and for some time thereafter worked in a telegraph office under Thomas Fletcher, train dispatcher at Union City. Later he took the road for Charles Gardner and subsequently was engaged for two years engaged in railroad work with headquarters at Union City.

Severing his connection with the road, Mr. Robbins next engaged in the mercantile business in Union City, where for a period of two years he carried on the grocery business in which his success was financially encouraging. Disposing of his store in the above place, he went to Kendallville, Indiana, and opened a gents' furnishing store, in addition to which he also carried a stock of boots and shoes, devoting to these lines of merchandising seven years. At the end of that time he embarked in business in Hartford City manufacturing and handling brick and tile, and was thus engaged from 1882 till 1892. The meantime, 1891, Mr. Robbins accepted a position with the Peoples Gas Company of Hartford City, the duties of which he discharged in connection with his mercantile interests, but in 1896 he disposed of his business and has since devoted his entire attention to the company with which he is identified. He holds the responsible position of superintendent of the company, in addition to which the secretaryship is also in his immediate charge. His management has been characterized by ability of a high order

and the success of the enterprise is largely due to his wisdom and foresight.

Mr. Robbins was married, on the 13th day of October, 1867, to Miss Sarah M. Stewart, daughter of Marsh Stewart, of Randolph county, Indiana, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Clara, wife of Joseph Bowman; Charles E.; Mabel, wife of Lora Brown; Grace V., married Howard Collans; Archie S. and Nettie.

The Peoples Gas Company, of which Mr. Robbins is now the leading spirit, has a history dating from 1839, at which time it was organized with the following members: Zadoc Williams, S. S. Carroll, Philip Covault, William Spence, Fred M. Campbell and B. M. Boyd. The officers at this time are: J. P. Willman, president; Clark Stewart, vice-president; J. A. Newbauer, treasurer, and M. H. Robbins, secretary and superintendent. Additional to the above, J. H. Rhoades, Frank Fordney and George P. Ayres are also directors in the company.

As a business man Mr. Robbins occupies a commendable standing in Hartford City and as manager of the above trust his record has been highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the company. As a citizen he is highly regarded, being public spirited, and his name is invariably connected with any and all enterprises having for their object the advancement of Hartford City's business interests. He is an affable gentleman, easily approachable, and has a large circle of friends in this and other places where he has resided.

NORMAN J. WOOD.

The subject of this sketch, the present deputy county clerk, is the son of John G. and Jane (Bugh) Wood and was born in

Blackford county, Indiana, on the 25th day of April, 1872. In the public schools, which he attended quite regularly during the years of his minority, he obtained a good practical education, and at the age of twenty left the parental roof and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, which he followed with fair success until 1894. In the fall of that year Mr. Wood became deputy county treasurer under his father and continued to discharge the duties of the position until the latter part of 1896, when he took charge of his father's grocery business in this city, conducting the same for a period of two years.

Severing his connection with merchandising, Mr. Wood was appointed deputy county clerk of Blackford county, the duties of which position he has discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner since August, 1897. Mr. Wood is well fitted for the responsible place with which he has been entrusted. As is well known, the office requires a clear brain, sound judgment and clerical ability of a high order, all of which he possesses in a marked degree, as is evidenced by the excellent records he has kept and the efficiency and dispatch with which the routine business has been transacted. He enjoys the confidence of his superiors and also of the court, is kind and obliging to all having business with the office, and among the officials and clerks in the court house none is more popular or stands higher in the estimation of the people. His faithfulness and efficiency in subordinate capacities, together with a wide acquaintance throughout the county, have given rise to the prediction that the future awaits him with a still more responsible and remunerative position, the direct gift of the people.

Mr. Wood's paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania,

and his mother's family lived for a great many years in the state of Virginia; both families are of English origin.

LEVI WINKLEBLECK.

Levi Winklebleck, minister of the German Baptist or Dunkard church, and manufacturer of and dealer in hardwood lumber and timber, the head of the firm of Winklebleck & Waters, of Hartford City, Indiana, is one of the most prominent and influential men of this section of the state. The firm of which he is a member employs about fifteen men and teams and has about five thousand dollars invested in the business, which amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars per year. It makes a specialty of railroad material, such as ties, bridge timber and timber for tracks. While most of the business of the firm consists of buying and preparing for consumption timber standing in the woods, yet it buys logs to a considerable extent. It pays out for material not less than ten thousand dollars per year, and about five thousand dollars for labor. The company's mill has a capacity of ten thousand feet per day, and the work done is wholly to order. White oak and burr oak are the most valuable varieties of timber in this section of the state and of course are the varieties most in use.

Mr. Winklebleck has been identified with this line of work nearly all of his life, beginning when but a small boy. He performed various kinds of work in the woods up to his removal to Indiana in 1881, when he settled in Hartford City to oversee men for his brother, who was a contractor. In about one year he took a contract with the

Pan Handle Railway Company to cut ties for the trestles between Hartford City and Marion, buying the ties to the number of five thousand per month, continuing at this work about ten years, there being material for the ties along the line of the road. For him this was a most prosperous period, but he was unable to continue in this line of work, so took hold of that in which he has since been engaged. He erected the present mill in 1893, and in 1898 admitted Charles Waters to partnership, the firm name then becoming Winklebleck & Waters, as it still remains.

Mr. Winklebleck was born in Darke county, Ohio, and there spent his boyhood days, at least until he was twelve years of age. He then, as has been intimated above, went to work among tie and timber men and became the support of his widowed mother, his father having died when he was four years of age. After he removed to Hartford City his mother lived with him for some years, but is now living at Logansport, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Winklebleck was married, when twenty years of age, to Miss Catherine O. Waters, a daughter of Lawrence and Eve Waters, of Hartford City. Miss Waters was born in Blackford county. Her father was a Frenchman, by trade a Blacksmith, of Muncie, Indiana, and died about eight years ago, at the age of ninety-five. He left his home in Canada in order to avoid becoming a Catholic priest. In the later years of his life he united with the German Baptist church, of which he remained a member to the last. He was one of the oldest residents of this part of Indiana, was a well known character and is remembered by most of the inhabitants of the county. His son, Charles, is the youngest of the family.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Winklebleck, all of them but Edna living, are as follows: Blanche, Almada, Edna, Margaret, Hellen and Samuel H. To all of their children they have given or are giving the advantages of a high-school education.

Mr. Winklebleck is a Prohibitionist and, as was stated at the beginning; a minister of the Dunkard church. The manner of his becoming so is worthy of special note. For many years he had led a somewhat reckless life, being frequently under the influence of liquor. At length his good common sense so asserted itself that he saw clearly the necessity for a change if his life was not to become a complete wreck and failure. He began earnestly to search the Scriptures and soon decided to join the church teaching the doctrines which corresponded most nearly with his own views. His resolve was quite a sudden one, as leaving a saloon he drove ten miles to Eaton, Indiana, and joined the church near that place at the end of his journey. At once he became active in the work of the church and interested other friends to unite with him in organizing the church at Hartford City, of which he was the first member. Meetings were held and soon a church society organized, Mr. Winklebleck being chosen minister. This event took place about eighteen months after his conversion, the society having been organized about nine months before. Ever since that time he has continued as minister. His work has resulted in the organization of another church, the one at Hartford City having forty-seven members and that at Bethel Center, one and a half miles to the west, having sixty-eight. Nearly all of the members of the two churches have united therewith as a result of the home agitation. Each society has a church building of its own and each is out

of debt. Mr. Winklebleck is presiding elder of both churches and there are four young ministers who have grown up in the church and give promise of usefulness. He attends both the district and annual conferences and has been a delegate to the general conference at such times as the church has been represented therein. Mr. Winklebleck is a shining example of what a man can make of himself with ability, correct principle and the right spirit, and he is one of the most highly respected of the citizens of the county in which he resides.

H. C. MOUNT.

Henry Clay Mount was born in New York City August 26, 1867. He lived in that city with his parents until he reached the age of fourteen, when he left home to see what the world had in store for him. Naturally a bright and intelligent boy, he had no trouble, seemingly, in securing a position as page in the national house of representatives, at Washington, an employment congenial and in which he soon became a general favorite with the members. Spending two years in this employment, during the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congressional sessions, 1881-82-83, he left the national capital and drifted back to his native city, different classes of employment occupying his time for several years. He was in the government appraisers' office for some time, and later with Grattan & Jennings, railroad contractors, for whom he superintended the building of the New York, Lake Erie & Western depot at Port Jervis, the junction point of three states, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This class of em-

ployment was to his liking and he remained one year with the railroad contractors, his services generally giving entire satisfaction to his employers. Opportunity offering to secure a more remunerative position with T. E. Crimmins, he accepted and remained with the last named party during the construction of the Third avenue cable road in New York city, this occupying considerable time. He resigned upon the completion of the road and took a position with Millikan Brothers, contractors and builders, of New York city, as superintendent of construction, and 1892 was assigned to the building of the Moreland tin plate works at Gas City, Indiana, inaugurating almost the inception of the tin plate industry in the United States. Acquitting himself creditably of this important piece of work in February, 1893, he resigned from his position with the contracting firm and having become favorably impressed with Indiana, he decided to embark in the real estate business in Gas City. This portion of the Hoosier state was then in a genuine boom, and especially in the real estate business was there much of promise held forth to the young man seeking an opening for his abilities. Mr. Mount launched into trade with characteristic energy, acquired control of numerous valuable pieces of property, and had his business in full swing and fairly in a way to net him good returns for his labors, when there came a revolution in the conditions, due to the approaching of the financial troubles of 1893. Business of all kinds became demoralized as a result of the financial stringency and Mr. Mount suffered in common with the others. So complete was the collapse in his case that he allowed matters to go by the board and decided to turn his attention to other channels. Ohio was producing a great deal of

Trenton rock oil, and the developments had begun to creep over into Indiana. Mr. Mount thought well of the production of petroleum as a business pursuit, as others were seemingly making unusual success of it, greater than was to be had in ordinary commercial enterprise, and he decided to embark in it. His first experiences were anything but encouraging and were the means of causing the balance to fall on the wrong side of the ledger. But after a period of dry-hole drilling he got into the right place, and from that time forward success in the oil field seemed to mark his pathway at each advancing step. Once his luck had turned, however, good fortune seemed to come his way continuously. The Nottingham pool in Nottingham township, Wells county, was the scene of his first exploit in the production of the oleaginous fluid that lights the world. His introduction into this business was marked by the drilling of seven dry holes in the Nottingham pool, not a very encouraging beginning for a young man, and practically a novice in the business. Being possessed of that great American characteristic known as "grit," he stuck to the business and fortune soon began to smile on his efforts, for after his repeated failures he finally drilled in a three-hundred barrel well on the Nottingham pool, and this within a short distance of the dusters which marked his first failures. The three-hundred-barrel well seemed to be the turning point in his experience as an oil man, and the second well started at four hundred barrels daily, while the third was good for three hundred and fifty barrels, and the fourth was a real gusher, its initial production being one thousand barrels for the first twenty-four hours. With his star in the ascendancy he made quite extensive developments in the Not-

tingham pool, drilling some fourteen wells, which yielded him a nice daily production when settled and assuring him an income of considerable extent. Very fair success also attended the drilling of three wells on a farm in Harrison township, Blackford county, while Mr. Mount was looking for new fields to conquer. To him belongs the credit of opening and developing what is known as Pouless pool, embracing a number of large-sized farms and being located south from the town of Warren, Indiana. Drilling two wells in this pool, both of which were more than average producers, he sold out his holdings to Fishburn & Cloury, of Chicago, for nine thousand five hundred dollars, being practically this amount ahead of the deal in opening the new pool. He also has the distinction of opening the Alexandria pool, in Madison county, known as the gas district. Here he drilled five wells in the limits of the town, and four of them were good producers, the average production being one hundred barrels daily. In this locality he had some four hundred acres under lease, and would have operated on an extensive scale had not the state authorities shut off all operations under an old law governing the gas development of the state. This ended his operations at Alexandria, and probably lost for him a very good thing in the line of production. From Warren he returned to the Chester township pool, in Wells county, believing that spot offered good inducements for an active man. Casting about for an opportunity, he secured and purchased the Lancaster property of six wells and three hundred and twenty acres for twenty-five hundred dollars, and it looked like a good thing at that figure. In purchasing this piece of property Mr. Mount's judgment was very good, for the first well he drilled in af-

ter securing control started at the rate of two hundred barrels a day, two others made good round figures as an initial production, and he had started the fourth well when he sold out to a Cleveland man for the snug sum of fifteen thousand dollars, not having been in possession of the property a great while. But in the time he had had possession of the lease he had taken out something like ten thousand dollars worth of oil; hence it might be said he made very close to twenty-five thousand dollars by this deal. The income from the Lancaster property, as well as the money derived from the sale, were at once reinvested in the Twibell property, in the same district, consisting of six producing wells and one hundred and fifty acres, a promising piece of territory and only partially developed. Three wells have already been drilled on this property, the first starting at forty barrels, the second at thirty barrels and the third at one hundred and twenty barrels, materially adding to the daily output as well as to the value of the property as producing territory. Mr. Mount retains and is still operating this piece of territory, which promises to yield him a fortune in a short time at the remunerative price now obtained for the Indiana product. The Nottingham township holdings were disposed of by Mr. Mount in 1898, at a handsome profit, and he is now devoting his entire attention to the Chester township production.

Thus we find that within the period of a very few years he has taken a place among the foremost producers of oil in the state of Indiana, giving to the development that courage which enables him to go ahead and drill in spots where even a more experienced man would hesitate to take the chances, but the results have in almost every case proved the

value of his theories regarding the location of oil deposits, and now his advice is often sought on questions regarding the prospective value of oil properties which is in any doubt. Mr. Mount's career in the Indiana field, with the exception of the reverses met with at the very outset, has been a most successful one in the production of oil and the handling of real estate. Keen business sagacity, pluck, and a desire to forge ahead have made him today one of the most substantial and best posted men and operators in the Indiana field, even though he may lack a few of the years which rest upon the heads of the men who have been longer in the business and who may have had their trials and tribulations in Pennsylvania before embarking in business in the western field.

Mr. Mount's success is a striking example of what perseverance and indomitable energy can accomplish in an oil field like that of Indiana. He is what may well be called a self-made man, and all his success has been the result of his own effort unaided by anything other than his brain power, business acumen and energy. Located in a pleasant home in Muncie, he is regarded as one of the most popular operators in Indiana, not only with the producing fraternity, but with all classes of people with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Mount was married in December, 1889, to Miss Catharine W. Marple, of New York city, and to them one child, now aged ten years, has come to bless their home.

JAMES FRANKLIN COVAULT.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch emigrated to America at a remote period in the past and settled in Pennsylva-

nia. Subsequently three brothers of the name moved to Ohio, locating in Miami county, where numerous descendants still reside. The Doctor was born in the above county and state August 17, 1847, and is the son of Isaiah J. and Nancy (Russell) Covault, who with their children became residents of Bluffton, Indiana, in the winter of 1849.

Dr. Covault's educational experience embraced the branches constituting the public school curriculum and until his seventeenth year he pursued his studies in the town of Bluffton. During the five years following his leaving school he worked in his father's meat market in the above place, the meantime devoting his leisure to the study of dentistry under the direction of Drs. Downing, of Ohio, and Sturgis, of Bluffton. After becoming proficient in the profession he began the practice in Blackford county where for a period of twenty-four years he has done a very satisfactory business, being at this time the oldest practitioner and leading dental surgeon in Blackford county. The better to prepare himself for skillful work and also for the purpose of keeping fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the profession, the Doctor in 1894 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, since which time he has done a greatly increased business in his beautiful and commodious parlors in this city. Dr. Covault's professional success is the fruit of diligent application and skillful work resulting therefrom. He numbers among his patients the best people of Montpelier and not infrequently have his services been much in demand by individuals residing in various parts of Blackford and other counties.

The Doctor was united in marriage, De-

ember 22, 1877, to Miss Phebe E. Goodin, the result of which is a family of five children, namely: Clara M. married John A. Toman; James Ernest, Clarence V., deceased, Franklin Wayne and William Murrel.

Doctor Covault is a member of the Pythian brotherhood, belonging to Hartford City Lodge, No. 135. In matters religious he adheres to no church and while tolerant of all beliefs is what may with propriety be termed a free thinker. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party, earnest in the advocacy of its principles, but by no means an aspirant for official honors. He is first of all a professional man, but in addition thereto is popular in social circles and public minded in all that concerns the material and moral advancement of the community. While a resident of Bluffton he served as deputy sheriff under his father and during his incumbency became widely and favorably known, being in fact familiar with every highway and byway of Wells county. By reason of his official duties he came in contact with nearly every citizen of the above county and there, as in Blackford county, his name is spoken of in terms most complimentary.

JOHN BURNS.

John Burns, attorney and counsellor at law, son of Joseph and Anna Burns, was born in Wells county, Indiana, on the 10th day of April, 1871. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, supplemented by a full course in the Bluffton high school, from which he was graduated in 1890, but previous to that time he was engaged for four years as teacher in his native county. Following his graduation he taught two years and in 1893 began the

study of law at Bluffton in the office of Martin & Vaughn, where he remained for a period of about six months. Impressed with a desire to increase his professional knowledge Mr. Burns next entered the Sprague Corresponding School, Detroit, Michigan, the prescribed course of which he completed in the latter part of 1894 and immediately thereafter was admitted to the Wells county bar at Bluffton. Fortified with a thorough professional training, he selected Montpelier as a location and at once began the practice under the most favorable auspices, forming a partnership with his father which is still maintained.

During the first two years of his practice Mr. Burns served as deputy prosecutor of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit and as such acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superior and also attracted the favorable attention of the leading lawyers in Blackford and neighboring counties. His career thus far has been marked with unqualified success; he ranks well as a counselor, is skillful in the presentation of his case in court and is highly regarded by his associates in the profession. A sound reasoner and able speaker, careful and discriminating in all he undertakes, he enjoys the reputation of being an able and thoroughly conscientious advocate. While the bulk of his legal business is confined to Montpelier, he has at different times been called to other points and wherever his services have been utilized he has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of those by whom he was retained.

Mr. Burns was married, February 2, 1894, to Miss Zina Hyer, daughter of Newton and Allie (Collier) Hyer, the result of which union is two children, William A., born April 25, 1895, and Lillie E., born March 4, 1897.

Mr. Burns is descended from Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Michael Burns, came from the old country a number of years ago, settling first in the city of New Orleans, thence subsequently came to Jay county, Indiana. Later Michael Burns was a resident of Wells county for a short time and then moved to the town of Montpelier where his death occurred at a ripe old age. He married Emily Fitzgerald and reared a family of four children, viz.: John, Emily, deceased; Mary, deceased, and Joseph, the last named the father of the subject of this mention; all of the above children were born before the family emigrated to the United States.

Joseph Burns was three years old when brought to America and he grew to manhood in Jay county, Indiana. He read law under the direction of Martin & Martin, a well-known legal firm of Bluffton, and shortly after his admission to the bar removed to Montpelier where he has since practiced his profession with success and financial profit. He married, in Wells county, Anne McCaffrey, daughter of James and Bessie (Ervin) McCaffrey and is the father of ten children, namely: John, William, James, Michael T., Joseph H., Mary E., Patrick G., Bessie, Anna and Felix. He has received the unanimous nomination by his party (the Democratic) for the office of prosecuting attorney of the twenty-eighth judicial district.

DAVID ALONZO BRYSON.

D. A. Bryson, cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, is a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 16, 1852. Paternally he is

descended from Scotch ancestry and on the mother's side from the German, both families settling many years ago in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where his parents, Thomas and Hannah (Henslaw) Bryson, were both born and reared.

Thomas Bryson was a farmer by occupation and died in 1898 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He reared a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: James C.; John A., deceased; W. F. and J. B., twins, both soldiers in the late Civil war; Eli, also a soldier during the Rebellion; Sarah E.; D. A.; Elizabeth, wife of James Howard, both deceased, and Ida Jane, who married W. C. Robeson. D. A. Bryson was two years old when the family moved to Wells county, Indiana, and until his fifteenth year he attended the district schools of his neighborhood. Later he took a commercial course in a business college at the town of Roanoke and the further to add to his scholastic attainments entered Liber College, Jay county, where he pursued the higher branches of learning during one term.

After leaving college Mr. Bryson engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on until 1896, when he accepted the position of cashier in the bank at Montpelier, discharging the duties incident thereto about two and a half years. With the consolidation of the two banks of the place into what was known as The Farmers' Deposit Bank he remained cashier and again, two years later, he was induced to continue in a similar capacity with the First National Bank of Montpelier, organized in 1900.

Mr. Bryson is an accomplished accountant, familiar with every detail of the banking business, and has earned a well merited reputation as a safe and reliable financier. He enjoys the confidence of his superiors,

is earnest in all his efforts to promote the interest of the institution with which he is connected and the people of Montpelier have found him a most efficient and affable man with whom to transact business. He is interested in three fraternal organizations, the Masonic, Pythian and Elks orders, in all of which he is recognized as an earnest and faithful worker. He belongs to Lodge No. 600, F. & A. M., holding at this time the office of treasurer, and it has been his good fortune to fill every position within the power of Lodge No. 188, K. of P., to bestow. His membership in the B. P. O. E. is with Muncie Lodge, No. 245, and he believes in the future of this great and rapidly-growing fraternity.

Mr. Bryson was married, August 22, 1881, to Miss Sarah Ryan, daughter of John and Frances (Barrington) Ryan, by whom he has had two children: Cora, born December 31, 1882, and Ethel, born in September, 1896, died in July of the year following.

ASHLEY G. EMSHWILLER.

Prominent among the attorneys of the Blackford county bar is Ashley G. Emswiller, who, although young in years, has earned a reputation as a successful lawyer and since his admission to the bar, in 1894, has occupied a conspicuous place among his professional brethren of Montpelier and Hartford City. He belongs to one of the old families of Blackford county, his grandfather having moved to this part of the state in pioneer times and for many years the name has been inseparably connected with the material growth and prosperity of the county. Mr. Emswiller was born in the town of Montpelier, November 14, 1874, and

is the son of John and Mary A. (Bare) Emswiller, the father still a resident of the place and one of its substantial business men. After completing the prescribed course of the public schools young Emswiller began preparing himself for the law by a course of private reading, and later, August, 1890, entered the Northern Indiana Law School, Valparaiso, from which he was graduated on the 6th day of June, 1894. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Indianapolis, and after one year alone, entered into partnership with C. A. Taughenbaugh, of Montpelier, a relationship which continued until November, 1896. Since the latter year Mr. Emswiller has been alone in the practice and his career from the beginning has been such as to win him a large and lucrative business besides bringing him in contact professionally with the leading lawyers of Blackford and counties adjacent thereto. Since 1896 he has been eputy county prosecutor and for some time prior to the adoption of city government he held the position of attorney for Montpelier.

As a lawyer Mr. Emswiller, as already stated, has earned an enviable reputation for hard work and professional success and his retention as counsel in many important cases bears testimony to his knowledge of the profession and skill of applying it. He is a close student, prepares his legal papers with the greatest care and maintains the soundness of his opinions with clear and forcible argument and conducts his cases in such a manner as to command the respect of the court and opposing counsel. He is the legal adviser of a number of Montpelier's leading business men and his judgment has seldom been at fault in matters requiring profound research and a wide knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence.

In addition to his legal business Mr. Emshwiller is interested in the drug trade with his father, who established the same at Montpelier, in 1872. The marriage of Mr. Emshwiller was solemnized on the 26th day of June, 1897, with Miss Blanche Rawlings, daughter of J. P. Lillie (Wiggins) Rawlings, and his home has been brightened by one child, James R., who was born November 15, 1898. Fraternally Mr. Emshwiller has been a member of the Masonic brotherhood since 1896 and during the year 1899 he was master of the lodge in Montpelier. In politics he wields an influence for the Democratic party and in religion is liberal and tolerant, subscribing to no creed or confession of faith, but at all times believing in the church as a great and wholesome moral force. Indeed he may be termed a free thinker in the best meaning of the term, but every movement having for its object the well being of the community is sure to find in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron. Mr. Emshwiller is a man with the courage of his convictions and is ever ready to express himself on all questions of religion and politics. His life has been singularly free from faults and although aggressive he possesses the power to make and retain permanent friendships. He is a valued member of the social circle and Montpelier is proud to acknowledge him as one of its favorite sons.

CHARLES L. SMITH.

The gentleman whose biography is here-with presented is one of the well known and substantial business men of Montpelier and a native of Wells county, Indiana, where his birth occurred on the 22d day of February,

1870. His grandfather, Leonard Smith, was an early resident of Ohio, and on the mother's side he is descended from German ancestry. His father was LeRoy Smith, a native of Ohio, in which state his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Christlieb, also first saw the light of day. LeRoy Smith settled in Wells county, Indiana, some years prior to the war of the Rebellion in which struggle he served as a brave and gallant defender of the national Union. By his marriage with the above Mary Christlieb he became the father of the following children: Charles L.; Effie, wife of A. C. Schmueck, of Fort Wayne; Ettie, wife of I. J. Christlieb; Nancy; Clark; Guy; Ernest, deceased; Louis, deceased; Mimie and Fredia.

Charles L. Smith was educated in the schools of Ossian, Wells county, and at the age of sixteen began life for himself as a farm laborer. After a short time spent in this capacity he went to Fort Wayne where for a period of two years he occupied a responsible position in a wholesale confectionery house, taking the road at the end of that time as traveling salesman for the same firm. After representing the house for three years as a commercial tourist he came, in the early part of 1894, to Montpelier, where for a limited period he worked in a restaurant, severing his connection with that business in a few months and taking service as clerk in what is known as the New York dry goods store.

Mr. Smith did not long remain behind the counter, for in 1895 he engaged in the real estate business to which he has since devoted his time and attention. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he still holds, in addition to which he is also manager of the opera house in Montpelier, having had control of the same for three

years. He acted as general manager of the Montpelier street fairs held in 1899 and 1900 and to its supervision is due the success with which the enterprise was crowned during the two years of its progress. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and also belongs to the Independent Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 71, of Montpelier. He is also secretary of the Montpelier Driving Club.

On the 26th of September, 1896, Mr. Smith entered into the marriage relation with Miss Sarah J. Alexander, the accomplished daughter of James and Mary (McKee) Alexander, a union blessed with one child, Fred Alexander, born on the 7th day of January, 1897. Mr. Smith's course thus far has been upright and prudent and he is a potent factor in the city for the material interests of which he has ever been active in working. He owns a comfortable home on West High street, and eighty acres of land in Jackson township, Wells county, Indiana, which is well improved and also oil producing. In all matters of public nature he is deeply interested, while in business and social capacities his standing is unimpeachable and no one has ever coupled his name with anything savoring in the least of suspicion or dishonor. He has borne his part in life in a manly way and it is with pleasure that this brief tribute to his worth as a gentleman and citizen is presented in this connection.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, M. D.

James Alphonso Taylor, M. D., son of Jacob and Martha (Smith) Taylor, was born in Jay county, Indiana, April 28, 1869. After completing the course of the common

schools from which he was graduated in 1886, Doctor Taylor entered the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, where he pursued the higher branches of learning until 1889, receiving a certificate of graduation in that year.

During the three succeeding years he taught in the schools of Jay county, and in 1889 entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1897 after making a most commendable record as a student. In April following his graduation Doctor Taylor began the practice of his profession at Montpelier, where he has since resided, building up in the meantime a fine practice and winning for himself the reputation of a painstaking and successful physician and surgeon.

The Doctor is a young man of excellent habits and combines with his naturally strong mental characteristics superior professional ability and a well framed determination to overcome any obstacles calculated to interfere with his success. Although but few years in active practice, he has already made commendable progress in his profession and stands well, not only with the general public, but also occupies a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of Blackford county. Starting upon his professional career under most favorable auspices and forging to the front by an aggressiveness that knows no such word as "fail," his present high standing is sufficient guarantee for the future career of enlarged usefulness which his many friends predict for him. Doctor Taylor is a member of the K. of P., Red Cross Lodge, No. 188, of Portland, Indiana, and his name is also found upon the records of Lodge No. 410, I. O. O. F., of Montpelier. The Doctor is an earnest advocate of temperance and as such does some of his

most effective work in redeeming the down-fallen through the instrumentality of the order of Good Templars, of which he has been a member for several years.

The Doctor was married on the 20th day of September, 1890, to Miss Pearl Thomas, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Longfellow) Thomas, and has one child, a son, Bedford Thomas, whose birth occurred October 1, 1897.

They are members of the Church of Christ and our subject is an elder in this organization.

THOMAS SHULL.

Thomas Shull, hardware dealer, Montpelier, is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and dates his birth from the 13th day of October, 1840. His parents, Henry B. and Sarah (Wolf) Shull, were born in Pennsylvania, and their marriage occurred in that state, as did also the birth of all their children except the subject of this mention and one other.

When Thomas Shull was eight years of age his father moved within a short distance of Indianapolis, and it was about two miles from that city that the boy obtained his first knowledge of books by attending school in an old log building which had been erected a number of years prior to the date of which we write. Until his twentieth year he assisted his father and also did some work for himself as a farmer, the latter proving only fairly successful. Impressed with a desire to see the great west, and thinking that fortune might perhaps reward his efforts there, young Shull, in 1860, bid adieu to home and friends and made a trip to the Rocky mountains, where he spent some time in prospect-

ing for gold. He remained in the west about eight and a half years, a greater part of which period was devoted to prospecting and mining. He then returned to Indiana and seeing a good opening for business in the thriving little town of Montpelier decided to locate there in the mercantile trade; accordingly he purchased a stock of dry goods and groceries and was soon in the enjoyment of a large and prosperous business. Subsequently he embarked in the drug trade, which occupied his attention three years. At the end of this time, in 1873, he disposed of his stock and became a dealer in hardware. Since the above year Mr. Shull has devoted his entire time and attention to the hardware business, in which his success has been most gratifying, his store at this time being the largest of the kind in the city. During the four years between 1875 and 1879 he served as township trustee and for a number of years was a member of the city school board, besides serving since 1897 in the city council. Under the old municipal organization he served as town trustee and since the adoption of the city charter his efforts as a member of the common council have been instrumental in promoting much legislation for the general good of the place.

Mr. Shull is widely and favorably known in business circles as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity and his progressive spirit long since brought him to the favorable notice of the public. He takes an active interest in everything calculated to advance the welfare of Montpelier and during the last few years has influenced men of wealth to invest capital in Blackford county, which he considers one of the most promising sections of Indiana.

On the 24th of March, 1872, Mr. Shull

and Margaret A., daughter of Uzal and Rachel (McDaniel) Kimble, became man and wife, their union being blessed with five children, namely: Clarence C., born December 31, 1873, died August 28, 1874; Belle I., born December 3, 1874; George F., born April 4, 1878; Lulu M., born January 30, 1880, and James B., born January 10, 1885. Mr. Shull became identified with Montpelier Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., in 1876, and since that date has been active in all the deliberations of the fraternity, having filled all offices within the gift of the local organization. In religion he subscribes to the Baptist creed and his life has been a practical exemplification of the teachings of the church. At this time he holds the position of deacon in the congregation worshipping in Montpelier and his wife is also a consistent member of the same body. In all that goes to make true manhood Mr. Shull has done his whole duty and all who know him respect him for his sterling qualities of head and heart. His influence has ever been exerted on the side of right and among Montpelier's representative men he occupies a commendable standing.

JOHN P. BOYD.

John P. Boyd, the well-known and successful member of the Blackford county bar, is the son of Amos and Elma M. (Johnson) Boyd, and was born on a farm in Jay county, Indiana, March 28, 1869. When eight years of age he was taken by his parents to Montpelier, in the schools of which town he received his educational training, completing his high school course and graduating in the year 1887. From early boy-

hood he evinced a decided liking for the law, and in 1887 yielded to his desire of long standing by beginning a course of study in the office of George A. Mason, under whose direction he continued until formally admitted to the bar in November, 1891. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Mason, and after maintaining the firm relations for two years purchased that gentleman's interest, after which he continued alone until 1894. At that time he became associated in the practice with John E. Mason, with whom he continued a partner until 1896, in January of which year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Boyd retaining possession of the office. From the beginning of 1896 until January, 1898, Mr. Boyd practiced by himself, but in January of the latter year took in as a partner C. A. Taughinbaugh, of Muncie, who remained with him until June following, when Mr. Boyd disposed of his legal business and removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee. His stay in that city was of brief duration, as he returned to Montpelier in September of the same year, and resumed his practice which he has since successfully continued.

Mr. Boyd's marriage was solemnized, October 27, 1892, with Miss Minnie, a daughter of Daniel and Harriett (Shull) Arnold, a union blessed with two sons, Robert Arnold, born October 31, 1893, and Francis D., born December 18, 1899.

From June, 1893, to June, 1894, Mr. Boyd held the office of city attorney, and from the spring of 1891 until November, 1894, he was deputy prosecuting attorney of Blackford county. Professionally he takes high rank and his name has appeared in connection with a number of important cases tried in the courts of Blackford and

adjacent counties. His knowledge of the law is profound and, being fertile in expedients, he displays great skill in applying legal principles to cases in hand. He is considered a safe and reliable adviser and by uniformly courteous treatment of opposing counsel he has made himself popular as a member of the legal profession and a business man.

Mr. Boyd is a prominent Spiritualist, and occupies a prominent standing among the leaders of that faith in Indiana. In politics he is an important factor in the Democratic party, his services being much in demand during campaigns where active work is required. In every relation of life, he sustains the reputation of a broad-minded, honorable gentleman, and his name is worthy of special mention as one of Montpelier's representative men.

GEORGE A. MASON.

George Albert Mason, attorney at law and prominent business man of Montpelier, was born in the township of Jackson, Wells county, Indiana, on the 7th day of December, 1860. His paternal ancestors came originally from the north of Ireland and several of the family were living in Pennsylvania in the early half of the eighteenth century. Later they removed to Ohio where Thomas Mason, the subject's father, was born November 7, 1808. Thomas Mason married, in his native state, Harriett Dixon, whose birth occurred May 1, 1818, in Yorkshire, England, and in 1837 he came to Indiana, settling in Wells county, where he departed this life in April, 1883. His widow, who was the daughter of Thomas

and Lydia (Kays) Dixon, both natives of England, died on the 27th day of December, 1897.

George A. Mason taught school in Blackford county two years, after which he spent two years pursuing the higher branches of learning in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso.

In 1884 he began the study of law in the office of Cantwell & Cantwell, of Hartford City, and in 1886 he received the degree of LL. D. from De Pauw University. In the latter year Mr. Mason entered upon the practice of his profession in the town of Montpelier, in partnership with J. C. Maddox, with whom he remained associated until that gentleman's death, in 1888, after which he continued alone until 1894, when he removed to Bluffton. He practiced in the courts of Wells county until 1898. In this year, by reason of his interest in the oil business at Montpelier, he returned to the latter place, where in connection with the oil business he is still devoting considerable attention to the legal profession. In 1890 Mr. Mason was instrumental in organizing The Northern Indiana Oil Company, of which he was elected secretary and general manager, and which was one of the chief factors in the development of the Indiana oil field. He has been identified with nearly all public improvements of Montpelier during the past ten years, and for a period of two years served as city attorney of Bluffton, being the first Republican to occupy that position. He also served in a similar position in Montpelier, and achieved an enviable reputation as a capable official, besides building up a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Mason was married, October 4, 1888, to Jennie Lancaster, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Starr) Lancaster, the issue

of which has been five children, namely: Blanche, born January 1, 1890; Mary, born November 1, 1891; Thomas Nathan, born December 18, 1893; Howard Lancaster, whose birth occurred on the 14th day of December, 1895, and Justine, born August 28, 1900.

Mr. Mason is a member of the Pythian fraternity, belonging to the local lodge at Bluffton, and he is also connected with the Uniform Rank of the same city. He is a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees of high rank, including that of Sir Knight. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, an active partisan and one of the leaders of his party in Blackford county.

Mr. Mason is of positive convictions, earnest in the support of what his judgment tells him is right, and has left the impress of his strong personality stamped on the professional, business and political interests of Montpelier and the county of Blackford. His career as a lawyer has been marked by substantial progress and as a business man and citizen none stands higher than he in the estimation of the people of both city and county. He is progressive in all the term implies and bids fair to carve out a still greater career in the future.

L. E. MADDUX, M. D.

Leander Erastus Maddox, M. D., is a physician of Montpelier, Indiana, and an esteemed citizen, a worthy representative of a family that has been connected with Indiana since pioneer days. He is numbered among the native sons of Wells county, Indiana, his birth having occurred in Chester township on the 11th of May, 1851.

His great-grandfather, Frederick Maddox, was a native of England, and the founder of the family in America. He located in the Old Dominion in colonial days and reared five sons: Michael, John, David, Gabriel and Wesley. Michael Maddox was the grandfather of our subject and was born in Virginia, February 26, 1773. He died in Harrison township, Blackford county, Indiana, September 10, 1845. He had located there in 1839, in the early days of the community, when the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber and when the work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun. He was twice married, his first union being with Mary Fraley, by whom he had the following children, namely: Margaret, Frederick, Nathan, John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Samuel, Silas, Michael and Rebecca. For his second wife Michael Maddox wedded, in Ohio, Francis Jones, a native of Virginia, born May 4, 1790. Her death occurred in Richardson county, Nebraska, December 6, 1871. Their children were as follows: Mary Mann, Joseph Collins, Wesley H., father of the Doctor, William M., Wilson M., James Jackson, Eliza Jane and Sarah Prudence. The Doctor's father, Wesley Harvey Maddox, was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 2, 1821, and lived there until the spring of 1839, when, with his parents he came to Indiana. He lived on a farm in Harrison township, Blackford county, until 1845, when he removed to Wells county where he still resides in Chester township. He married Eliza Ann Grove, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Wilson) Grove. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1837 located in Wells county, Indiana, where he died forty years later at the age of sixty-six. His wife passed away in 1867 at the age of fifty-

three years. Their children were Mrs. Maddox, Samantha, Catharine, George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Joseph, Thomas M., Joshua, Susanna, Lewis and Francis Marion.

The maternal great-grandfather of the Doctor, George Grove, was a native of Germany, and crossing the Atlantic to America took up his residence in Pennsylvania, where he married. Subsequently he removed to Ohio and later to Indiana where his death occurred. His children were: George, Joseph, Thomas and Lewis.

Mrs. Maddox, mother of the Doctor, was born March 11, 1826, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and on the 8th of November, 1849, her marriage was celebrated. She carefully reared a family of several children and on the 9th of May, 1874, passed away in Wells county, Indiana. Her children were Leander Erastus, Frances Ann, Joseph Collins, Thomas, William M., Sarah Ellen, Laura Belle and Wesley H.

Thus from sterling ancestry, people of genuine worth and respectability, is Dr. Maddox descended. No event of special importance occurred during his childhood and youth, which were passed on the old home farm in Chester township, where with the family he went through the experiences of frontier life. In coming his lessons in the district schools and in working in the fields his early life was spent. He also pursued his studies in a select school for some time and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which profession he followed altogether for four years. At length he determined to engage in the practice of medicine. He read medicine for two years and then, in 1871, he continued his studies with Dr. Doster, of Ponete, and in 1873 entered the medical department of the Michigan Uni-

versity at Ann Arbor, at which institution he was graduated on the last Wednesday of March, 1875. Being thus fitted by thorough preparation for his chosen calling, he opened an office in Vera Cruz, Wells county, where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Keystone. There he engaged in practice until March, 1887, and also carried on the drug business, purchasing the store of Mr. Shull, of Montpelier, which he conducted from 1887 until 1893.

The Doctor is a man of excellent business and executive ability and has been interested in various enterprises which have largely promoted the material welfare of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Northern Indiana Oil Company, but after eighteen months sold his interest in that concern. He was also at one time a stockholder in the Salamonie Gas & Mining Company. He is now interested in the L. A. Centliver & Company, oil producers, and also operates independently in oil. He owns one hundred and forty acres of land in the county which is leased to the Ohio Oil Company, also eighty acres in Wells county. He donated ten lots to the Chicago Truck & Steel Casting Company, on the erection of its plant here, and owns considerable valuable real estate here in the Maddox addition to Montpelier and other parts of the city.

Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Montpelier, Mr. Maddox was elected to the position of assistant cashier, as well as director, being a heavy stockholder.

On the 20th of August, 1872, Mr. Maddox was united in marriage with Miss Mary Emily Newman, who was born December 2, 1850, and is a daughter of John and Lydia Newman. They now have two chil-

dren: Myrta, born April 30, 1874, and Minnie Catharine, born December 29, 1876.

Socially the Doctor is connected with Montpelier Lodge, No. 600, A. F. & A. M.; Montpelier Lodge, No. 188, K. P.; Kama Division, No. 77, Uniform Rank, and Muncie Lodge, No. 245, B. P. O. E. In politics he is a Republican and, as every true American citizen should do, he feels an interest in the growth and success of his party, yet has never sought nor desired political preferment. The family attend the Methodist church. The Maddox household is noted for its hospitality, and its members occupy an enviable position in social circles. The Doctor is regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of Montpelier and his career has gained him the confidence and high esteem of many friends. He is a capable business man, enterprising and energetic, who has worked his way upward to a position of affluence. He has hosts of warm personal friends and is making more each year by the urbanity of his kindly nature and strict fairness and honesty of his business methods.

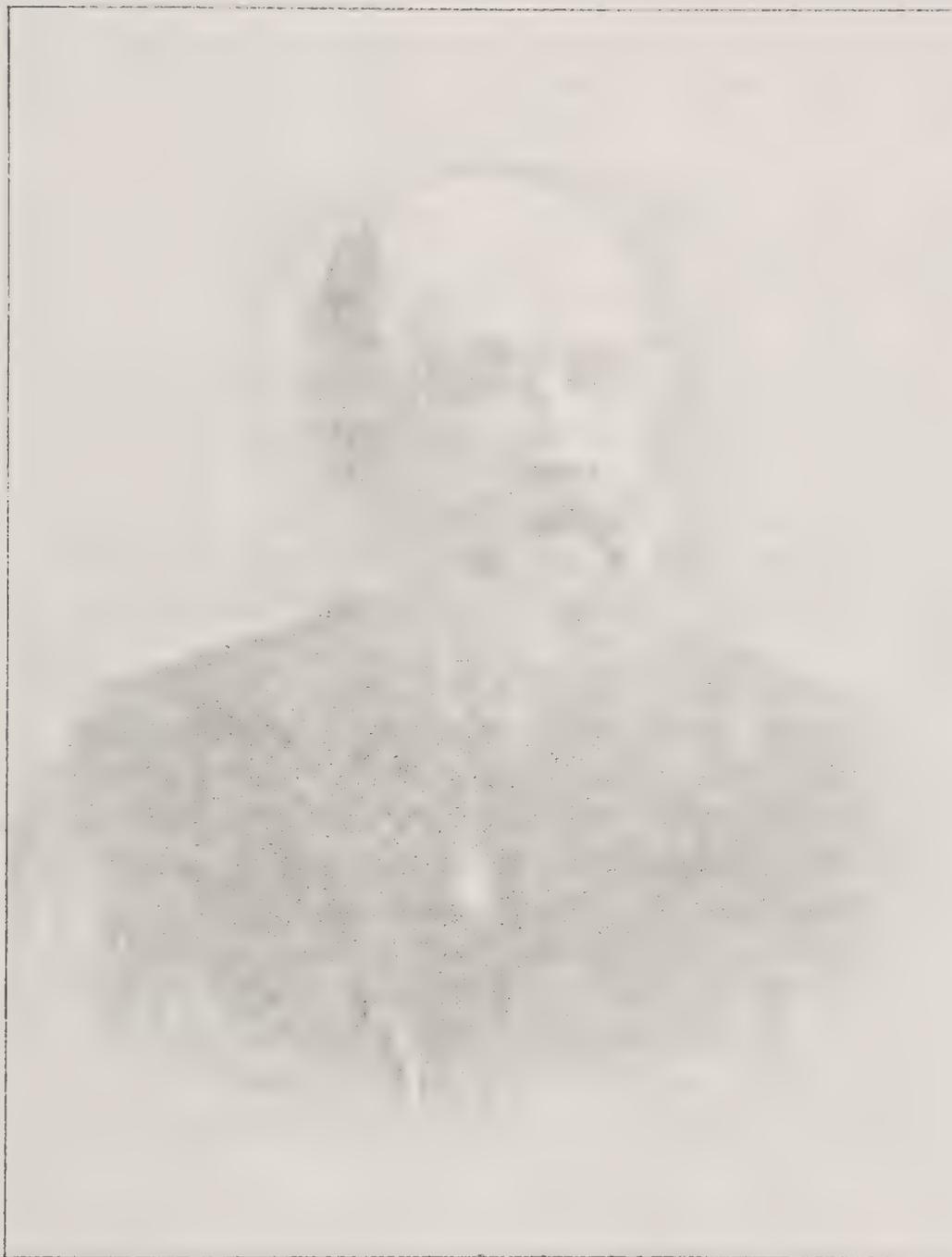
THOMAS SAMUEL BRISCOE.

For a number of years the late Thomas S. Briscoe was a successful member of the Blackford county bar and a man of high repute among his associates of the legal profession. The Briscoe family is of English origin and was first represented in America by one of the subject's remote ancestors, who came to this country in the time of the colonies and settled in Maryland. Some of his descendants are still living in that state, while others are scattered throughout various parts of the country, principally the

west, but wherever found they are known as intelligent, progressive people, possessing in a marked degree the sterling qualities inherited from sturdy ancestry.

Thomas S. Briscoe, son of Samuel E. and Margaret (Wilmer) Briscoe, was born October 10, 1828, in Kent county, Maryland, and spent the years of youth and early manhood in the place of his nativity. After receiving a liberal education he began the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native state, where he continued to reside until his removal, in 1850, to Iowa. From 1850 to 1868 he practiced in that state, but some time during the latter year located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his ability as a lawyer soon won him a conspicuous place at the Allen county bar. His residence in Fort Wayne was of comparatively short duration, covering a period of less than three years. He came to Hartford City in 1871 and at once took rank with the successful lawyers of the place and here he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 28th day of February, 1893. Mr. Briscoe was twice married, the first time in the 'fifties, in Iowa, to Margaret Maclay, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had several children, the following living; Elizabeth F., of Waynesville, North Carolina; Fannie, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Samuel M., whose home is in Hartford City. The second marriage was solemnized August 24, 1871, with Miss Rachael Henley, daughter of John M. and Matilda (Lewis) Henley, of which union there has been no issue.

As a citizen Mr. Briscoe stood well with the people and in every walk of life was directed and controlled by principles of in-



J. T. Briscoe

tegrity which has made his name respected by all with whom he came in contact. His popularity was demonstrated in 1878 by his election as joint senator for the district composed of the counties of Grant, Jay and Blackford, overcoming a heavy majority, which previous to that year always insured the success of the opposition candidate. His record as a member of the legislature is a part of the history of the state, but suffice it to say that in that body, as elsewhere, he acquitted himself as a creditable public servant by looking with untiring energy after the interests of the people.

Financially Mr. Briscoe met with success such as few achieve, possessing at the time of his death a moderate fortune, the result of his own energy and concentration of purpose. He was a firm believer in revealed religion and as a communicant of the Episcopal church exemplified his faith by a life void of offense towards God and man. Fraternally he joined early in life the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the principles of which he manifested in his daily walk and conversation. Such in brief is the record of one of Blackford county's representative business men. He died, as he lived, a broad-minded, intellectual Christian gentleman and left as a priceless heritage a name honored and respected by all and a reputation unshaken by the commission of a single unworthy act.

The father of Mrs. Briscoe, John Henley, moved to Indiana in 1840 from Clinton county, Ohio, and settled in the county of Delaware, where he followed milling, tanning and the pursuit of agriculture until his death in the year 1862. He reared a family of children, as follows: Amanda, deceased; William, deceased; Kezia, John, Matilda and two that died in infancy unnamed.

WILLIAM L. ERVIN.

One of the most highly respected citizens of Licking township, who well deserves representation in the history of his county, is Mr. William L. Ervin, whose name heads this review. He spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, where, except two years spent in the army, he remained during his minority. In February, 1864, when not yet fifteen years old, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until December, 1865. The active service began at Nashville, Tennessee, after which the famous Atlanta campaign was entered upon, the regiment participating in all the famed battles of that memorable summer of 1864. After the fall of Atlanta this regiment, under the command of General Hovey, was sent back after Hood at Nashville. The regiment was then sent to join Sherman. Returning to the Ohio and Cincinnati, it proceeded via Washington, Fort Anderson and Moorhead City to Newburn, North Carolina. Marching overland it was in the battle of Kingston, after which it became a part of Sherman's army at Goldsboro, but was detained, mainly at Charlotte, doing guard duty until the discharge, in December, 1865. In the first skirmish, that at Buzzards' Roost, Mr. Ervin received a slight wound in the top of the head, but was not kept long from the ranks, leaving the hospital in time for the battle of Resaca. He was not only the youngest of the company, being not yet fifteen when wounded, but was one of seven of the company who served constantly without being detailed for special work, and who were finally discharged together. He has ever since retained a warm interest in the com-

panions of those soldier days, and, besides meeting the survivors at times at the reunions, keeps in close touch with them through the G. A. R. post at Hartford City, of which he is a respected member. Returning to the old home he supplemented the education already acquired by an attendance at the Hartford City school, later taking such a course at the Ridgeville Academy as served to fit him to teach, which he did for several terms, mainly in the vicinity of his home. He had in the meantime engaged in farming, and on the 29th of December, 1870, was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Slater, daughter of James and Jane Slater, who was born in Licking township. The children of William L. Ervin are as follows: Satyra Jane, wife of J. M. Ray; Charles A.; Ralph L., deceased; F. M.; Aurora Blanche, wife of W. P. Mollin; Robert Franklin, who died in 1884, aged nine years; Oscar Slater and Thomas Wade. The Ervin family have for half a century played a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of this section of Blackford county, the father of our subject, Samuel Ervin, having been one of the most substantial, prosperous and respected citizens of the region. In 1850 he had removed from Delaware county, where William L. was born on the 22d of June, 1849, to the present farm, having trade with Wilson Martin, a pioneer who had entered the land. It contained one hundred and sixty acres, and was in a partially improved condition. It continued the home of Samuel Ervin till his death, which occurred October 2, 1880, in his sixty-sixth year. His first wife, Jane Hyate, the mother of William L., and who died when he was but a few weeks old, had given place to Miss Nancy Alexander, who also died some five years later. The third wife was Anna

Galbraith, who survived her husband about two years.

Besides William the only other child of the first marriage was Naomi Jane, at present the wife of Harrison Strickland, of Delaware county. The second wife was the mother of two children: Robert V. and John Benson, who died at the age of three years from the kick of a horse. Robert V. Ervin, whose death occurred January 18, 1889, spent the greater part of his earlier life in railroad work, until 1874, when he engaged in mining in the west, at which he continued with success for about eight years. Having accumulated a handsome competency, he returned and purchased part of the old homestead, where he resided till his untimely death. His marriage to Miss Flora Veach took place in 1883.

Samuel Ervin took no secondary place in the making and development of Blackford county, no man doing more to advance its interests in every respect than he. Owning at one time about two hundred and eighty acres of land, his farm was one of the most valuable in the township. No enterprise tending to the general advantage but found in him a warm friend. He became an early stockholder in the Panhandle Railroad, as well as extending aid and encouragement to the Erie road, which passed through his own farm. He was one of the original members of the class of Methodists who worshipped for a time in his own barn—a building which is still in use as such—and who finally became organized into Mt. Carmel church. He was for more than twenty years the class-leader, remaining in that capacity to his death, and it is asserted that he is the only leader the class had then known. Mt. Carmel church stands on land donated by him, and to its support and success he

was ever solicitous. His many excellent traits of character endeared him with lasting ties to all with whom he ever had close relations, and the loss of no other man from the community left so great a void in the hearts of its citizens. William L. Ervin has a valuable farm of one hundred acres, of which twenty-seven was a part of the old homestead. Much of it was low and wet, requiring a vast amount of work and expense to place it in suitable condition for cultivation; among other improvements being more than twelve hundred rods of tile, the laying of which has resulted in the reclaiming from swampy and worthless condition more than fifty acres, making it the most valuable land on the entire farm. He has erected commodious and substantial buildings which, with the generally thrifty appearance of the farm, makes it one of the really attractive and desirable rural homes.

Being in sympathy with the Prohibition movement, he, in 1884, became actively identified with its organization in the county, and has ever since been found in earnest advocacy of those principles which he feels will surely redound to a better citizenship and more desirable civilization. While realizing the hopelessness of present success, but that the effort must be persistent, he has not refused the demand that he assist by his personal appeal to the franchises of the people by becoming one of the party standard bearers which he did by standing for election for the position of county auditor in 1896. Both himself and wife are ardent in their support of the Mt. Carmel church, of which he is the present class-leader, having succeeded his father to that important position. Holding the esteem of a wide circle of warm friends, the possession to an eminent degree of the genial and kindly

traits that endear men to each other, no man stands in higher estimate in the minds of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. RITTER.

The well-known gentleman whose name introduces this article was for many years a representative farmer of Licking township and one of Blackford county's best known and most highly respected citizens.

His father, John Ritter, was the son of a German immigrant, who came to Indiana a number of years ago and settled near the town of Jonesboro, Grant county, and later moved to Blackford county, locating in the southwest part of Licking township. John Ritter was twice married—the first time to Emily Emerson, mother of William L., and after her death to Sarah Simpson. He accompanied his parents to Grant and afterwards to Blackford county, and at the close of the Civil war removed to a farm about three miles southwest of Dunkirk, in the county of Delaware. Later he and his wife made their home with William L., where their deaths occurred, the father at the age of eighty-three and the mother when eighty-five years old.

William L. Ritter was born July 19, 1836, in Highland county, Ohio, and when six years old suffered the loss of his best earthly friend—mother. When twelve years of age he accompanied his father to Grant county, thence to the home in Licking township, where he remained until 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He entered the service in the latter part of the above year, but it was not until the

spring of 1864 that he reached the front. His regiment formed a part of the army commanded by General Sherman in Georgia, and he took part in the Atlanta campaign, participated in a number of bloody battles, including Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Fort Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Lovejoy Station, siege of Atlanta, Rome and many minor engagements. He also accompanied Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, and later returned to Tennessee in time to take part in the battle of Nashville, and was finally discharged at Kingston, South Carolina, 1865. Mr. Ritter entered service as a private, but within a short time thereafter was promoted second lieutenant and subsequently, by reason of gallantry displayed on the battle field, was made first lieutenant of his company. Still later, for meritorious conduct, he was promoted to the captaincy, and held commission as such until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Captain Ritter was a brave and gallant commander and led his men in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war, in one of which he received a bullet wound in the right breast. From the effect of this wound he never entirely recovered and it was for this reason that he was the recipient of a liberal pension from the government as long as he lived.

Shortly after the war Captain Ritter engaged in railroad construction in Colorado, and was also for some time proprietor of a ranch in that state—then a territory—his sojourn in the west covering a period of three years. Returning to Indiana, he was married, February 11, 1872, to Miss Sarah Jane White, and began housekeeping on the present farm, which he purchased the year prior to the above date. Mrs. Ritter was an only

child, and after the death of her mother was taken by an uncle, Joseph Atkinson, with whom she lived until her marriage, at the age of twenty-two.

When Mr. and Mrs. Ritter moved to their new home they found an unbroken expanse of woodland, with the exception of a small clearing, in the midst of which stood a diminutive log cabin. It required long and arduous work to remove the forest growth and fit the ground for tillage, but in due time this was accomplished and in 1888 the pioneer dwelling gave place to a substantial frame edifice, which the family now occupy. Seventy acres were made ready for the plow, the greater part of the work being done by the strong arms of Mr. Ritter, whose devotion to toil brought its reward in a comfortable home and ample competence.

By a successful system of drainage, first the old style plank ditch and later tiling, he greatly enhanced the fertility of his place and made it one of the most valuable farms of its size in the township of Licking. He was a very careful farmer, studied well the nature and capability of soils, and by a proper rotation of crops always obtained the most satisfactory returns for his labor. He also made a specialty of good live stock, his breeds of cattle and hogs being of the best, and no one drove better horses or received higher prices for his animal products. In short, he was a man of method, did everything the best way and earned the reputation of one of the most successful agriculturists and stock men in the neighborhood where he lived. Mr. Ritter was the first man in Blackford county to lease land to a gas company, and the well on his place is considered one of the best the company now operates.

After nearly six years of happy wedded

life Mr. Ritter's home was invaded by the death angel, who took therefrom, July 5, 1878, his devoted wife, who died at the early age of twenty-nine. She left one child, Della, now the wife of William N. Seerest, who has charge of the home farm at the present time.

On the 18th day of December, 1878, Mr. Ritter entered into the marriage relation with Margaret Campbell, whose parents, natives of Maryland, came to Blackford county in 1865, and settled in the neighborhood of what is known as the Mt. Carmel church; her father died when she was nine years old and the mother departed this life a number of years later, at the advanced age of eighty-five. The second marriage was blessed by the birth of one child, Clara Alice, a young lady of culture and refinement, at this time a student of the Marion Normal College, where she is fitting herself for the profession of teaching. The child by the first wife was born and reared on the home place and has never left it; she also is a lady of many admirable traits, well known and highly esteemed in the community, and a worthy daughter of a worthy father.

In politics Captain Ritter was a Republican, active in the councils of his party and usually attended all the county and township conventions, and sometimes those of district and state as a delegate, and at one time was the nominee for sheriff, but failed of election by reason of the overwhelming Democratic majority. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles, keeping up his interest in the organization as long as he lived, and was also at one time connected with the Odd Fellows brotherhood.

Captain Ritter was a gentleman of the highest character, and the rectitude of his intentions was never questioned in the com-

munity of which he was for so many years an honored citizen. His word was his bond, his judgment in matters of business was seldom if ever at fault, and no one knew him except to respect and love him for his many sterling qualities of manhood. His life was singularly free from imperfections, and in his death, which occurred on the 28th day of November, 1899, his family lost a kind and loving husband, an affectionate father, the community one of the most obliging neighbors and the county one of its most highly esteemed and worthy citizens. He died as he lived, void of offense to God and man, and the great future awaited him with sure reward.

JOSEPH N. GETTYS.

Joseph Nathaniel Gettys, who is widely known as a prominent agriculturist, a native of the county in which he now resides and a representative of a family whose history was identified with the state in days of earlier and simpler styles of living, is possessed of a fine farm in Licking township upon which he was born, January 24, 1846. His parents, James and Sarah (Moore) Gettys, were born and married in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Some eight years previous to the birth of Joseph his father had come to the then wilderness of Indiana and entered land of the government. But it was not until the year of his birth that the little family removed from the Keystone state to make their permanent home in the state of their adoption. The little one-room, round-log cabin in which Joseph first saw the light of day remained the home of the family until he had reached his ninth year, when it was replaced by a more pretentious residence,

a building in which the parents passed their remaining years and which is still standing in a fairly good state of preservation. On their original coming to this home it was necessary to live in the most primitive manner, very few of what are now termed necessaries being available, even had the resources of the family enabled them to be secured. Having little but good health, strong constitutions and a determination to carve out a home, James Gettys and wife set themselves resolutely to work with a vigor born of necessity and not many years passed before their efforts were crowned with a fair measure of success. Eighty acres of the one hundred and sixty he owned were converted into valuable fields through their unceasing endeavors. It gradually assumed the appearance of thrift until it grew into a pretentious and valuable farm, which has not passed from the family, but is to-day the home of a truly popular citizen. James Gettys died here in September, 1869, in the sixty-first year of his age, while his companion during the vicissitudes and the successes of a busy life survived him about eleven years, dying at the age of sixty-seven. Joseph Gettys, the brother of James, had also been a pioneer of the county, having settled in it some years prior to the one whom we are more especially considering. His son, John R. Gettys, is a well-known citizen of Hartford City.

The family of which Joseph N. is one consisted of three sons and two daughters. The latter were: Anna E., who married Joshua Kelley and who died at the age of forty; Hannah Jane became the wife of M. Tarr, her own death coming when about the same age as her sister. The sons, beside our subject, are John and Samuel, both residing in Hartford. Joseph N. Gettys re-

mained on the farm till his twenty-first year, when, desiring to see the world for himself, he went west, spending some time in the state of Wisconsin. However, after his father's death he returned and soon began the purchase of the remaining interests, having now a very desirable farm of ninety acres, all of which was formerly included in the old homestead. He devotes his entire time to the management of the farm and has greatly increased the value of his land by extensive improvements, having cleared twenty-five acres, and has laid over one thousand two hundred rods of tile, having an outlet in a county open drain. He has a very neat home, its surroundings indicating to a certain extent, the desire of himself and family to provide themselves with an attractive home.

Mr. Gettys was married, March 2, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Kemmer, daughter of Samuel and Emma Jane (Ellis) Kemmer. They were one of the early families in Blackford county, removing to La Grange county, Indiana, when Mrs. Gettys was but two years of age. Here they remained till her sixteenth year, and then located in Hartford City. Mr. and Mrs. Gettys have no family, but lost two children who died in their infancy.

Reared a Republican, Mr. Gettys acted with that party for many years until the importance of the temperance movement assumed such proportions that he felt that his assistance should be given the organized effort to suppress the liquor traffic; thenceforth he has been an important factor in the party work in Blackford county. His presence and influence are felt in all the conventions of the party, including not only those held in the county, but those of a wider scope. His personal popularity was recog-

nized by the party when he was urged to make the canvass for the position of county treasurer, which he did. his efforts not only extending his own circle of friends, but also adding materially to the strength of the party.

Our subject and wife are respected members of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Hartford City, he being one of the trustees.

JOHN WESLEY BEATH.

Among the prosperous farmers of Licking township, and of those whose unflagging industry and business capacity have resulted in accruing handsome competence, is the above named gentleman, who is as well the representative of one of the early families of Blackford county.

His father, William A. Beath, who still resides at Hartford City, was the third white child born in what is now Blackford county, his birth occurring on the 25th of July, 1836. The place of birth was on what is now the county farm, situated five miles southwest of Hartford City. His parents were John and Anna (Kelly) Beath, who migrated from Ross county, Ohio, in the spring of that same year.

In 1860 William Beath was married to Miss Elizabeth R. Stewart, only daughter of Dr. Henry Stewart, whose biography is found elsewhere in this volume. Soon after he settled upon what has since remained the Beath homestead. It first consisted of fifty-two acres, and he subsequently purchased thirty five acres of the John Stewart farm. It was included in the former farm of John Stewart, brother of the Doctor, by whom it was entered from the government. Here

he made a valuable farm, which he operated until his estimable companion was called away from earth, February 20, 1888, in her fifty-second year. Since that time he has lived in easy retirement in Hartford City. He has ever lived an unpretentious life, being content to attend to the duties of citizenship that came to him, not yielding to ambitious yearnings to occupy a prominent station in public life.

His family comprises five sons: Marion L. being a thriving farmer of Woodson county, Kansas; George Riley, who owns part of the homestead; John Wesley; Henry A., who also owns and lives on the original fifty-two acres, and Owen Van Edam, secretary of the Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Hartford.

John Wesley Beath was born on the homestead, November 12, 1865. His boyhood and youth was spent with his father, receiving the average educational advantages the district school supplied. February 16, 1887, he was joined in bonds of matrimony with Miss Lydia A. Baugher, daughter of George and Matilda Baugher. He is well remembered by Hartford citizens as one of the city's former reputable blacksmiths, being a superior workman, and one whose industry and integrity made hosts of friends.

Lydia was born in Hartford, and being of an ambitious and independent spirit, learned the dress-maker's art, at which she was engaged at the date of her marriage.

After one season on the old homestead John worked in the spoke factory of Charles Hubbard, in Hartford City, for nearly two years, his wife in the meantime resuming her trade. Her reputation as an expert dressmaker was such that her services were eagerly sought, not only by her old customers, but by many others as well. T

thus continued until the death of his mother, when they returned to a tract of eighty acres, near the old home he had just purchased in company with his brother, George.

Mrs. Beath received an inheritance of four hundred dollars from her father's estate, which, with six hundred dollars they had saved from their joint earnings, they invested in that farm. Here they operated for three years, when they sold their personal property and with the proceeds cleared off the remaining indebtedness on the farm. They returned to Hartford City, erected a pleasant residence, and he engaged as a clerk, in which capacity he labored till January, 1894, when the city property was sold and they again took up the conduct of the farm. He at once set about to improve it by erecting a barn. He soon afterward acquired his brother's interest in it, and very greatly enhanced its value by clearing some thirty acres additional and in laying over five hundred rods of tile, thus bringing it to a productive condition.

In July, 1897, he purchased his present home farm of seventy-six acres, lying one mile distant from the former one. It is widely known as the Andrew Quackenbush homestead, lying on the Ritter pike, five miles south of Hartford City. The spirit of improvement has not abated, as shown by the present residence, which he rebuilt, and the other necessary improvements he has made. His good judgment and careful attention to details have won him a handsome competence, and a condition of ease, if not luxury. While all farm products have produced revenue, he has received largest returns from the growing and feeding of hogs, into which most of the grain grown is fed. He finds the celebrated Duroc breed very satisfactory, and breeds and fattens annually not

less than one hundred choice porkers. He also keeps several Jersey cows, from which most delicious butter is made by Mrs. Beath, whose excellence as a skilled butter-maker is recognized by her many private customers, who depend upon her to supply their tables with that most delectable article.

They have recently purchased a home in Hartford City, to which it is proposed to retire to educate their children: Audry E., born October 9, 1890; John, born May 15, 1896.

Mr. Beath holds to the Democratic faith in politics, realizing that upon a strict adherence to its principles the country's honor and future prosperity depends.

ELWOOD QUACKENBUSH.

Elwood Quackenbush, deceased, late of Licking township, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 18th day of May, in the year 1848. His death occurred at his home, five miles south of Hartford City, on the 15th of January, 1895. His parents were Andrew and Charity Elmina (Potter) Quackenbush, he being born in Chatham county, North Carolina; they, however, were married in Wayne county, Indiana. About the year 1855 they came to Blackford county and settled on a tract of land in the southern part of Licking township, which is, at present, included in the home farm of J. W. Beath. There Andrew lived and died in March, 1888, having survived his wife three years. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, the latter being Mary, who married Henry Bowman, whose death occurred while serving in the army. She then became the wife of Charles

Haynes, her own death following when about thirty-five years of age; Ruth Ann is the wife of Henry Flatter, of the vicinity of Millgrove; Washington Stafford, residing in Hartford City, and Elwood, whose early life was spent upon the farm, much of the work devolving upon him.

On the 3d of September, 1868, he was united in bonds of matrimony to Miss Susan Campbell, daughter of Levan and Mary (Heffner) Campbell. At the time of their marriage the mother was a widow, living in the vicinity of the Quackenbush home, the young couple having been schoolmates for three years, her mother having come from Greene county, Ohio, in 1865. After their marriage he operated his father's farm for three years and for several years continued to rent, until he bought eighty acres, to the improvement of which his attention was devoted and upon which they resided until about ten years since, when he secured the present farm, on the county line between Blackford and Delaware counties. It is most pleasantly located, on the Ritter pike, six miles south of Hartford City, and comprises eighty acres of valuable land. Its original condition was such that an immense amount of hard labor was necessary to bring it into the present highly improved condition; it had but a small clearing with no buildings. He drained it in a most thorough and systematic manner, laying many hundred of rods of tile, extending it to all parts of the farm. Good buildings were erected and by careful and judicious attention to the many details that indicate the successful farmer, he made a very desirable and attractive farm. He was of the methodical nature that takes just pride in having everything done in a businesslike manner and on every hand is witnessed the result of that

painstaking care. In addition to the home farm he had another smaller place near by, which he had operated by tenants. His death came suddenly as the result of blood-poisoning. While never an ardent partisan, he held decided views on public matters, which were usually in accord with the Republican party. A Methodist in his religious views and affiliations, he was held in the highest respect by his fellow members in Mt. Carmel Methodist Episcopal church.

His family consisted of three children, of whom one, Mary Agnes, died at eleven; William Andrew married Anna Brown, they having one son, Floyd Lawson. The youngest is Frank Leslie, a schoolboy of thirteen. Mrs. Quackenbush remains on the homestead, taking an active part in all that pertains to the advancement of the neighborhood.

ISAAC L. HUGHES.

Isaac L. Hughes, ex-county commissioner and prominent farmer, was born in the house in which he now resides, November 27, 1852. The house was erected the preceding year, and is, doubtless, the oldest house in Blackford county still in use as a residence.

In 1835 Jonathan and Keziah (Slater) Hughes, he of Morgan county and she of Guernsey county, Ohio, migrated with a family of two children to Blackford county, entering government land in section 34, upon which they located temporarily, trading the following year for the tract embodied in the present homestead. It was in a heavy wooded section and the cabin was obstructed from the eyes of passers till they had come within a few rods of it. His

brother, Aaron Hughes, had entered the adjoining eighty acres of land, and his life was thenceforth passed upon that tract. Many settlers and land seekers were coming to this county at that time, and the service of Jonathan, who was an expert woodman, was in constant demand to pilot them to Fort Wayne, where the land office was located. With his compass for a guide, he would set into the forest and though sometimes bewildered, never got completely lost, but would soon strike some familiar trail or stream, and thus never failed to reach his destination, experiencing, however, many thrilling incidents that would have deterred a less brave man from repeating the trips.

He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 2, 1809, and died when within but five days of his seventy-fourth year. His exertions placed nearly all the farm in cultivation, and his efforts towards the general improvement and advancement of the community were not inconsiderable. His widow, born June 6, 1813, and whose courage was not less marked than his own, survived him about five years, dying April 6, 1888. They were joined in wedlock on December 15, 1831. They rest in the Stewart graveyard, beside many others of those hardy pioneers, whose lives cannot be too highly extolled.

Here, at the organization of the county as a political entity, Jonathan Hughes became its first assessor; the first assessment required but a few days for him to visit every home in the county. Like the great majority of frontiersmen, to whom Andrew Jackson was of finer clay than ordinary mortals, he early became filled with the grand doctrine of individual liberty, as espoused by the Democratic party, which then, as now, stood for masses as against the classes. He was no mean factor in every campaign; his

influence being ever cast for popular government and local control of local affairs. Socially he had qualities that made him popular with all, regardless of political opinions, his own home being ever open to the wayfarer or the stranger, as much as to the nearest neighbor or relative. Liberal in all things, his consistency demanded a liberal family, ten, of whom four only survive in 1900: Lucy M., born November 7, 1847, is now the wife of Robert Stewart; Rachael K., born April 2, 1850, married Edward Jones, of Hartford City; Isaac L., born November 27, 1852, is the subject of this sketch; Emily V., born June 1, 1856, is the wife of George W. Campbell, of Licking. Those deceased were the following: Anne, born September 21, 1832, died at the age of sixteen years; Jacob S., born December 7, 1834, died when aged twenty-eight years; John W., born May 31, 1837, passed his life in the county and died from heart disease while on his way home from a neighbor's; Caroline, born September 15, 1839, married Henry Cunningham and died leaving two children; Eveline, born March 4, 1842, became the wife of Samuel R. Ross, and died leaving two children; Sarah, born March 25, 1845, remained unmarried and died at the age of twenty-three years.

The boyhood of Isaac L. was passed upon the farm, where he remained so long as his parents lived, giving them the filial devotion due them in their declining years. After they had been called away he bought the interests of the other heirs, and has also another farm of forty acres in another neighborhood. He was married, December 23, 1875, to Miss Caroline Martin, daughter of William and Rachael (Long) Martin, who was born in Delaware county, coming to this county when a child of ten. They have one son

Charley Augustus, born October 20, 1876, who married Ruth Osenbaugh and who operates the small farm above mentioned. Like his father, Isaac L. espoused Democracy, in which party's organization he has been no cipher, having been found in the councils of the party upon almost every occasion.

At the resignation of James G. Baird from the board of county commissioners, on account of failing health, Mr. Hughes was appointed to fill the vacancy, the unexpired term continuing for upwards of two years. He was then the unanimous choice of his party for another term, the duties of which he ably filled to the county's betterment and general satisfaction. His colleagues were John Clore, Thomas T. McGeath and A. W. Miles, with all of whom he acted in most cordial relationship. The new court house was erected during his service, at a cost of thirteen thousand, nine hundred dollars, fully equipped with furniture, etc. Though bonds were placed upon the open market at a time of great financial depression, the second issue was sold at a handsome premium, showing the excellent condition of the finances. Improvements in pikes and public drains were inaugurated and extended, and in all of these important matters it is a matter of great satisfaction to the members of the board of commissioners that they were always unanimous in their action. Very little friction existed and no man of such public service holds a warmer place in the estimation of the people than does Isaac L. Hughes.

In his private business, to which his attention has been wholly devoted since the expiration of his public service, he breeds thoroughbred roadster and Norman horses, in which he has been quite successful. An

Odd Fellow at Hartford City, he is also a member of the encampment, though distance prevents his activity in the lodge work as inclination and fitness might dictate.

EZRA A. STALLSMITH.

One of the more pretentious and attractive farms that attract the attention of the traveler passing the southwest of Hartford City is that of Ezra A. Stallsmith, which with its well appointed buildings and neatly arranged fields, demands more than a passing notice. The proprietor, Ezra A. Stallsmith, is one of the most progressive men of the community, conducting the farm operations in a business-like and scientific manner. He was born two and one-half miles northeast of Hartford City, in Washington township, December 25, 1856. His parents were George and Margaret (Troxel) Stallsmith, both of whom were natives of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. They at once came to Connersville, Indiana, where he, having served a three-years apprenticeship, worked at the carpenter's trade.

He came to Blackford county when Hartford City was just starting. Buying eighty acres of wild land, he settled in the woods and began to clear up the farm. Being a skilled mechanic, his services were sought in both town and country. His skill as a workman was such that he was placed in charge of nearly all of the finer grades of work. In 1867 he returned to Gettysburg for two years and in 1870 he bought one hundred acres of land where Ezra now lives. It had but a small clearing and no buildings. Though he had met with financial losses, he

now devoted himself to regain former losses. He at first built two cabins, in one of which he lived ten years, when he erected the present residence. Four years later he left the farm, living retired in Hartford City till his death, January 25, 1897, in his eighty-first year.

His wife died January 25, 1887, he having survived her just ten years. Methodical and painstaking in his habits, he was satisfied with no half-way work, but, with the tastes of a true mechanic, he demanded that everything be done in a workmanlike manner. He was supplied with a complete outfit of the finest mechanical tools, in the use of which he excelled. Reared a Lutheran, he for some years remained with that church, but later became identified with the United Brethren, in whose society, at Hartford City, he was an influential member. He served the society for many years as steward, and besides contributing liberally did much to advance the interests of the church.

His family consisted of six children: Melissa, who died in infancy; Wesley, a farmer of Jackson township; Catherine, wife of Alfred Beath, of Hartford City; Edgar, now a farmer in Wells county, but who was formerly a blacksmith at Hartford City; Charles, who died at ten years of age; and Ezra, who was a lad of fourteen upon the return of the family to Blackford county. He remained with his father while he operated the farm, having principal charge of it himself, however, from the time he attained his majority. In 1884, when his father retired, he bought the farm, which contained one hundred and twenty-two acres. He has himself placed about forty-five acres in cultivation; some fifteen acres, being low and wet, was made valuable only by systematic drainage. His father had always con-

tended that water could not find its way into tile drains and had adhered to the old style timber ditches; but Ezra at once adopted the more modern plan, having already laid upwards of one thousand rods of tile. While he grows considerable grain, it is mainly converted into beef and pork, he generally keeping about twenty head of cattle and nearly one hundred hogs. Keeping abreast with the times, his farm is stocked with high grade hogs and cattle and thoroughbred Norman horses. In 1892 he erected a barn 40x72 feet, with twenty-two-foot posts, which not only affords ample stable accommodations, but contributes materially to the general prosperous appearance of the place.

In addition to the home farm, he owns a forty-acre farm on section 4, of the same township, some three miles distant. With the exception of one year, when he conducted a meat market in Hartford City, his attentions have been mainly devoted to the farm. He is, however, identified with the American Glass Company, as agent, to oversee a portion of their outside work, more especially looking after the gas wells now producing and laying of lines. His ability and attention to details have placed him in high estimation with the company officials. His own farm lying in the gas belt, he was one of the first to lease, which he did some ten years since, although as yet its productiveness has not been tested.

Mr. Stallsmith was married, December 28, 1880, to Miss Ida Moore, daughter of Henry and Mariah (Atkinson) Moore, who were pioneers of the county. He was born in Virginia, while she was a native of Pennsylvania. They settled, in an early day, four miles southwest of Hartford, where Ida, the youngest of eight children, was born.

Both parents died on that farm, he on the 9th of August, 1884, aged sixty six years, eleven months; she, July 16, 1879, aged fifty-five years, ten months and six days. The Stallsmith family consists of one son, Ralph G., born August 12, 1890. Mr. Stallsmith was early in life a Democrat, but when the temperance question grew prominent he became a Prohibitionist, in which cause he has been an ardent worker. He is the present district chairman, all campaign work receiving his personal attention, and his presence and influence carries weight in all the party councils.

Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, but, as in all other matters, he holds to most liberal views. Always alive to advanced ideas, he took an active interest in the Patrons of Husbandry when the movement was being organized, and everything that has had for its object the advancement of the community, has found in him an earnest advocate and enthusiastic supporter.

ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL.

Archibald McClain Campbell, of Licking township, is a prominent representative of those brave men and women whose lives were devoted to the infancy of Blackford county, and, with possibly one exception, is the oldest man now living in the county who was born within its present boundaries. His birth occurred October 1, 1837, on the farm that is now his home and practically on the site of his present residence. His parents were William W. and Phebe (McLean) Campbell, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of Maryland; both were brought by their parents to Athens

county, Ohio, when they were mere children and there they grew to maturity and were married.

In 1836 William W. Campbell came to Indiana in search of a home and entered the tract upon which he settled. He thereafter devoted himself largely to its improvement and cultivation. However, he had learned the trade of a shoemaker, and being the only one for a considerable distance, he became the popular Crispin for nearly all the pioneer families who were near him, working often till near midnight and on rainy days. In this way he managed to live, and at the same time to improve a valuable farm, having placed nearly one hundred acres in cultivation. He was a man of sterling worth and undoubted integrity. Keenly alive to all that made for better citizenship, his influence was to the upbuilding of the community and it can truly be said of him that "the world was better by his having lived." He passed away at his home in his sixty-eighth year, honored and respected by all. Of his eleven children nine grew to maturity, and of these seven are still living: Nathan is a resident of Hartford City and John resides at Eaton, Indiana. Archibald M. remained at home till reaching his majority, when he went to Missouri, where, in Schuyler county, in November of the year 1860, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Samantha Currier, a native of Perry county, Ohio, and raised in Athens county, that state, and who had gone to Missouri with her parents as a young lady of seventeen. The outlook for war and the intensity of feeling in that state was such that the young couple decided to return to Indiana, which they did just before the outbreak of actual conflict, the boat they took passage upon at Alexandria, Missouri, being the last

one allowed to leave. Reaching Indiana he took charge of the operation of the homestead, conducting it with uniform success till, at his father's death, he started in to secure the ownership of it by purchasing the other interests.

The process was slow, but after a few years he succeeded, in the meantime making many valuable improvements. He replaced the old style timber drains with tile and extended them, laying over twelve hundred rods, which reaches to all essential parts of the one hundred and thirteen acres comprised in the estate. He suffered the loss by fire of his former residence, but has replaced it with one superior in every respect.

While not a breeder of thoroughbred stock, his aim is to keep a high-grade line of such stock as is usually found, converting all the grain grown into stock for the market. Wise judgment and careful management, coupled with economy, industry, willingness and persistent work, have won for him an independent position in financial circles, and with the interest he has ever shown in all that advances the community, he stands today one of the substantial and foremost citizens of the county. Grounded in Democratic doctrine, he has adhered faithfully to those principles which make for better government and the enhancement of the individual. He has been often selected to represent his party in its conventions and other councils. He was the deputy collector of delinquent taxes for Washington and Licking townships, was also land appraiser for Licking township and at one time served as a member of the board of county commissioners.

Our subject's family consists of five children: Lucinda M. is the wife of Aaron Slater, of Licking township; William Hen-

ry, of Delaware county; Archibald Mauson, who assists in operating the homestead; Nathan Edgar, of Hartford City, and Carrie Newson, also of Licking township. He takes pride in the fact that he is the grandfather of an even dozen. Not tied to religious creed or dogma and with no social ties that in any wise hamper the largest individual freedom of thought, he stands an exponent of personal liberty and an example of unaided effort and independent manhood.

THEODORE CLAPPER.

The traveler who passes south from Hartford City on the Winters pike will, when just beyond the city limits, be attracted by a well kept and thrifty farm, the residence standing some distance from the road, but commanding a splendid view. This has for many years been known as the Handley estate, now owned and operated by Theodore Clapper, a native of the county, being "to the manor born." His own birthplace was one mile west of his present home, the date of birth being November 8, 1855. His father, Christopher Clapper, yielded his life in the cause of his country, his death occurring at Huntsville, Alabama, in January, 1865. The widow, whose maiden name was Catherine Hall, was thus left with the care of three children--Theodore being the eldest and he then but ten years of age; the others were Alice, now the wife of George Marley, and Dr. M. M. Clapper, of whom see a sketch elsewhere.

Mrs. Clapper is still residing in Hartford City, being the widow of David Hess, to whom she was married when our subject

was still young. She remained on her farm, keeping her little family together, suffering many privations that she might not sacrifice the personal oversight of her little ones. Theodore remained at home till sixteen, receiving but a brief schooling, having attended but three months, and none after he was fifteen years old. The subsequent five years were passed in rather a roving life, visiting Boston to the east, and setting as far west as Iowa. He returned occasionally to the old home and then would be absent for months at a time. He finally decided to return and was, on the 23d of January, 1879, united in marriage to Miss Eunice Ann Handley, daughter of the former prominent citizen, Washinon Handley. Her grandfather, Jeremiah Handley, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the land comprised in the present Clapper home, the old land patent, dated March 20, 1837, signed by President VanBuren, being still in the hands of Mr. Clapper. Here he lived and died when about seventy-five years old, being well recalled by Eunice, who was then a girl of about eight years. He was one of the best remembered characters of early days, and his home was the abode of unlimited hospitality. His three sons were George Washington, Burris and Lafayette. Of these Lafayette resides at Muncie, he having been a citizen of Blackford county until quite recent years. Burris Handley reared a family here and died while a soldier. George Washington remained at home, caring for his parents in their extreme age. He married Sarah Heller in Guernsey county, Ohio, where both of them were born. He resided on this farm during the greater portion of his life and here he died, December 7, 1874, at the age of fifty-four. His widow survived him some time, dying in her fifty-sixth year.

Of the eight children born to them but two, Eunice, and Charlotte, wife of Jacob Remington, of Roynton, Indiana, survive at the end of the century. After the mother's death Mr. and Mrs. Clapper purchased the remaining interests in the old homestead, which now contains one hundred and fifty-six acres. Mr. Clapper has done much to enhance its productiveness and value, having placed nearly eighty acres in cultivation. Considerable of this was wet and swampy and of no value till his transforming efforts converted it into the most valuable and productive land on the entire estate. Being quick to adapt himself and with an aptitude for mechanics, he became quite proficient in handling tools and soon acquired considerable skill, so that he has with his own hands erected suitable buildings which, with many valuable improvements shown all over the farm, give it a most pleasing and prosperous appearance. He has added another farm of seventy-four acres, adjoining, and which he also operates. He has been identified with other business interests, having for some time manufactured and sold a valuable patent fence, and for three years operated a brick yard in Hartford.

Mrs. Clapper has attained an enviable reputation as an expert butter maker and from their herd of high-grade cows sends the choicest dairy product to the tables of such private customers as will be satisfied with only the most delicate article.

They are the parents of six interesting children, born in the following order: Urbine O., Edgar Poe, Sarah Catherine, Flora Ann, Blanche Delight and Alta May. They lost one in infancy, Henry C. Mr. Clapper is recognized as one of the leading Populists of Blackford county, having been chosen re-

peatedly as chairman of the county committee and having served as delegate to the various state and other party conventions.

IRA L. TOWNSEND.

Among the prominent business men of Hartford City may be mentioned Ira L. Townsend. For many years he was engaged in contracting and building, and erected many of the private residences of Hartford City and adjacent country.

Mr. Townsend was born in Blackford county, November 10, 1852, and was a son of John and Temperance (Bailey) Townsend. John Townsend, the father of our subject, was a son of Gilbert and Mary (Saxton) Townsend. He was born in Steuben county, New York, where he married Temperance Householder, daughter of William and Elizabeth Householder, by whom he had ten children: Mary E. (Mrs. John Hedge); Emily T. (Mrs. Phillip Covault); Lydia (Mrs. Aaron Casterline); John W.; Henry H.; Louis B.; Ira L., the subject; Charles M. (deceased); Halstead, and George O., deceased. The Townsend family are of English descent and located in New York state. At an early day John Townsend removed to Pennsylvania and in 1840 located in Blackford county and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death in Illinois, where he removed when our subject was but a child.

The subject of this review was united in marriage on March 2, 1879, to Laura O. Cantwell, by whom he had six children: Maud, born April 9, 1879, died September 3, 1879; an infant, deceased, unnamed; Harry, born in August, 1881, died in Jan-

uary, 1886; Winnie M., born August 29, 1883; Blanche, born December 1, 1885; Gertrude, born January 6, 1888. Mr. Townsend died June 5, 1897, and in his death his family lost a kind and generous father and the community in which he lived a life time a good citizen. On the maternal side, Mr. Townsend's great-grandfather, John Saxton, was a soldier of the Revolution and died at the age of one hundred and one years. Mr. Townsend's eldest brother, John, was a soldier of the Civil war. Mrs. Townsend and family in their religious convictions are Methodists, of which church they are consistent members. Politically he was a staunch Democrat, and while not a seeker after public office took a deep and decided interest in the success of his party. He left an estate of two residence properties and what was of more worth, an untarnished name, and was universally respected for his upright, manly character. Mrs. Townsend is a daughter of John Cantwell, who is properly mentioned in this work, and the sister of S. W. Cantwell, the attorney of Hartford City.

DODGE SWIFT.

Dodge Swift, who has been a resident of Blackford county for more than half a century, and is widely known as one of its most wide-awake and progressive citizens, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 5, 1848. The family, so far as can be traced, is of English origin, the grandfather of our subject becoming a resident of Ohio very early in the present century.

Richard Swift was, like his son, born in Guernsey county, where he married Mrs. Lucinda Roach, and in 1848, when Dodge



J. L. Townsend

was but an infant of a few weeks, came to Indiana. The only other member of the family at that time was a son of Lucinda's, Chester Birch, then a lad of four years. His first farm in Licking township was considerably cleared and improved when, after about twelve years' residence, he sold it and purchased what has ever since been known as the Swift homestead, of which a part is incorporated in the present farm of his son Dodge. Of about two hundred acres, forty only was in cultivation at the time of its purchase and the residence was one of the primitive homemade, hewed-log affairs. Richard converted some fifty acres of the wilderness into tillable and fertile fields and erected the house now standing about 1875.

Dodge's mother having died when he was still a small boy, he owes much to his stepmother, Mary Snyder, who is still a respected resident of Hartford City. Her son, Sylvester Swift, has retained the old homestead, having purchased the interests of various heirs and reincorporated most of it into one valuable farm. When Dodge was nineteen he yielded to the youthful promptings for adventure and sought to find the satisfaction for his thirst in the west, which then offered many inducements to the young man. Reaching the great plains beyond the Missouri river, he entered the employ of the government, which was then constructing Fort Zoro, on the Arkansas river in western Kansas. After some months spent on that work, and seeing a good deal of frontier existence, with its ups and downs, he decided that a less exciting life would satisfy his cravings and again sought the old fireside and the companionship of other days. That experience was valuable to him in many ways and while there was much that was unpleasant, it was seeing

life at an important juncture, not only in his own existence but also at a critical time in the life of the nation.

Not long after his return he was wedded to Miss Dona Slater, daughter of James and Jane Slater, who was born on the present well-known Noonan farm in Licking township. He first secured the old Groves farm, but after six years purchased his present farm, which comprises forty acres of his father's estate, though he had received as his inheritance but sixteen acres. His farm embraces one hundred and fourteen acres, all well drained and otherwise highly improved. About twenty acres of it, which was originally swamp and valueless, has been drained with judicious tiling and has become the most productive of the entire tract. With a handsome residence and commodious barn and other buildings all arranged in tasteful manner, the place presents an appearance that commends to the traveler the skill, judgment and business sagacity of the proprietor. Keeping such graded stock as the farm will support, he pays some considerable attention to sheep, having that justly celebrated breed, the Oxford Downs. While growing extensive crops of grain, it is usually consumed by the stock and through them he receives handsome and substantial returns for his labor and care.

While making no pretense as a politician, Mr. Swift is considered a substantial and influential Democrat, though as parties have shifted under late industrial influence, he has assumed a more independent position, standing more closely with the great body of intelligent American voters who wear no party collar and who are not moved at the crack of party whip. That spirit of independence in Mr. Swift is illustrated also in his adhesion to no church or creed and to his having only

those bonds of fraternal association that belong to universal brotherhood.

His family consists of five children, viz: Mary, wife of Alexander Lowe, of Licking township; Harry, who is one of the county's progressive teachers, having had a technical training at Lafayette; Ida, who is an expert tailoress working at Hartford; Asa and Lucinda, both at home.

SYLVESTER SWIFT.

Sylvester Swift is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres situated two miles southwest of Hartford City, upon which his father, Richard Swift, had settled in 1860, and upon which Sylvester was born December 3, 1864.

Richard Swift was born in Ohio, being the only son of an early pioneer of that state, who was of English descent. His first wife was Lucinda Roach, after whose death he wedded Mary M. Snyder, the mother of Sylvester. This lady survives her husband, residing at present in Hartford. The youth of Sylvester was quite like that of other boys of the neighborhood, attending the district school a small part of each year. He remained under the parental roof until attaining his twenty-third year, since which time, with brief exceptions, his life has been mainly spent in the gold mines of Colorado. He early became interested in mining and its fascinations so grew upon him that he remained in that line of employment. Soon after first going west he found work as a woodchopper, but in a short time secured a place in a stamp mill as an ordinary laborer. He continued several years as an employee, becoming a trusted foreman for some time,

when he had most responsible work to supervise. He secured the lease of valuable mines, the operation of which proved quite remunerative to him until the lease expired, but not being able to extend the lease, he resumed work as an employee for others. He lived amid the excitement of mining towns and among the mines in which he worked that of the famous San Juan mine, of Gilpin county, Colorado, is well known. He retained his interest in the old home and when not actively engaged in mining would pass his time on the homestead.

In 1887 he, having always cherished a desire to be the owner of the old home, began to buy the interests of the other heirs, and he continued this process until he owned one hundred and thirty-seven of the two hundred acres that constitute the homestead. He has added to these purchases until his farm now contains one hundred and seventy-seven acres in a body. The residence was erected by his father, but Sylvester has built two commodious barns and has himself placed seventy-five acres in cultivation. It is only within the past year that his entire time has been devoted to the management of the farm, although the improvements have been going on for some years. It can now be considered the most desirable stock farm in its vicinity. Its well-tilled fields, some of them reclaimed from a valueless condition by judicious drainage, yield a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them. While not making any pretensions as a thoroughbred stockman, Mr. Swift keeps high grades of all kinds of profitable stock and through these converts the crops of grain grown upon the farm.

Mr. Swift was married in Colorado to Miss Mollie Noy, whose life was terminated by an accident nine months afterwards. On

the 13th of March, 1897, he was again joined in matrimony, his choice falling upon Mrs. Halie Smith, daughter of Octavius Shafer, of New Castle, Indiana. Their family consists of one son, born to Mrs. Swift of her former marriage, aged eight years. Mr. Swift, having his interests for so long a time in the mines, early became imbued with the principles of the Democratic party, which applied with double force to the interests of the new west, and has cast his franchise with that organization. However, his political ambition extends only to the general welfare, he not having aspirations of a personal nature to be appeased by public office. Mr. Swift is a splendid specimen of the wide-awake, progressive citizens of to-day, whose energies are so fast transforming the state of Indiana into the finest agricultural section of the Union. The reputation of the Swift family, established by his father, is well maintained by the son and his charming wife, many finding great enjoyment in partaking of their open-hearted hospitality.

LEWIS TWIBELL.

Among the older residents of the county who were born within its borders is the above gentleman, whose birth occurred near Montpelier in Harrison township, May 26, 1842, being the son of David and Margaret Twibell. His boyhood and youth were passed upon the farm of his birth, he doing his part in clearing and improving a new farm.

December 3, 1863, he offered his services to the government, being assigned to Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He first felt the thrill of battle at Resaca, soon after the

opening of that memorable campaign to Atlanta. He was in the ranks with his companions in each of the battles of that struggle. His regiment was returned in pursuit of Hood after the fall of Atlanta, the pursuit ending in the bloody and decisive battle of Nashville, where Hood withdrew. The One Hundred and Thirtieth was recalled to be sent to join Sherman, who was then on his way north from the sea; the route was a circuitous one, via Cincinnati and Washington to Newburn, North Carolina, where young Twibell was placed in a hospital. He was not afterwards sent to his command, but when able was made a driver for the hospital steward, in which capacity he was retained until his discharge under general orders in June, 1865.

Upon his return to his old home he worked by the year and by the month until his marriage, on the 22d of November, 1868, to Miss Philena Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Stout) Bowman, of Licking township. Her father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came while yet a young man to Blackford county in company with his sister, Delilah, who became the wife of Benjamin Stout and is now a widow, living in Kansas. Levi and Benjamin, it appears, traded sisters, as he married Elizabeth Stout, who was the daughter of David and Nancy Stout.

Levi Bowman entered a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in section 35 of Licking township, and devoted his life to its improvement, succeeding in making a productive and valuable farm. He laid a great deal of the early style wooden ditches and erected the house in which his son, George B., now lives, 1888. He had but fairly gotten it completed and in a comfort-

able condition to enjoy life more fully when the final summons came in April, 1882, his wife following him about one year later.

He was a chairmaker by trade and through working at his trade was able to live quite comfortably, making chairs for his neighbors in exchange for other labor or for living necessities. About the last set of chairs he ever made were for a wedding present for his daughter, Mrs. Twibell, who has preserved them, not only as a family heirloom but as a reminder of the pioneer life in which her own family bore a conspicuous part. Another interesting relic is a wooden brace he made and used for many years.

His family of nine children were as follows: William Henry, whose life was sacrificed in the army service at the age of twenty-four; John A. died at the age of twenty-five years, just after his return from army service; Mary Martha died aged twenty; Charles Wesley served in the same company as Mr. Twibell; his death was coincident with an important event of the county, his burial occurring the same day the cornerstone was laid for the new court-house; Benjamin A. resides on the homestead; Levi Sylvester, of Leroy, Michigan; George B., on the homestead; Nancy L., wife of Martin Younce, of Dundee, Indiana, and Philena Elizabeth.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Twibell secured eighty acres of his present farm; it had less than forty cleared and that was in a dilapidated condition. A log house comprised the only building, the fences were rotten and there had been no attempt to drain the tract. Many years of toilsome labor and economical living were required and experienced before the farm began to assume the right appearance and condition of soil

and improvements. Yet, with the perseverance born of determination, the result began to appear from chaos and a valuable farm began to assume definite shape. Having his plans outlined, he began to work to them and by persistence and labor, directed by sound judgment, satisfactory results showed forth. He has added to it till he now has one hundred and fifteen acres, nearly all of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. An open drain extends through the tract, affording admirable openings for the tile drains he has laid, extending into every part of the farm, in some instances resulting in making valuable land out of what was formerly swamp and pond. The entire tract is composed of a fine quality of black soil which excels in the production of fine crops of all kinds of cereals. Most of the grain grown is consumed by stock of his own raising, most of which is well graded and bears the markings of the full bloods. Lying in the gas belt, his farm is leased, but not as yet developed, though he is a stockholder in a neighborhood well that supplies an abundance of fuel.

The Twibell family embraces four children, of whom Nora May is the wife of Henry Wilson, and resides on an adjoining farm; Almeda Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob P. Parker, of whom further mention is found on another page; Charles C. Twibell is wedded to Eliza M. Mayo and lives near his father, operating part of the homestead. They have one son, Henry Dewey; Laura E., the youngest, is a lady of promise who still remains at home as the comfort of her parents.

Politically Mr. Twibell is a Republican and has often served his party as a delegate to its conventions. Though preferring to attend to private affairs, he has not sought

the emoluments of public station, though no man is held in greater estimation by the rank and file of the party. For years he has served Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal church in the capacity of trustee. He has been superintendent and teacher of the Sunday school, and all that makes for a better citizenship, broader education and higher civilization has in him a staunch friend and ardent supporter.

JOHN HART.

John Hart, prominent as one of the retired farmers and stockdealers of Blackford county, is a son of John W. and Margaret (Blyth) Hart. His father was one of the early settlers of Blackford county, settling here in 1850. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of a tanner. When a young man he went to Ohio and settled near Steubenville where he followed his trade for a short time, when he found employment at the salt works. After his marriage he rented a farm upon which he lived for a while, when he moved on a farm near Waynesburg, Ohio. Upon this place he remained until he came to Blackford county, and the winter of his arrival here was spent near Hartford. In the spring of 1851 he purchased the farm where William Snyder now lives, consisting of one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land for which he paid four hundred and fifty dollars. Sturdy, indeed, were the men who entered upon the task of clearing and improving so wild a region as Blackford county was at that time and of laying the foundations of the noble

institutions that now stand as monuments to their energy, enterprise and will power; such was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a man of fine physical development, standing five feet and eleven inches, affable and of kindly disposition. He became widely and favorably known and highly respected in the locality in which he settled. He was active in all matters of public improvement and took a decided interest in good roads, many of which he helped to lay out. His death occurred February 29, 1896, in his ninety-fourth year.

When he settled upon his farm he erected a log house, 18x20, which was his home until 1860, when he built the house now on the place. Fifteen years before his death he removed to Montpelier and spent the rest of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Cunningham. His wife was Margaret Blyth and they were the parents of ten children, as follows: Henry, living in Harrison township; Abner, of the same township; John, our subject; Sarah Ann, wife of Richard McIntyre, of Catlin, Illinois; Malisa, wife of Henry Cunningham, of Montpelier, Indiana; William; Mary J., wife of Andrew J. Mann; Lorinda R., wife of Eli Arnold, of Wayne county; Cordelia, deceased wife of Wesley Stallsmith, and Nancy A., wife of Jacob Kirkpatrick.

John Hart, the subject of this biography, was born near Waynesburg, Stark county, Ohio, February 28, 1832. He received as good an education as the schools of his childhood would afford. He was nineteen years of age when his father came to Blackford county and he has helped to bring the county to its present condition of prosperity.

He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-five years of age, when he went to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he re-

mained one summer, and then returned to Harrison township and found employment at farming, working out until his marriage, when he purchased a farm of unimproved land of one hundred and sixty acres in section 7, Harrison township. Upon this farm he lived until he purchased his present place of residence, in 1892. Upon this farm of one hundred and sixty acres he made all the improvements and brought it to its present high state of cultivation. In 1898 he purchased the place where he now resides, consisting of ninety acres, and has retired from active business. Mr. Hart was married, on October 13, 1864, to Miss Sarah Wood, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Reason and Jane Wood. To this marriage have been born five children, viz: Allen G., a farmer of Harrison township, married Lizzie Strong and they had one child. His second marriage was with Malina Kitterman and they have three children: Mabel M. (deceased), one which died in infancy, and Elmer R. Abner, deceased. James, also on the farm with his brother Allen; he has been twice married, his first wife being Florence Rayn, and his second Annie McGeath; he had one child by his first wife, Earl H., and two by the second, one which died in infancy and Elmer H. Reason W. died June 22, 1871, aged twenty-five years. William K., a carpenter and driller, is at home with his parents. Emma May died June 6, 1897, aged twenty years.

In his political views Mr. Hart is a Democrat. Mrs. Hart, in her religious connection, is a Baptist. The respect, courtesy and kindness which Mr. Hart always shows to everyone, and the kindly charity and absence of all selfish feelings, indicate the character of the gentleman whose name heads this biography.

HENRY HART.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 25, 1829. He is a son of John and Margaret (Blyth) Hart, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this work. In 1851, when his father settled in Harrison township, Mr. Hart came with him and remained upon the farm until 1856. He had before coming to Blackford county received such education as the old log school houses afforded, and had been raised to farm work. In the year last mentioned he was married, on August 7, to Miss Matha Huggins, a native of Wetzel county, West Virginia, whose father removed from Pennsylvania and settled in West Virginia. In 1854 he came to Blackford county and settled upon one hundred and sixty acres situated where Sarah Stortz now resides.

After his marriage our subject bought a farm of fifty-three acres, on section 7. Upon this tract was a log cabin which was the home of the family until 1865. In 1862 he purchased eighty acres more in section 7, and in 1865 he purchased forty acres of land in section 6, upon which he now resides. He also owns an improved farm of forty acres in Wells county. For a number of years Mr. Hart would work at carpenter work through the summer months; and in the winter he would clear his land, and in this way as the years passed he succeeded in making one of the best farms in the county. Both of his farms are under cultivation, and after many years of hard work Mr. Hart has retired from active business and is now reaping the benefits of a well-spent life. In his political convictions Mr. Hart is a staunch Democrat, but has never been a seeker of office, as the cares of a busy life have left him no time to devote to public affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of five children as follows: Albert and Rosetta, twins. Albert is a farmer of Harrison township, and Rosetta is the wife of D. Kiterman, of Washington township. Sarah M., wife of John W. Drake, of Wells county, Indiana; John W., at home with his parents, and Emma E., wife of William Rabb, of Wells county, Indiana.

THOMAS T. McGEATH.

Henry Ward Beecher spoke the following words: "You cannot succeed in life by spasmodic jerks. You can not win confidence, nor earn friendship, nor gain influence, nor attain skill, nor reach position by violent snatches." Not by a single jump, nor by a single stroke of good fortune did Thomas T. McGeath become a permanent and important factor in the business and political relations of Blackford county. Mr. McGeath was born upon the farm where his brother, John McGeath, now lives, on February 29, 1840. He was a son of Lewis and Rachel (Twivell) McGeath. He received such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded at that time, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching in the schools of his township, and taught two terms. He then took charge of his father's farm, where he remained until 1865, when he purchased the nucleus, sixty acres, of the estate of two hundred and seventy acres left to his family at the time of his death. The original sixty acres of land purchased by Mr. McGeath was wild and unimproved, and but twenty acres cleared. He built a small frame house upon it, and as the years rolled by, by judicious and practical manage-

ment he made it one of the finest farms in the county. In addition to his general farming he was engaged in the breeding and feeding of cattle and hogs of fine grades, and horses of heavy draught and for general purposes. Mr. McGeath was married, March 30, 1862, to Miss Jane, daughter of James and Elenor (Wotten) Rhine, who were born in Jay county, Indiana. Mr. Rhine moved to Blackford county in 1847. By his marriage with Miss Rhine our subject had the following children: Laura A., wife of Henry Sills; James M.; Charles C.; Rachel, deceased; Cora, deceased wife of Frank Sanders; William A.; John L.; W. Curtis; one who died unnamed; Thomas F.; Madison G. and Harry S.

Politically Mr. McGeath was a Democrat, and served as county commissioner for nine consecutive years, and as justice of the peace for two years. He was a man of wonderful push and perseverance, and it may be said truly that no man did more to advance the interest of the county than he. His death occurred September 19, 1899, and his mortal remains now rest in peace in the I. O. O. F. cemetery of Montpelier. His unspotted name has been left to his family as a precious heritage.

ABNER HART.

The subject of this review was born December 9, 1830, and is a son of John and Margaret (Blyth) Hart. Mr. Hart's birth occurred near Amsterdam, Ohio, in Jefferson county. He was in his twenty-first year when he came to Blackford county, and assisted his father in the clearing and improving of the farm upon which they settled. At the age of twenty-eight he rented the home

farm, which he continued to operate, his father still remaining upon same. In 1870 he purchased the same from his father, and upon this finely improved place he has since resided.

As stated in the sketch of John Hart, Sr., Blackford county at the time of his arrival was a wild and unimproved country, and our subject did not possess many opportunities for an education, walking one and a half miles to attend the old subscription schools of those times, but by personal study and observation he is to-day one of the well informed men of the county. He has been a life long Democrat, believing in the principles of that party, and as such has always taken a deep interest in its success. During his active business life Mr. Hart devoted his land to general farming, but of late years he has retired from active participation in the work of the farm, and now, in the evening of his life, he is enjoying the reward of a well spent life, respected and esteemed by his friends and the community in which he has spent half a century.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS.

Standing prominent among the men who have done so much to make Blackford county one of the leading counties of the state, is the subject of this review. He was born in Pennsylvania, June 28, 1831, a son of Thomas and Sophia (DeHaven) Humphreys, and it would be well to mention here that both the Humphreys and DeHaven families are among the early pioneer families of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Humphreys received his education in the old subscription schools of the day. His father removed from

Pennsylvania to Knox county, Ohio, when our subject was a small lad, and settled near Bellville, where Mr. Humphreys grew to manhood upon a farm. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to learn the cabinetmaker's trade, serving two years at the business in Palmyra, Ohio. After he had acquired his trade he followed carpentering work for some two years, and in 1868 he came to Blackford county, and purchased in Harrison township eighty acres of unimproved land, upon which was a log house. Upon this place he lived until 1880, and by well directed efforts and good business management made it one of the finest farms in the township. In this year he purchased and moved upon his present farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres. This land also at the time it became the property of Mr. Humphreys was a wild tract, which he has cleared and erected all the improvements, tiled and drained and put in its present state of fine cultivation.

Mr. Humphreys was one of a family of four, as follows: Sarah, George (our subject), Joseph and Daniel, all deceased, Joseph dying in California. In 1859 Mr. Humphreys was married to Miss Rebecca Evers, daughter of David and Mary Evers, of Knox county, Ohio, and by this union they have had the following children: David, Ella, Jane, George, Rose, Lizzie, Eva M., Bessie, Blanche, and five who are deceased.

Politically Mr. Humphreys is an ardent Republican, and while he has never sought office he has always taken a commendable interest in the success of his party. Mr. Humphrey's advantages as a young man were very limited, and his success in life has been the result of his own efforts. As a citizen he stands high in the estimation of his neighbors and the people of Blackford

county, and as one of the progressive and public spirited men of the county he is entitled to a prominent place in this work.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

William Adams, farmer and stock raiser, is one of Blackford county's enterprising and progressive citizens. He was born near Greenfield, Ross county, Ohio, September 23, 1840, and is a son of James and Martha (Devoss) Adams. Mr. Adams received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of that time, and was raised a farmer. He was one of a family of five children, as follows: Anna E., John A., William, Margaret, deceased, and Sylvester, also deceased.

When Mr. Adams was ten years of age his parents moved to Buena Vesta, Ohio, where our subject grew to manhood. At the age of eighteen he commenced the battle of life for himself, by finding employment at farm work, which he followed until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in response to the first call for men for the three-months service. He was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, and sent from there to Virginia where they guarded the B. & O. Railroad between Parkersburg and Clarksburg, remaining there forty days. Later Mr. Adams, in December, 1861, again enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was sent to Camp Dennison, where they remained until the following March, when they embarked on boats and were sent to Pittsburg Landing. They were in the battle of Shiloh, and then joined the advance on Corinth,

Mississippi, but before arriving there Mr. Adams was taken sick and was sent to the hospital, from there being sent back to Camp Dennison, and later was discharged for disability on July 25, 1862.

After his discharge he returned to Ohio, and found employment in a still-house and later again engaged in farm work near Sabina. In the fall of 1865 he went to Randolph county, Indiana, and engaged in farm work for one year, when he engaged in farming for himself. In 1880 he removed to Jay county, Indiana, where he remained for three years, when he came to Blackford county, and settled in Harrison township, purchasing eighty acres of land, of which there were only twenty-five cleared and upon which was a log cabin. Mr. Adams has to-day one of the fine improved farms of the county. It is under a high state of cultivation and has excellent improvements, all of which he has placed on the farm. Mr. Adams was married, on the 21st of July, 1866, to Miss Rachel Thornberry, daughter of Curtis Thornberry, and this union has been blessed with the birth of six children, namely: Ida M., Laura, Curtis E., Minnie, deceased, Ethel and Flora.

Mr. Adams is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is looked upon in the county as one of its substantial and go-ahead men, being broad gauged and progressive in all that the words mean. He keeps abreast of the times, is a well-read man on all questions of the day, and in his political views he is a staunch Republican, believing that the principles of that party are necessary to the welfare of the country.

He is a member of Johnson Post, G. A. R., of Montpelier, of which post he is chaplain and has held this most honorable position for six years. In his religious con-

viction: he adheres to the Christian church, of which he is a consistent member, its secretary and one of its honored trustees. A representative citizen and neighbor, he is regarded by all as a good soldier and a man who adds to any community.

ENOCH DESOTO MOFFETT.

Few men have as strongly marked individuality as the gentleman whose brief biography is herewith set forth and none within the last quarter of a century have exercised a greater influence upon the political and professional life of Hartford City. Paternally Mr. Moffett is descended from an old and prominent pioneer family which settled many years ago near the present city of Wooster, Ohio, while on his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to the original settlement of Fostoria, that state, at which place his mother, Sarah Ann (Price) Moffett, was born and reared. The father, James H. Moffett, was an attorney and practiced his profession for some years at Mill Grove, Ohio, where in addition to his legal business he was also for thirty years engaged in merchandising.

He was a man of education and refinement, universally well informed, and for some years filled the position of high school principal at Fostoria. He entered the army during the war of the Rebellion with a captain's commission, but saw little active service in that capacity, his principal duty while at the front being in connection with hospital work.

By his first wife, whose name appears above, James H. Moffett had three children, William J., a merchant of Mill Grove, Ohio;

Enoch D., whose name introduces this article, and Olivia D., deceased. The mother of these children departed this life in 1871, and his death occurred subsequently.

Enoch DeSoto Moffett was born in Fostoria, Ohio, August 7, 1852, and received his preliminary education in the schools of that city, which he attended until his tenth year. From that time until his fourteenth year he pursued his studies at Mill Grove, to which place the family in the meantime removed, and later was similarly engaged in the towns of Grand Rapids and Republic, residing at the latter place until twenty-four years of age.

For two years Mr. Moffett was engaged as a teacher, but this not being to his liking he abandoned the educational field and turned his attention to journalism, purchasing a newspaper at Weston, Ohio, which he conducted at that place for a period of six years under the name of the *Weston Herald*. At the expiration of that time he moved to Decatur, Indiana, where he bought the *Decatur Journal*, of which he was editor and proprietor three years, the paper during that time becoming one of the leading local sheets of southern Indiana, noted for its able management and the fearless manner with which the current questions of the day were discussed in its columns.

From Decatur Mr. Moffett moved to the town of Montpelier and there established the *Herald*, which he ran one year, disposing of the same and at the end of that time purchasing the *Times*, of Hartford City, of which he assumed the editorial control until 1895. In the meantime he yielded to a desire of long standing by entering the legal profession, for which he had been preparing himself for a number of years, and began practicing in the courts of Blackford

county where he soon worked into a lucrative business. Disposing of his interest in the Times in the above year, he arranged his affairs so as to devote his entire time and attention to the law and for two years thereafter his rise was rapid and satisfactory and he earned the reputation of a safe counsellor and able practitioner.

Mr. Moffett's career as a journalist naturally led him into the arena of politics and the different papers of which he was from time to time the editorial manager became the recognized exponents of Republicanism in the several places published. He became a terse and vigorous writer, fearlessly discussed the political issues of the day, thereby contributing much to the success of his party in the different counties where he resided. His services in behalf of the Republican cause in Hartford City and Blackford county, both through the medium of the press and as an active worker in the ranks, brought him to the favorable notice of the party at home and elsewhere and in recognition of the aid thus contributed he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Hartford City, the duties of which position he has since discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory alike to party friends and political opponents. Since entering upon the discharge of his official functions Mr. Moffett has not neglected his law practice. He still looks after the interests of his clients and being constituted both physically and mentally with wonderful capacity for work has managed not only to retain the business which formerly came to him but to add to its volumes and at the same time attend to every detail of the office in his charge. In all matters pertaining to the public welfare of Hartford City Mr. Moffett takes an active part, be-

lieving it to be a sacred duty thus to be alive to the interests of the people. For several years he served as member of the board of education, during which time his interest in the public schools never wavered, nor has he since permitted this very important department to be lost sight of in the midst of his many exacting duties. While a resident of Weston, Ohio, he was honored by being elected mayor of the place, which with the exception of his present office is the only official position he ever held, although frequently solicited and importuned by his many friends to present himself as a candidate.

It will thus be seen that the life of Mr. Moffett has been one of great activity, devoted in the main to the benefit of the public, and his career throughout has been such as to command the highest regard of his friends, and it is a fact worthy of note that those opposed to him politically have never dared to couple his name with a single act savoring of disrespect or inconsistent with integrity and honor.

Mr. Moffett possesses a sound physique, is courteous in manner and impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a natural leader of men and moulder of public sentiment. An indefatigable politician, ever on the alert to promote the interests of his party, he permits nothing of this nature to mar his personal friendships, which are as numerous and strong among the opposition as among his party friends, a fact which attests his great popularity with the people. Aggressive and progressive in all these terms imply, making his presence felt at the bar, in the caucus or in the social circle, with the courage of his convictions on all questions of the day, standing high in the community, Mr. Moffett has been a potent factor in giv-

ing character to the city which is proud to own him as one of its representative men.

Mr. Moffett is a married man and the father of five children, namely: Franchon, a teacher in the city school; Paul, deputy postmaster; Mark, who also holds a position in the postoffice; James P., in school, and Mary, deceased. The maiden name of Mrs. Moffett was E. May Phillips, and her nativity, Mill Grove, Ohio, at which place the marriage was solemnized August 27, 1878.

Fraternally Mr. Moffett is identified with the Masonic order, while Mrs. Moffett is a member of the church of the Disciples and is known and beloved by a large circle of friends in Hartford City and elsewhere.

WILLIAM B. COOLEY.

No biography will contain the record of a life without a remainder. It is possible to enumerate somewhat in detail the salient facts of an individual's career, but when this is done there still remains the indefinable something known as personality which neither pen nor cold type can put in tangible form for the world's inspection. Behind all that a man does is the man himself, whom the world does not and cannot know through the medium of the printed page. Personal association alone enables the public to become acquainted in a limited degree with a man's real self. In the following lines, containing as they do the record of a very busy life, the reader will find but an imperfect delineation of the character of a man whose connection with the business interests of Hartford City has done as much if not more than any other single individual in promoting its commercial, industrial and financial prosperity.

William B. Cooley, son of C. R. and Catherine Cooley, was born December 27, 1856, in Hartford City, and here received his educational training in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he laid aside his studies and entered upon a long and useful career by engaging in the grain business with Byron Boyd, Esq., with whom he was associated about six months, purchasing his partner's interest at the end of that time and later effecting a co-partnership with his father, C. R. Cooley. He has continued to buy grain from that time to the present and for a number of years has been accounted the most extensive and successful dealer in Blackford county. In this connection it may be stated that while a youth of twelve he experienced his first real contact with the business world as clerk in the hardware store of Fisher & Chaffee, of Hartford City, in whose employ he spent his vacation for several years, receiving for his services the munificent sum of four dollars per month.

Mr. Cooley was one of the largest stockholders in the first gas company organized in Hartford City and assisted in putting down the first gas well in the county of Blackford; it was also in his dwelling that natural gas was first used for heating purposes about the year 1888. He still maintains his interest in the above company, of which he has been a leading spirit ever since the organization went into effect. Perhaps no man has done as much as he to attract attention to this part of the state as a great industrial center or to induce the investment of capital in the various enterprises which have made Hartford City one of the most important manufacturing cities in the state of Indiana. He was the first to take stock in the Hartford City Glass Company, organized in 1890, and at one time owned in con-

nection with his brother, E. C. Cooley, a half interest in the city electric light plant, of which he was made president. Subsequently he disposed of his interests in both the above concerns and in 1899 assisted in the organization of the Akron Oil Company, with which he is still identified, holding at this time the office of president. He also served as president of the Merchants' Bank of Hartford City until its consolidation, January, 1896, with the Blackford County Bank, since which time he has held the same position with the latter, besides being one of its heaviest stockholders.

In 1896 Mr. Cooley became identified with the Hartford City Telephone Company, has served as president of the same to the present time, and is also one of the original stockholders and prime movers in the Hurdle Glass Company, of which he was elected presiding officer. In addition to the enterprises enumerated he has been actively interested in the general welfare of Hartford City, aiding all commendable movements for the public good and subscribing liberally of his means to further any projects of a moral or benevolent nature.

Mr. Cooley was united in marriage, January 24, 1882, to Miss Cora M. Edson, daughter of L. O. and Hannah (Lewis) Edson, a union blessed with two children: Mabel, born November 23, 1883, and James Clayton, whose birth occurred on the 9th day of September, 1888. Mr. Cooley is a member of the Pythian brotherhood, Lodge No 135, Hartford City, and politically wields an influence for the Republican party.

From this brief outline of a busy life, furnished with becoming modesty by Mr. Cooley, a useful lesson may be drawn. Commencing the struggle with but little assistance to speak of and at an age when most

boys are still under parental control, he has advanced step by step in the right direction, winning success from what to many would have been failure, and lived to see himself a power for good in the community where he dwells. Believing at the outset that a good name is better than riches, and with no ambition for distinction outside of his business enterprises, he has been governed by those fixed principles of honor and rectitude which stamp him to-day as a man whose example may with safety be imitated by the youth whose future career is still a matter of uncertainty.

In the various enterprises with which he has been identified Mr. Cooley has proven an influential member and his judgment in monetary affairs has been of especial value to his colleagues and others with whom he has had business relations. Exceedingly careful and even conservative in arriving at conclusions, he is modest but earnest in maintaining them and throughout a long and varied experience his success has fully demonstrated the soundness of his opinions and the clearness of his judgment on matters of business policy. Not only as a business man is Mr. Cooley known and esteemed, but in every relation of life he is popular and his friends feel proud of him as a citizen and useful member of society. He possesses fine social qualities as well as great decision of character, is optimistic in his view of life and no one questions his claim to honorable mention as one of Blackford county's most successful and distinguished citizens.

REV. B. P. BAKER.

Rev. Benjamin P. Baker, deceased, one of Blackford county's lamented ministers, was born near Findlay, Hancock county,

Ohio, August 25, 1835. He was one of a family of ten children born to Aaron and Mary (Hartley) Baker. The Rev. Baker was reared and received the early lessons of life upon a farm, his early education being obtained at the public schools of his neighborhood and at Findlay.

Upon attaining manhood he learned the trade of chair-maker in Findlay, which business he followed in connection with farming until 1864, when he came to Indiana and settled at Warsaw. Here he was engaged in local work as a minister until 1867, when he removed to Montpelier where he had his first pastorate. He had many charges in later years, but his work did not extend over many years, for his death occurred at Montpelier, October 18, 1875. In early life Mr. Baker became attached to the Methodist church and ever after he devoted his entire life to the ministry.

He was married, on February 4, 1858, to Miss Mary Anderson, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Short) Anderson, and to them were born nine children, namely: Aaron, who resides at Montpelier, and is superintendent of the gas line; Margaret, deceased; John, deceased; Ellen, wife of David Evens, of Harrison township; Ervin P., deceased; Vinel, at home; William J., of Hartford City; Charles J., of Harrison township, and Benjamin P., at home.

In 1888 Mrs. Baker removed to her farm where she now lives. It consists of eighty acres and is under a high state of cultivation.

CHARLES R. COOLEY.

Charles R. Cooley, deceased, was one of the most enterprising men of Hartford City, Indiana. He started in life a poor boy, and by

perseverance and indefatigable industry rose step by step to wealth and influence. Mr. Cooley was a man of more than ordinary ability. Possessing energy and will power that enabled him to surmount all difficulties that came in his way, he was public spirited and progressive, an ardent supporter of all measures that would work to the betterment of his town and country. He was loyal to Hartford City, was ambitious as to its future, and gave liberally of his time and money for its advancement. He loved his fellow men, numbering among his friends persons in all walks of life. Honest and upright, with an integrity that was incorruptible, his kind, obliging and courteous manner won for him the respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Cooley was born May 1, 1826, in Bennington, Vermont, with the interests of which place the family had been identified from a very early day. He was the son of William and Jane (Rainey) Cooley. The father was born March 4, 1800, and the mother was born May 1, 1804. William, the father, was a small boy during the war of 1812, and witnessed the fight at Plattsburg.

When Charles was seven years old he with his parents moved to Washington county, New York. In the year 1837 they removed to Indiana, coming to Muncie, Delaware county, in the month of August, the same year. William Cooley was a woolen manufacturer and in a short time he had established a business of that kind in Muncie, and carried it on for several years, subsequently engaged in farming south of Muncie where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred September 17, 1876. Charles Cooley began the battle of life at the early age of fourteen years, being reared in Delaware county, in Muncie and vicinity. His younger days were spent in assisting his

father in the woolen mill, having operated the first woolen cards for his father in Muncie. After his father disposed of his mill in Muncie he worked at his trade of carding in a mill at Wheeling, Delaware county, Indiana. This mill was owned and operated by John Henley. The mill was built on the south bank of the Mississinewa and run by water power. Mr. Henley was also associated with David Mercer in a saw-mill in Hartford City, the mill standing in what is now the northwest corner of Franklin and Walnut streets. It was decided to move the woolen-mills from Wheeling to Hartford City, and accordingly the machinery was placed in a building near the saw-mill, and both were operated by steam. Mr. Henley brought with him his carder, Mr. Cooley. This was in the year 1852. Mr. Cooley lived in the home of David Mercer, and so far as known was the pioneer of the woolen manufacture in Blackford county. In 1853 Mr. Cooley was associated with Jacob Brugh in a lumber mill. (Jacob Brugh afterwards became his father-in-law.) Their mill stood on the site where now stands the C. R. Cooley & Sons Flouring Mill.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Catharine Brugh, the daughter of his partner in the milling business. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: William B., of Hartford City; Addie, the wife of Judson Jaqua, of Portland, Indiana, and Edward, the operator of the Hartford City Flouring Mills.

In 1858 Mr. Cooley changed the saw-mill into a flouring-mill, this being the first mill of its kind in Blackford county operated by steam. In 1870 the plant burned, but Mr. Cooley at once rebuilt it, and made his two sons his partners, though prior to this he had put in the full roller process equipment and

an automatic pattern engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse power. The mill has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day and furnishes employment for six men in its various departments. They did both custom and merchant work. In 1887 they introduced natural gas, which proved to be an ideal fuel, being automatically controlled, the steam and gas regulating each other.

Since the death of the father the sons continue the business under the old name, C. R. Cooley & Sons, Edward operating the mill at the present time, which is a three-storied building, 95x40 feet in ground area. Mr. Cooley was also a partner with his son William in the buying and shipping of grain and in the bakery and lunch room on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, Hartford City, which business is now managed by his son William.

Mr. Cooley was prominently identified with the fraternities of Hartford City, belonging to the order of Free Masonry; he passed all the chairs of that lodge, one time representing his lodge at the grand lodge of the state. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and represented the encampment in the grand encampment. In religion he accepted the liberal creed of the Universalist church, and in politics was a Republican.

In all his undertakings Mr. Cooley had the sympathy and support of his wife, Mrs. Catharine B. Cooley. She was in every sense his peer. A kind and loving mother, "She looked well after the ways of her household." She reared to honored manhood and womanhood the two sons and daughter, as the busy father had but little time to give his family. Mrs. Cooley still lives at the old homestead and her geniality, courtesy, kindness and benevolence are an inspiration to better the

lives of all who meet her. Originally a Universalist, she has for some years attended the Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford City, in which she is recognized as a faithful worker. Jacob Brugh, her father, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near East Berlin, where he was married to Lydia, the daughter of George P. and Catharine (Myers) Spangler. To them were born nine children: Spangler, Lydia Ann, Margaret E., Emeline, deceased; Catharine, Andrew G., Elijah Galbraith, Elizabeth and Jacob.

Mr. Brugh was a prominent man of the state in his day, having served his district in the house of representatives and senate of Indiana. Mrs. Ann Stout, a pioneer woman of Hartford City, and one identified with much of its history, is a sister of Mrs. Cooley. Since the death of Mr. Cooley the sons carry on the business in a manner befitting the sons of such a father.

EDWARD EVERETT COX.

Edward Everett Cox, editor and proprietor of the Weekly Telegram and Evening News, of Hartford City, is an Indianian by birth and the son of Hon. Jabez T. and Jennie (Price) Cox. The father, a native of Ohio, is at this time judge of the Miami circuit, of Peru, and is recognized as one of the distinguished jurists of northern Indiana. Jabez T. Cox was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and in 1850, with his parents, moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, settling in the vicinity of Noblesville. At the age of sixteen he taught school and a few years afterwards began the study of law in the office of judge James O'Brien, of Nobles-

ville. After finishing the prescribed course of reading, he was admitted to the bar and began practicing with Hon. N. R. Overman, of Tipton. He served faithfully in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion and later became one of the leading Democratic workers in northern Indiana. After several years of successful practice in Tipton, he went west for the benefit of his wife's health and while in Colorado, in 1883, was bereft of his companion, after which he returned to Indiana and resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Peru.

Mr. Cox was elected judge of Miami circuit court in 1890 and again in 1896. He is considered one of the best judges ever elevated to the bench of the above circuit and also ranks among the ablest lawyers in the northern part of the state. Prior to his election to the judgeship, he represented Miami county in the lower house of the general assembly and while a member of that body earned the reputation of a discreet and able legislator. He is admired by all political friends and foes alike and no professional man stands higher than he in the estimation of the people of his city.

Judge Cox was the father of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the first in order of birth. Inez is the wife of Merrill Mowbray, of Chicago, and the youngest, Lula, is not living.

Edward Everett Cox was born in Tipton, Tipton county, on the 29th day of December, 1868, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town which he attended until the removal of the family to Kansas. He attended the common schools in the city of Hutchinson, and upon his return to Indiana entered the high school at Peru. With this preparatory training he entered Purdue University. After



E. E. Cox

leaving school he was for three years engaged in teaching in the district schools of Miami county. In the meantime Mr. Cox evinced great liking for journalism, and after severing his connection with educational work he accepted a position of reporter on the Miami County Sentinel and continued in that capacity until his removal, in 1891, to Hartford City. In the spring of the above year he purchased the Hartford City Telegram, a weekly paper, and entered upon his independent career as a journalist at the age of twenty-two. It was not long until the influence of the paper under its new management began to be felt in Hartford City and Blackford county and before the close of his second year as editor the paper had over twelve hundred regular subscribers, besides a liberal advertising patronage. In 1893 he further enlarged his plant by the publication of the Evening News. The latter, a daily, has a circulation in excess of eight hundred and the subscription list combined contains the names of two thousand patrons. Prior to 1891 the Telegram office was a dingy back room on the second floor and the printing was done by means of an old fashioned hand press which made neat work impossible. Shortly after Mr. Cox took possession a new order of things was inaugurated. New and improved appliances gradually replaced the old equipment and in due time a neat and substantial two-story brick building was erected, the ground floor of which is occupied by an office, 120x20 feet in size, and a large room on the second floor. This office contains machinery of the latest and most improved pattern and no reasonable expense has been spared to make all work done there models of typographical art. Both daily and weekly papers are mechanically all that the most exacting could desire, while

for terse and vigorous editorials and as a medium for disseminating the news of the day they will lose nothing in comparison with the best local sheets in the state. They have fully kept pace with the times and the growth of the city and are potential factors for the Democratic party, of which they are the recognized organs in Blackford county. As a writer Mr. Cox is clear, fluent and forcible. He has displayed rare ability in his successful building up and management of the Telegram and Evening News and although a young man, he has already gained a high standing among the leading journalists of the state. Mr. Cox comes from a Democratic family and since locating in Hartford City has contributed greatly to the party's success in Blackford county through the medium of his able editorials and as a wise and reliable counselor. Personally he is a most affable gentleman, kind and obliging in his relations with his fellow-citizens and popular with all classes irrespective of political affiliations. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Pythian fraternity. Mr. Cox has a pleasant home on North Jefferson street, until recently presided over by a wife who nobly seconded his every endeavor and contributed not a little to the success he achieved. Mrs. Cox was a native Indianian. Her maiden name was Dora Sites and the ceremony which united her in marriage to her husband was solemnized at her sister's residence at Hinton, West Virginia, on the 25th of September, 1891. She died of pneumonia while on a visit to Mr. Cox's uncle at Indianapolis, Judge Millard F. Cox, in November, 1898, leaving two children, Linnie, aged seven, and Catherine, aged five years. Her remains rest in Peru, her former home.

WILLIAM HART.

Blackford county possesses many prominent farmers, but in all this number there cannot be found one more truly representative than our subject; a self-made man in its truest sense, who by his own energy and effort has risen from the rank of a poor farm boy to one of the successful farmers and business men of Blackford county. Mr. Hart was born in Starke county, Ohio, June 23, 1837, came to Blackford county with his parents in 1850, when he was thirteen years of age, and settled in Harrison township. His first schooling was obtained in a double log cabin, one part of which was occupied as a home by one of the farmers of that neighborhood; this was supplemented by an attendance at the common schools. He remained on the homestead until twenty-two years of age, assisting in the work incidental to farm life, when he began chopping cord wood in Marion county, Indiana, at fifty cents per cord, and that winter he cleared about seventy-five dollars. This was the beginning of his present prosperity.

On November 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Jenny Kirkpatrick, and soon after he moved on to his eighty-acre farm on which he erected a log cabin, 18x20 feet, which contained one room. The land was wild and unimproved. In the spring he put out five acres of corn, cleared the ground and fenced the same, and through the summer he worked at carpenter work. For the succeeding five summers he worked at his trade of carpenter and cleared his land through the winters. In February, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, being sent to Louisville; later he was ordered to

Cadiz, Kentucky, when they were returned to Louisville and did garrison duty until discharged in September, 1865.

After his term of service expired he returned to his father's farm, where he remained one year, his wife having died while he was in the service. He then engaged in contracting and building which he conducted for three years, meeting with flattering success. In 1870 he moved upon the farm where he now resides, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres, of which two hundred and ten are under cultivation, and in connection with his farming he is engaged in stock raising.

By his first marriage Mr. Hart has three children: Melville, who resides in Harrison township; Orlando, who lives at Albany, Indiana, and is an engineer; and Flora, wife of George Early, who resides at Port Williams, Ohio. Mr. Hart's second marriage occurred on November 24, 1868, when he was united to Miss Rosa A. Musseter, and by this union have been born four children: Mary A., wife of Manson Williams, who is engaged in farming in Harrison township; Arthur M., a farmer of Harrison township; Rufus P., also a farmer of Harrison township; and Sarah E., the wife of Edward Knox. The last named and her husband reside with Mr. Hart, as Mrs. William Hart died April 26, 1899. Mr. Hart's farm is in the oil belt and has upon it four wells. In connection with his general farming and raising, Mr. Hart is also engaged in the buying and selling of cattle.

Politically he is an ardent Republican, and while not an office seeker, he believes the principles and policy of his party will best serve the interests of common people.

His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is

a consistent member. He is also a member of Montpelier Post, G. A. R., and the K. of P.

JAMES McFEREN WELLS.

James McFeren Wells, the subject of this sketch, belongs to one of the oldest families of Blackford county, and has witnessed the many changes in the gradual development of the country from its primitive condition into one of the most highly cultivated and progressive sections of Indiana.

John Wells, a father of James, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Guernsey county, Ohio, where his parents moved when he was about nineteen years of age. By occupation he was a tanner and for a number of years operated a tan yard near Birmingham, Ohio, where he lived until his removal with a family of six children to Blackford county, Indiana, in the spring of 1839. Mr. Wells made the journey to his new home in a wagon, and in due time found himself the possessor of three hundred and nine acres of land in section 7, Harrison township, which he purchased from the government. On this place he erected a small log cabin, 18x20 feet in size, containing a single room, which served the family as a residence until replaced by a more comfortable and commodious structure a few years later. He was a man of great industry, worked early and late, in season and out, to develop his farm, and in due time was rewarded by a beautifully improved place upon which he spent the remaining years of his life, dying there on the 12th day of March, 1879, at the age of seventy-nine.

Mr. Wells was a man of local promi-

nence in the community, took the lead in laying out roads and otherwise improving the new country, and as a member of the Baptist church did much to promote the cause of morality and religion among the sparse settlements of Blackford and Wells counties, throughout both of which he became widely and favorably known. His wife, who was born in 1799 in Pennsylvania, departed this life on the home place in Harrison township in the year 1876. The following are the names of the children born to John Wells: James, whose name introduces this article; Martha, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah, wife of Albert Dawson, resides in Michigan; D. Bungan, of Wells county; and Jacob T., deceased, all of whom were born before the family came to Indiana.

James McFeren was born March 9, 1826. He was thirteen years old at the time of his arrival at the new home in the wilds of Harrison township, and being the oldest of the family, soon became practically acquainted with the toilsome duties incident to life in an undeveloped country. His first educational training was imparted by a teacher who visited the family, there not being a sufficient number of children in the neighborhood to organize into a school, but later he obtained a knowledge of the American branches by attending as circumstances would permit a school taught in a small log cabin not far from his home; he also went to school some months in Montpelier and there obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches of study. He assisted his father on the farm until early manhood, and did not leave the parental roof until his twenty-second year, at which time, 1851, he took possession of the place where he now lives, a part of the old homestead. Prior

to the above date, October 31, 1850, Mr. Wells entered into the marriage relation with Miss Catherine Miller, a native of Germany, and as soon as a house could be prepared the young couple set up a domestic establishment of their own on the farm where he has since lived. To this marriage were born children as follows: Esther, deceased; George resides at Ft. Scott, Kansas; Letitia, wife of George Gadbury; Mantea E. married Thomas Swain, who recently left her a widow, and the youngest died in infancy before being named. The mother of these children dying, Mr. Wells, on the 26th of May, 1881, married his present wife, formerly Elizabeth Cusica, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio.

Mr. Wells' farm consists of ninety-seven acres, all of which has been cleared and otherwise improved by his own efforts. He has never been content to eat the bread of idleness, but from early boyhood has been a hard worker and a firm believer in the dignity of honest toil. His industry has brought its own reward, as he is now in comfortable circumstances with a liberal income which insures him immunity from hard labor the balance of his days.

Mr. Wells belongs to the large and respectable class of people who in a quiet, manly way do much for the good of a community, and his life is an open book known and read by his many friends and neighbors who find therein little to criticize and a great deal to commend. Devoted to his vocation, he nevertheless takes a lively interest in all matters of a public character, and as a supporter of the Republican party is an intelligent student and close observer of the trend of political opinion. Since his eighteenth year he has been a consistent member of the Baptist church, and his private character as

well as his daily life has been remarkably free from any taint of suspicion. He is one of Harrison township's most substantial citizens, and this tribute to his manly character and worth is honorably merited and freely bestowed.

HENRY LINCOLN KEGERRREIS.

Henry Lincoln Kegerreis, the eldest son of Jacob C. and Margaret M. Kegerreis, of whom a full biography will be found in a preceding sketch, is one of the most noted of the educators of Jackson township, Blackford county. He was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 7, 1860, was reared on a farm and attended district school in the adjoining county of Delaware until seventeen years old. He came to Blackford county in 1878, and attended the district school during the winter of 1880-1881, and in the summer of 1881 attended the normal school at Muncie.

Mr. Kegerreis did not abandon the invigorating and vivifying life of a farmer, however, until twenty-one years of age, but continued to labor on the home place when not at school. In the winter of 1881 he nevertheless seems to have adopted teaching as a vocation, but in the summer of 1882, to further qualify himself, he attended a term of school at Ridgeville, Indiana. He then assumed teaching in Blackford county, and, with the exception of one term, has here taught ever since, but in the interval attended three terms—1884-1886—at college at Danville, Indiana.

Mr. Kegerreis is a gentleman of fine literary taste and ability, and is the author of several poems that have attracted attention, having been published in some of the lead-

ing journals of the country. Among his productions having been an exceptionally meritorious poem on Columbus. He has also made several public addresses that have been commended as eloquent, dignified and logical.

September 4, 1884, Mr. Kegerreis was united in matrimony, in Blackford county, with Miss Susan J. Fulkerson, a native of Delaware county, this state, and a daughter of A. N. and Rebecca (Stewart) Fulkerson. To this union nine children have been born, of whom five still survive, viz: Claude Blaine, who graduated from the common schools of the county at the age of twelve years, being the second youngest to be thus distinguished; the others in order of birth are Rose Imogene, Amos Devoss, Elizabeth Beatrice and Jacob C., Jr.

In politics Mr. Kegerreis is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, as well as a member of the Teachers' Association of Blackford county. Although he has devoted his life to teaching, he engaged in general merchandising in Mill Grove from 1890 to 1893, and is the owner of a residence and small business room.

SAMUEL HENRY HUFFMAN.

Samuel Henry Huffman, a leading farmer of Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, comes from an old and respected pioneer family, and was born in Wells county, eight miles northwest of his present home, April 24, 1864, being the eldest of four sons born to George R. and Elsie A. (Griffith) Huffman. His grandparents, Henry and Katie Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Indiana in 1846, when

George was but two years old, and located four miles southeast of Warren, Wells county, which remained their permanent home, he there rearing a large family. After traveling life's pathway together for nearly half a century he passed away at the age of eighty-six, her own death occurring within a week thereafter. In death, as in life, they were not divided.

The parents of Samuel are now living, retired, at Mount Zion, the father having been an invalid for several years. Of their four sons, one other, Jonas G., resides in Blackford county, being engaged in the oil industry at Montpelier. Samuel's boyhood and youth were spent at home, he being at an early age innured to the hardships of a farmer's life and taking the responsibility of the work, under his father's supervision, as soon as he could handle the plow. He received a liberal education, having attended the district schools and later the normal school at Bluffton. At the age of twenty-one he learned the carpenter's trade, devoting three years to this industry, and then spent one year on his uncle's farm. He was now married to Miss Jennie Merriman, daughter of John V. Merriman, of Liberty township, Wells county, operating for one season the old home farm, when he purchased his present tract. This contained one hundred and four acres, only twenty of which had been cleared. The remainder was low, swampy land, covered with ponds and heavy underbrush and was of little value. Prairie creek, passing through it, afforded an excellent outlet for tile, of which he has laid upward of fifteen hundred rods, which extends in numerous branches, adequately draining the entire farm. What was once but ponds and quagmire has now become one of the most productive and valuable

farms of the community. His present handsome dwelling which, in 1892, replaced the log house, their previous residence, and the well-tilled farm of to-day give ample evidence of the thrift which has attended the labor and excellent management of the owner.

In addition to the growing of grain our subject has been for some years emphasizing the breeding of thoroughbred stock, now having herds of short horn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. These he keeps registered in the standard herd books, and is increasing his facilities of supplying first-class animals for breeding purposes.

Lying in what has proven to be a productive oil territory, Mr. Huffman's farm was leased for development, the result being that five active wells are in constant operation, the return from them contributing not a little to the easy condition in which the proprietor now finds himself. To Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have been born four children, namely: Vernon Lloyd, Sylvia E., Clifton McCoy and Herman Lee, constituting a contented and happy family.

A Democrat in politics, he has for many years been active in the support of his party's principles, serving on various party committees and taking an active part in campaigns. Notwithstanding this, however, he numbers among his warmest friends many whose political faith is antagonistic to his own. Mr. Huffman received the Democratic nomination for county clerk on August 23, 1900, and the county having a solid Democratic majority, his election is an assured fact. Fraternally he is a member of Montpelier Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., also Hartford City Tent, Knights of the Maccabees.

SOLOMON M. BARNES.

One of the most prominent citizens of Blackford county, and one of the honored ex-soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, is Solomon M. Barnes, a son of Ozias Barnes, a native of Maryland, who died in January, 1874, at the age of sixty-one. When Ozias was eighteen years old his parents removed with their children from Maryland to Fairfield county, Ohio, and when just past nineteen years of age he was there married to Hannah Bowen, a daughter of Thomas Bowen, of Fairfield county. She was a sister of William and Thomas Bowen, both late of Blackford county. Her parents came to Blackford county about the same time as she and her husband, Ozias Barnes, in March, 1838. It was about one year before this that Ozias Barnes selected the land which, upon his arrival here, in March, 1838, he entered, walking to Fort Wayne to accomplish this act. One of his brothers, named John, about the same time located near Indianapolis. Ozias Barnes had to cut a road a distance of one and a half miles from the Crumley farm to the new farm he had selected, the Crumley family having moved here about one year before. At first he erected a log cabin, 16x18 feet in size, made of round logs and which remained his home for many years, and in which most of his children were born. Later he supplanted it with a hewed-log house, which remained his home as long as he lived. The barn he built about 1868 is still standing. The lumber in this barn was sawed out by his son at Crumley Cross Roads, and the timber constituting the frame of it was cut on his farm, which contained about one hundred and sixty acres of land. To this original farm he added three other tracts of eighty

acres each, but two of these eighty-acre tracts he gave to his sons.

Ozias Barnes in the early pioneer days was a great hunter, and it was well for himself and family that this was the case, for had it not been for his gun and his skill in its use he could not have lived. For eighteen years after locating in this country he depended largely upon his gun and his dog, with which he killed and caught hundreds of deer, several bears and many coons and mink. In December, 1863, he killed six deer in one day, there being two deer, each with two fawns, which he followed for two days before a favorable opportunity for shooting them presented itself, but when this opportunity came he got them all. These were the last deer that he killed, and with this success his hunting days practically closed, though he kept up his interest in the chase to the day of his death.

Politically he was a Republican, but he was not active in the service of his party, nor was he ambitious for office or distinction in any way. Owing to the circumstances of his early life his education was then neglected and the effect of this neglect he always felt. After his marriage he attended school three months in order to learn to write. Religiously he belonged in early life to the United Brethren church, but later he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the largest contributors to the erection of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he was a class leader in this church and was a trustee up to the time of his death. His wife survived him about twenty-five years, notwithstanding it was thought for the last twenty years of her life that she could live but a short time. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children.

Solomon M. Barnes, who owns the old

Barnes homestead, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 5, 1837, and was six months of age when brought by his parents to Blackford county, Indiana. He remained at home until he was of age, when he was married, December 30, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Sutton, a daughter of Isaiah and Katie (Shrack) Sutton, and a cousin of William Shrack, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Her father formerly owned two hundred and forty acres of land where the village of Dunkirk is now situated and it was he who laid out and started the town. His son, William G. Sutton, still owns a portion of the old homestead, and it was there that Mrs. Barnes was born, April 8, 1842.

For one year after his marriage Solomon M. Barnes farmed a part of his father's farm and after this for two years he lived upon the farm upon which Dunkirk now stands, in Jay county. Then he began on forty acres of his own given to him by his father, the entire forty acres being still in a primitive state of wild woodland. Not a stick of timber had been cut, and he had to erect a cabin in which to live. His progress in making a home was interrupted by his enlistment in the army of the Union, as a member of Company H, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers, his service being mainly in the Western army. His first march was from Memphis, Tennessee, to a place in Mississippi, whence he returned to Grand Junction for the winter of 1862-63. In the following spring he went down to Vicksburg, where he performed service in guarding the rear of the army against any attack that the rebel general Johnston might make. After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, in which

Johnston was defeated, and then he returned to Black River where he remained some time. In the succeeding fall he was sent with his regiment to Chattanooga via Memphis, but being taken sick he remained for some time in the hospital at Memphis, whence he went home on a furlough. After an absence of three months he joined his regiment at Belmont Station, Alabama, and then took part in the Atlanta campaign, being present at the fall of that place. Participating in the pursuit of General Hood for a portion of the march, he was again taken ill, this time with rheumatism, and was absent from his command from November, 1864, to April, 1865, spending the winter in Nashville, and taking part in the pursuit of General Hood after the battle of Nashville, into Alabama. In April, 1865, he joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro, North Carolina, going via Louisville, Cincinnati, Annapolis and Newbern, North Carolina, and in the battle of Kingston carried a flag. This was just before reaching Sherman at Goldsboro, after which he went to Raleigh, was present at Lee's surrender and also at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. At Dallas, Georgia, while on the skirmish line, he received a slight wound in the head, and for a time he thought surely that he was killed. For his services in the army he draws a pension, and is a member of General Shields Post, G. A. R., at Dunkirk.

Returning to pursuits of peace, for a time he worked the little farm above mentioned, and was the administrator of his father's estate, himself receiving the old homestead, which, with the exception of two and a half years, was his home until 1899, when he removed to Dunkirk, which village is now his home. The farm has been well tilled and is now in a high state of cultivation, is

thoroughly underdrained and well prepared for raising profitable crops. Mr. Barnes has always been a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Kingsley Methodist church, of which he has been steward for twenty-five years. Mrs. Barnes died June 14, 1899, of cancer, after suffering therewith for five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were the parents of seven children, as follows: George W., of Albany, and Charles M., of Dunkirk, both married; Effie N., wife of Frank Hedington, of Dunkirk; Ida A., at home; one that died in childhood; Bertha M., who died at sixteen years of age, and Emma, who married George Buckles and died at the age of twenty-two.

JAMES E. GOTHRUP.

James E. Gothrup, a successful farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Mill Grove, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, October 30, 1852, and is a son of John T. and Mary (Rutherford) Gothrup, both natives of Virginia and married in their native state. Afterward they removed to Ohio, not, however, remaining there very long, but instead came to Indiana, locating in Fort Wayne. Being a farmer by occupation he later settled in the woods in Delaware county, and after improving a farm in that county again removed, this time to Blackford county, about 1868, when he settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, William M. This was a sixty-three-acre farm, was partly cleared and had tolerably fair buildings upon it. Still later he added a tract of eighty acres, the farm on which James E., the subject of this sketch, now lives, of which he improved about twenty

acres, and upon which he passed the remainder of his days, surviving his wife some ten years. John T. and Mary Gothrup had a family of eight children, as follows: Sarah, wife of Alexander Thomas, of Delaware county; Newton, a farmer of Delaware county; Archibald, who died at his home when thirty-five years of age; John, who died at forty-two on the old homestead where he has always lived; Mary Ann, wife of Frederick Haynes, of Delaware county; Mason, a farmer of DeWitt county, Illinois; James E., the subject of this sketch, and William M.

James E. Gothrup remained at home until his father's death, when he bought eighty acres of the home farm at administrator's sale, going in debt to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars. At that time there were twenty acres cleared and such ditches as had been constructed were, like many others of the early farms of timber. The remainder of the farm he has cleared, put all of it under a high state of cultivation, and has laid about one thousand two hundred rods of tile. A company ditch passes through the farm, furnishing an excellent outlet for his drains. Mr. Gothrup has erected good buildings, including house, barn and outbuildings, costing in the aggregate about three thousand dollars. The farm is all well fenced, being divided into fields of from ten to fifteen acres. He raises stock and grows grain, feeding all he grows to hogs, his main dependence, getting out of his crops in this way the greatest possible amount of profit. He keeps none but high grade stock, and has bred a good many Norman horses. While his farm is in the gas belt no well has yet been sunk upon it.

Politically Mr. Gothrup is a Republican, but takes little active part in the affairs of the party, except to vote, which he never fails

to do. He has never married, hence has no family, but has made a home for several of his brothers' children, thus having done what he could to assist the boys. His labors have been confined to his farm, which bears evidence of the care and close attention he has given to it. Mr. Gothrup is a man of simple, honest and industrious habits and character, and has endeared to himself a large number of friends, all of whom respect him for his real worth, and place in him all the confidence of their hearts, a tribute of which any man might well be proud.

JONATHAN HITESMAN.

It affords the publishers much pleasure to present this brief and inadequate review of the life of the above named gentleman, in whose life there is much to commend. Filled with ambition, he unhesitatingly entered upon a course that promised financial prosperity; filled with a love of country, he was among the noble few who immediately offered their services to defend their nation's honor when it was assailed at Sumter. In every emergency, throughout a busy and honored career, his duty has been nobly met, and no stain mars what has been a just and upright character.

Born in Huntington county, New York, while the cannon were booming in celebration of the freedom of a people and the nation's taking its place among the first-class powers of the world, he seemed to breathe from his first breath the spirit of freedom and human liberty. His father was John Hitesman, of German stock, while his mother, Mary Robbins, was of English descent.

Being a strong lad, he decided to become a blacksmith and engaged as an apprentice, serving three years and eleven months up to his twenty-first birthday, receiving in compensation but his board and clothes. In the year 1838 he reached Cincinnati, Ohio, having worked for a while at Wheeling. He finally bought a shop at Moscow, Ohio, which he conducted for three years, in the meantime having, in 1840, been married to Miss Sarah Shetterley. Three years later he removed to a six-hundred-and-forty-acre tract of land in Gallatin county, Illinois. However, after about six years spent in improving the farm, he returned to Ohio, and was soon after found operating a shop in the old home at Moscow, Clermont county. Until 1852 he worked at his trade principally, part of the time, however, being spent as an engineer on a steamboat plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, visiting New Orleans and St. Louis.

The gold fever had attacked him with such severity that, in 1852, securing several companions in Ohio, he started on the overland trip to California. In a company of about twenty-one, fitted with ox teams, they made the long and tiresome journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Gold Hill, California, occupying one hundred and eleven days upon the road. After a few unsatisfactory efforts at prospecting, he took up his hammers and tongs, and, receiving from fourteen to eighteen dollars per day, was soon upon the road to prosperity. In a short time he became proprietor of a shop at Nevada City, which he conducted till April, 1853. He sold picks at seven dollars each, and as he could make twenty per day, he saved nearly one hundred dollars per day above his living, even though meat sold at thirty cents per pound, onions at one dollar

and potatoes at forty cents. He recalls the incident of paying two dollars and a half for one potato, it weighing six pounds.

Returning via the Nicaragua route, he soon resumed his old position at Moscow. The day after the memorable assault on Fort Sumter, when the nation was aroused to its danger, he was one who, without hesitation, volunteered his services to quell the rebellion. His enlistment was in Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The command was sent to Columbus, thence to Cincinnati, where it was employed in erecting Camp Dennison. He had the honor of being one of the first two men ever placed on guard over that fort that figured so conspicuously all through the war. When the term of his enlistment expired he resumed work in his shop, then located upon a farm he had secured in Brown county, Ohio. In 1865 he moved to his present farm, located three miles south of Hartford City, in Licking township. But six of the sixty acres was cleared and the house was simply a round-log pen. He set industriously to work to make a farm, but also set up a shop in which he did the smith work for the neighborhood. He has at different times operated shops at Elizabethtown, at Upland and at Millgrove. His farm is now in a fine state of cultivation, being well tiled and improved.

Mr. Hitesman is a man of strong personality and of a vigorous and hardy physique. He was pronounced in his views on all public questions, being always a firm adherent of the party that stood, at that time, for human liberty and personal freedom. Blackford county had an unenviable reputation, many of its citizens being as pronounced in their opposition views. Coming here at a time that political excitement ran

high, our subject was at times brought into antagonism with some of the more rabid of different views, the contact at times culminating in personal encounter. However, while never seeking a quarrel, his nature was to stand by his opinions, and in the course of a few years his even bearing established a confidence and won the respect of those who had at first been inclined to be antagonistic.

In September, 1887, Mr. Hitesman was called to part with the companionship of her with whom he had lived for more than forty years. September 26, 1891, he was united in marriage to Angeline, widow of Dr. L. M. Jackson, who is remembered as a physician of Hartford City, but whose death occurred at Granville, Indiana. Her maiden name was Hurley, and she was born in Delaware county, Indiana. In early life she married Oliver C. Archer, of Clinton county, by which marriage three children were born: Lovinia Elizabeth, now deceased; Thomas Jefferson, of Warsaw, Indiana; and John Wesley Archer, of Marion. By her marriage to Dr. Jackson she was the mother of eight children, of whom four are living in 1900. They are: Arthur Egbert Jackson, of Converse; William M., of Alabama; Curtis Otwell, of Muncie; and James Garfield Jackson, of Hartford City. Of nine children born to Mr. Hitesman, six are living, viz: Jonathan, a railway employe at Logansport; William and Henry, of Licking township; Charley, of Hartford; Rebecca, wife of William Landon, of Hartford; and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Eli Inman, of Millgrove.

The greater part of his life Mr. Hitesman has affiliated with the Methodist church. Fraternally he is a Mason. Being made a Mason in 1848, he, as the oldest member, is honored by his lodge, as is customary among

the craft, the Holy Bible, square and compass being carried by him at all public functions of the order.

GEORGE W. WYANDT.

The representative farmer whose name introduces this article, is a native of Ohio, born near the town of Convoy, VanWert county, on the 9th day of March, 1847. His parents were Simon and Elizabeth (Dull) Wyandt, and they had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth.

George W. Wyandt was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county, and after attending the district schools for a few years was thrown upon his own resources by the untimely death of his father. This sad event occurred when young Wyandt was but thirteen years old, and two years later he assumed charge of the home farm; from that time until attaining his majority he looked after his mother's interests and contributed to the support of the other members of the family besides accumulating something for himself in the meantime.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Wyandt engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating a saw-mill with encouraging results until 1872, when he disposed of the same, came to Blackford county, Indiana, in the fall of the same year, and purchased his present farm in Harrison township. His original tract consisted of eighty acres in section 21, to which he has since added until at this time he is the possessor of one hundred acres, eighty-six of which are in a high state of cultivation, the rest well timbered wood land.

Mr. Wyandt is one of the progressive agriculturists of the community in which he lives, understanding every detail of the useful calling which he pursues according to the latest and most approved methods. The energy and good judgment displayed in everything he undertakes have resulted in substantial and well-merited rewards, and he now finds himself in comfortable circumstances besides occupying a permanent place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Wyandt was married December 31, 1872, to Miss Lydia Mohler, who has borne him six children, namely: Leona A., wife of Rev. C. J. Roberts, a minister of the United Brethren church; Ora, wife of Lewis Schwarzkof; Orleffee, Bessie and two that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Wyandt are valued members of the United Brethren church, noted for their many good deeds in the congregation to which they belong. They are also popular in their community, and have a large circle of friends here and elsewhere. Mr. Wyandt is a Republican in politics and as such was his party's candidate in 1884 for sheriff, but failed of election by reason of the overwhelming Democratic majority in Blackford county. He has served his township one term as constable and four years as assessor and acquitted himself creditably in both capacities. He is this year his party's nominee for the office of county assessor.

JACOB HISER.

The gentleman whose biography is herewith presented is one of Harrison township's native sons and also one of its repre-

sentative agriculturists. He was born on the farm where he now resides, July 22, 1860, and is the son of Simon Hiser, formerly a well-known and popular citizen of this part of Blackford county.

Simon Hiser was born in Germany and accompanied his parents to the United States, becoming a citizen of Harrison township, where he purchased and improved the place now owned and occupied by his son, the subject of this article. He married Elizabeth Cale, who bore him two children: Lewis S., who died in Hartford City in the year 1893, and Jacob, and his widow followed him to the grave a number of years later, departing this life in 1892.

Jacob Hiser was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm, choosing agriculture for his life work. He remained with his mother, looking after her interests until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 27th day of March, 1884, with Miss Jane Bradford, of Blackford county. After his marriage he began farming for himself, which he has since successfully continued, owning at this time a beautiful and valuable place of one hundred and five acres, one hundred of which are in a high state of cultivation, the rest well-timbered land. As a farmer Mr. Hiser ranks with the best in Blackford county, his place containing five improvements, with the soil developed to its full capacity of tillage. He is a wide-awake, progressive man of affairs, a local leader of the Democratic party and a careful student of political, industrial and economic questions. The Lutheran church embodies his religious belief and for a number of years past he has been an active worker in the local congregation with which both himself and his estimable wife are connected. Mr. and Mrs. Hiser have an inter-

esting family of four children whose names are as follows: Charley, Effie, Earl and Frank.

JOSEPH M. RAINES.

The name of Mr. Raines is familiar to the people of Harrison township, as he has long been identified with its development and is entitled to a place among its substantial citizens and representative self-made men. He is a native of Indiana, born February 2, 1847, in the county of Delaware, to which part of the state his father moved some time in the early '30s. George Raines, father of Joseph, was born June 20, 1811, in Highland county, Ohio, where, in February, 1832, he married Elizabeth Anderson. Shortly after the above date he became a resident of Delaware county, Indiana, where he lived until 1849, at which time he moved to Blackford county and purchased a farm of forty acres in the township of Harrison. Here he made his home until changing his residence, in 1856, to Jay county, where his death occurred in 1863. George and Elizabeth Raines were the parents of a large family, twelve children in all, whose names and dates of birth are in the following order: Henry, born December 20, 1832, deceased; John, October 10, 1834; Mary, October 11, 1836, not living; Sarah E., October 8, 1838; George W., September 27, 1840, deceased; William A., May 21, 1843, deceased; Louisa K., April 6, 1845, dead; Joseph M., whose birth is noted above; Phoebe A., born March 29, 1849, deceased; Isaac and Anthony, twins, born December 14, 1851, both deceased; and Charles, June 25, 1854.

Joseph M. Raines was three years of age when brought by his parents to Harrison

township. He accompanied the family to Jay county, and after his father's death took charge of the farm which he operated for his mother from the time he was sixteen until he attained his majority. In the meantime, 1866, the family returned to Blackford county, and in 1870 Mr. Raines purchased his first piece of real estate in Harrison township, but did not move to the same, remaining with his mother until her death, in 1874. In 1882 he bought his present home place of sixty-two acres, in addition to which he has from time to time purchased other lands, until he now owns two hundred and eighty-one acres, the greater part of which is highly improved and very valuable.

Mr. Raines' various holdings are the fruits of his own industry and superior business management. He began life with little or no assistance, and the position to which he has since attained as one of the successful farmers and wealthy land owners of Blackford county is directly traceable to good judgment combined with a well-formed resolution to succeed. As a farmer he long since achieved prominence, in addition to which he also has the reputation of being one of the most successful stock raisers in the township where he lives. In this connection it may be proper to state that Mr. Raines derives considerable income from the six oil wells on his land, and there is also on one of his farms one of the best gas wells in Blackford county.

Mr. Raines was married, December 24, 1874, to Mary C., daughter of David Hess, who has borne him children as follows: Amanda E., deceased; Nora A., wife of M. C. Pugh; George H., Leroy R., Eva, Ida, William, Grace and Levi M.

Mr. Raines is a gentleman of intelligence

and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Harrison township. He keeps fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to agriculture and has always been an intelligent reader of political literature, forming his opinions only after mature and careful deliberations. He is a staunch supporter of the Populist party and has the courage of his convictions upon the leading questions now before the American public. While free and even aggressive in defense of principles he believes to be right, he is at the same time tolerant of the views of others and numbers his friends by the score, irrespective of political differences. No man in Harrison township is more highly respected and none have done more for the general good of the community in which he resides.

JONAS B. HOOVER.

Jonas B. Hoover was born in Richland county, Ohio, near the city of Mansfield, February 12, 1856, the son of Aaron and Eliza (Ballyeat) Hoover, the parents both natives of the Buckeye state. He is the second of a family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Isaiah, deceased; Jonas, the subject of this sketch; Alfred, a resident of Van Wert, Ohio; Emma, twin of Alfred, is the wife of Orville Pierson, of Canton, Ohio; John resides in Van Wert; Reuben, deceased; Abraham also makes Van Wert his home, as does Mary, the youngest member of the group. When the subject was two years old his parents moved from Ashland to Van Wert county, and it was near the seat of justice in the latter county that he grew to manhood on a farm, attend-

ing meantime the public schools of his neighborhood. He remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, but before that time, on reaching his majority, he purchased and operated a threshing machine for some time in various parts of the county of Van Wert.

On the 14th day of November, 1880, Mr. Hoover was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Terry, and the same year took his bride to Blackford county, Indiana, locating about two miles from Montpelier, in Harrison township, where he purchased the farm which has since been his home. He has made a careful study of agriculture and the neat and orderly condition of his farm and the success with which it is tilled prove that intelligence as well as labor is necessary in order to obtain the best results from efforts put forth. While giving his attention in the main to general farming, Mr. Hoover has not neglected stockraising, which, combined with agriculture, has made him one of the prosperous and well-to-do men of his community. Fortunately for him, his farm lies in the midst of the far-famed Indiana oil belt, in consequence of which he has leased much of his land to parties who have already drilled thereon three paying wells, besides one well which produces an abundant flow of natural gas. From these sources he derives considerable income, and from present indications this is likely to be largely augmented by future operations now in prospect.

Mr. Hoover is a public-spirited man, keenly alive to whatever benefits his township and county, while in his immediate neighborhood he usually takes the lead in all movements calculated to promote moral and religious conditions of citizenship. He is an active worker in the Baptist church,

and for some time has filled the office of president of Harrison Township Sunday School Association. For a period of fifteen years he has been a deacon in the local congregation to which he belongs, and to his self-denying efforts is the church largely indebted for much of the prosperity which it today enjoys. Politically he is a Republican, but by no means a partisan or aspirant for official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are the parents of two interesting and promising children, Willie and Mabel, both at home.

JACOB I. LEACH.

Jacob I. Leach, a successful farmer and stockraiser of Harrison township, is a native of Wells county, Indiana, and one of three sons born to Stephen and Margaret (Woodward) Leach. He is the youngest member of the family, and the only one living at this time, his oldest brother, Francis, having met death by drowning, and George W., the second in order of birth, died in the year 1873.

Jacob I. Leach was born in the township of Chester, Wells county, September 20, 1855, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending in the meantime the district schools until ill health compelled him to lay aside his studies. He early became acquainted with the rugged duties of farm life and remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 19th day of April, 1894, with Miss Rosila Shaw.

Mrs. Leach came to Blackford county with her parents in 1877, settling on a farm

in Harrison township where in due time she formed the acquaintance of the gentleman who is now her husband. Immediately after marriage Mr. Leach brought his wife to the place where they now reside, a beautiful and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres lying in sections 1 and 6, the residence being situated on the former. Ninety acres of this place are in a successful state of tillage and the appearance of the dwelling house, barn, outbuildings and fences and, indeed, the general neat aspect of the entire place bespeak the presence of an intelligent and progressive agriculturist. In addition to tilling the soil, Mr. Leach devotes considerable attention to raising live stock, his breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep ranking with the best in the country and adding very materially to his income.

Mr. Leach's land lies in the richest section of the Indiana oil belt and there are already eleven wells on various parts of his estate, with others contemplated. From these he has derived no inconsiderable money while the prospect for still more liberal returns in the future is certainly most encouraging. Financially Mr. Leach has met with success beyond that attained by the majority of farmers, his lands in the township being among the most valuable in the county, in addition to which he also owns a fine little farm of forty acres in the county of Wells. He is progressive in all the term implies, taking a lively interest in every enterprise having for its object the advancement of his community, materially or otherwise, and the people of Harrison look upon him as one of their representative citizens. Politically he is a Republican and in religion belongs to the Christian church, as does also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Leach have one child, a promising little daughter by the name of Beatrice.

WILLIAM W. CLINE.

The well-known gentleman whose name introduces this article is among Blackford county's oldest native sons, having been born in the township of Licking October 30, 1837. Paternally he is descended from German and Dutch ancestry, and possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of those two sturdy races.

His grandfather on his father's side, a native of Germany, came to the United States many years ago and settled in Muskingum county, Ohio; and the grandmother, whose birth occurred in Holland, was an early settler of the same county and state.

The subject's father, Michael Cline, was born in the county of Muskingum, state of Ohio, on the 17th day of February, 1812. On the 16th day of May, 1833, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Geyer, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Miss Geyer was born in Westmoreland county, of that state, March 15, 1810, and with her parents, Daniel and Susanna Geyer, emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, and afterward removed to and settled in what is now Licking township, Blackford county, Indiana. Michael and Elizabeth Cline moved from their Ohio home, in 1834, to what is now Blackford county, Indiana, and settled in a log cabin, located on eight acres of land situated five miles south and one mile west of what is now Hartford City, having purchased the land of the United States government by entry at the land office, then located in Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. When a young man, Michael Cline served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the potter's trade, near Zanesville, Ohio, and after moving to his wild western home devoted a part of his time to his trade, and the bal-

ance of his time was devoted to clearing up the land and farming. The better to afford his family (which consisted of one son and two daughters) educational advantages, he removed from the farm in November, 1847, to Hartford (now Hartford City), where he purchased property and worked at his trade with success until 1870. The early youthful years of William W. Cline were passed on the farm upon which his father located in 1834. The country at that time being new and undeveloped, he has witnessed the remarkable change which in the last sixty years have transformed the forest into cultivated fields and advanced the country to its present condition of prosperity and civilization.

Being of a mechanical turn of mind, and being the only son, through the inducement of his parents, young William learned the potter's trade and worked in the shop with his father until 1866, when he engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, being the first man to engage in that business in Blackford county. In the indifferent public schools of that early day he obtained a knowledge of the elementary branches of learning, but by diligent application and private study he made rapid progress. Being qualified, and a young man of energy and good character, in 1855 he was licensed by the county school examiner, Wellington Stewart, to teach his first school in Licking township. A school term at that time consisted of sixty-five days, and the school term would commence in December and end in March. He taught four consecutive winter terms, gaining quite a reputation as an efficient instructor. During the summer season he worked in the potter's shop with his father. In September, 1860, he purchased property in Hartford City, Indiana, but moved to his present loca-



William W. Cline.



Harriet A. Cline.

tion, North Walnut street, April 13, 1869. On November 21, 1861, he was united in marriage, by Rev. S. T. Stout, to Miss Harriet Atwood Chafee, an estimable young woman, who was his schoolmate in earlier days. Miss Chafee was born October 20, 1839, in Hancock county, Ohio. Her father, William Chafee, who for many years was an elder in the Baptist church, was a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in the county of Windham, that state, on the 22nd day of April, 1801. The mother, Abigail Thayer Chafee, a woman of education and refinement, was born December 19, 1805, in Herkimer county, New York. Rev. William and Mrs. Chafee located in Hartford City in the year 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Cline have been presented with eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Orlo Leland, September 9, 1862; Albert Bradbury, November 1, 1863; Edgar Hastings, February 21, 1866, died February 15, 1873; Lora Vale, September 20, 1867; Lillie Dale, August 5, 1869; Winfield Clarence, August 21, 1871, died February 6, 1875; Charley Norton, January 29, 1875; and Edith Thayer, April 19, 1880. Orlo Leland, a graduate of Depauw University, and a former teacher in the high schools of Hartford City, married Harriet Abbott, who is a graduate of the public schools of Hartford City, and a former teacher, and is located in Marion, Grant county, Indiana, where he has achieved an enviable reputation as an attorney, being a member of the well-known firm of Custer & Cline. Albert Bradbury married Josephine Phillips, daughter of Rev. N. H. Phillips, and is engaged in the lumber and hardware business in Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana, and is one of Bluffton's substantial citizens. Lillie Dale, a graduate of Depauw Univer-

sity, and formerly a teacher in the high schools of Indianapolis, is married to Prof. John E. Higdon, a man of education and culture, a graduate of Depauw University and a prominent teacher in the high schools of Indianapolis, being assistant teacher in the department of mathematics. Lora Vale, a graduate of the high school of Hartford City, Indiana, and also a former teacher in the high schools of Hartford City, Indiana, is married to Prof. Finley Geiger, a graduate of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and also of the law school, and afterward a teacher in the public schools, and the present county superintendent of schools of Blackford county, Indiana. Prof. and Mrs. Geiger, with Mr. Cline's younger children, live in a pretty suburban residence on North Walnut street, Hartford City, Indiana. Charley Norton, a young man of sterling good qualities, and a graduate of the high schools of his native city, is a student in the Indiana Medical College, of Indianapolis. Edith Thayer, the youngest member of Mr. Cline's family, having graduated with honor from the high school of Hartford City, Indiana, and attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, is engaged in teaching in the public school of her native city, and is classed with the successful teachers of her time. The mother of these children departed this life on the 9th of April, 1889. In her death the husband sustained the loss of a faithful, loving wife and companion, while the children lost a loving mother and wise counsellor. The Cline family is well known throughout the city and county, and enjoys the respect and confidence of their acquaintances in the community.

By application to business, industry and economy Mr. Cline has acquired a compe-

tence and has retired from agricultural pursuits, giving time to keep informed in public events. He has decided opinions and the courage of his convictions in expressing them. In the matter of religion he is liberal in all the term implies, being what the world calls a free thinker. Tenacious in the support of his own opinions, he is charitable toward those who differ from him, and withholds no credit due religious or fraternal institutions for any good influence they may have upon the community. The only secret society with which his name was ever identified was the Order of the Sons of Temperance, an organization long since disbanded, but the principles of which he still earnestly and uncompromisingly advocates. While he feels that he has made no brilliant achievements in the world, he also feels that the world is not any worse for his having lived in it.

FRANCIS M. CAPPER.

Francis M. Capper, farmer and stock raiser of Harrison township, is a native of Ohio, and dates his birth from the 6th day of May, 1851. He first saw the light of day near the present thriving little city of Van Wert, where his father, Michael Capper, settled at an early period in the history of the western part of the Buckeye state. The elder Capper, also a native of Ohio, was born in the year 1812, in the county of Carroll, and came of an old and highly respectable Virginia family. The subject's grandfather, David Capper, emigrated from Virginia to Carroll county in pioneer times and bore an active part in the development of that section of the state, dying there a number of years ago. Michael Capper married, in the county of Carroll, Margaret A. Barnhouse, and

shortly thereafter emigrated to what was then the wilderness of Van Wert, cutting his road most of the way through a dense forest in which but little work had been done by the pioneer woodmen. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and after erecting a diminutive log cabin of the most primitive pattern, went to work with a will to remove the forest growth, much of which in due time fell before the sturdy strokes of his ax. Within the course of a few years he had a goodly area prepared for the plow and he lived long enough to see one hundred and forty acres cleared of trees and stumps and under successful tillage, besides placing thereon improvements which made his farm one of the most valuable in the county of VanWert. Michael and Margaret Capper were the parents of nine children, namely: John, Hannah, David, Nancy, Mary, Sarah, Isabelle, Francis M. and Margaret, all living except David. Michael Capper continued to reside in Van Wert county from his arrival there in the fall of 1840 until called away by death on the 18th of March, 1897. He was a true type of the rugged, patient pioneer, did well his part in life and died as he had lived, a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist church with which he became identified in early manhood.

Francis M. Capper was reared on the old homestead in Van Wert county, and such educational advantages as the indifferent country schools of the times afforded were his for a few years during his minority. The first building in which he obtained his preliminary knowledge was an insignificant frame structure situated on his father's farm and the methods of his first teacher were in keeping with the house and surroundings. By reason of his services being in demand on the farm, his school days were considera-

bly limited, consequently he is not what might be termed an educated man as far as scholastic training is concerned. However by coming in contact with his fellow men and making the best of his opportunities he became the possessor of a fund of practical knowledge which has enabled him to meet successfully the duties of a very active life.

Mr. Capper remained with his parents until his thirtieth year, when, in 1880, he came to Blackford county, Indiana, and purchased the farm in Harrison township which has since been his home. Prior to the above date, September 10, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Fenter, by whom he had three children: Gertrude, Ina D. and Ila B., the last two twins. Ila is the wife of Jacob Kutler, the other two being unmarried.

Mr. Capper's original purchase consisted of seventy-nine acres lying in section 28, of which sixteen acres were in cultivation at the time of his taking possession. At the present time all but seven acres is improved and the farm, though not as large as some in the township, is a valuable tract of land, rendered so by the vast amount of well-directed labor put upon it by the progressive owner. Mr. Capper is a good farmer, and has never failed to make his place return a handsome income. In connection with tilling the soil he realizes a liberal return every year from live stock, in the raising of which his success has long since been assured. Politically Mr. Capper is a Republican, earnest in the support of his party, but never stooping to the questionable methods of the professional partisan. He is a member of the Baptist church and aims to make his daily life and conduct exponents of the religion he professes.

JACOB LISTENFELTZ.

Prominent among the successful farmers of Harrison township is Jacob Listenfeltz, whose native home is Germany, where his birth occurred on the 12th day of April, 1824. His father was Conrad Listenfeltz and his mother before her marriage was Susan Peteman. Both were natives of the Fatherland where for many generations the ancestors of both branches of the family lived.

Conrad and Susan Listenfeltz reared the following children: Daniel, a farmer of Harrison township; Peter, also a resident of Harrison township; Conrad lives in Marion, Indiana; Catherine, wife of Aaron Allman, of Camden, this state, and Jacob, who, by the way, is the first of the family in order of birth.

Conrad Listenfeltz and family came to the United States in 1828, settling first in New Jersey, thence, six years later, moved to Warren, Ohio, where they made their home until 1839. In that year Mr. Listenfeltz emigrated westward until reaching Blackford county, Indiana, where he decided to locate, choosing a home site consisting of eighty acres in the township of Harrison, which he purchased from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He cleared a farm and from time to time added to the original tract until at the time of his death, in 1861, he was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of as valuable lands as lies within the boundaries of Blackford county.

The subject of this sketch was a youth of fifteen when the family came to Harrison and with the exception of the time spent in the west his life, since 1839, has in the main been passed within the limits of the

township. He assisted in clearing the farm and early developed a strength of muscle and determination of purpose which have proved of great value in his various undertakings in subsequent years. In 1851, in company with a number of companions as daring as himself, he went to the gold fields of California, making the long and tiresome journey to that far away land by water, going down the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence by sail to San Francisco, the entire trip consuming a little more than three months' time and fraught with many interesting and exciting incidents.

On reaching California Mr. Listenfeltz at once made his way to the mining regions and during a period of three years he traversed the larger part of the state, prospecting, mining and turning his hand to various kinds of labor, all of which proved reasonably successful. Becoming tired of the rough life of the miner, he finally concluded to return to civilization; accordingly, in 1854, he came back to Indiana and purchased his present home place in the township of Harrison.

Mr. Listenfeltz has been one of the township's most progressive men, and few have done as much as he towards promoting the growth and development of the country. He cleared and improved a good farm, assisted in organizing schools and churches and for nearly half a century his name has been identified with every enterprise calculated to benefit the community or awaken an interest in the moral improvement of the body politic. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Lucinda Duffy, who bore him three children: Peter A., Amanda and Susan, all living but the last named.

By his second wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Bell, Mr. Listenfeltz has nine children, namely: Robert, Katharine, Eliza,

Daniel, deceased, Eliza J., Violet, Arthur, Isaac and Viola.

In all that goes to make good citizenship Mr. Listenfeltz is first and foremost. A kind and obliging neighbor, public spirited and intelligent, he stands for what is best in American life and none occupies a higher place in the estimation of the people of his township. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends, with which sect he has been identified for over forty years. His life corresponds to the pure and simple faith of that excellent people and nobody has ever called in question the purity of his motives or uttered a sentence derogatory to his character.

JOSEPH HUDSON.

Joseph Hudson, farmer and stock raiser, is an Ohio man and the son of John and Barbara (Dirk) Hudson, both parents natives of Virginia. In an early day John Hudson moved to Holmes county, Ohio, settling near the town of Worcester, where he lived until 1845, at which time, accompanied by his family, he came to Blackford county, Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in the township of Jackson. He began life in his new home by hastily erecting a small log cabin containing one room, after which he worked under many difficulties in clearing a part of his swampy land and fitting it for cultivation. After spending a few years upon his original purchase and finding it exceedingly difficult to make headway there, he disposed of the land and bought the place in Harrison township now owned and occupied by his son, whose name introduces this article. Some years

later John Hudson went back to his former home in Ohio and it was in that state that he met with injuries in a railroad accident which afterwards resulted in his death. He died at the home of Joseph in 1876, aged sixty-seven years. John and Barbara Hudson were the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary A., widow of Isaac Courtwright; Jacob resides in Jay county, Indiana; Benjamin, a farmer, living in Harrison township; Joseph; Nancy, wife of George Simonton; Lydia, wife of J. M. Turner; Caroline, wife of J. M. Kurtyer; Emmeline; William resides in Kansas, and two died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was born May 18, 1836, in Holmes county, Ohio, and reached his ninth year when the family came to the county of Blackford. His youthful experiences included much hard work on the farm, varied in winter seasons by attending the indifferent subscription schools common to the part of the country during the formative stage of its development. When seventeen years old he began working for himself as a farm hand at meager wages and it was while thus employed that he contributed the greater part of his earnings to the support of the family. From seventeen until twenty-four years of age he labored at any kind of honest employment to which he could turn his hands, the meantime carefully laying aside a part of his wages for the purpose of engaging in farming when a favorable opportunity should present itself.

In 1860 Mr. Hudson and Miss Mary A. Porter became man and wife and immediately thereafter they began housekeeping on a farm in Harrison township, which was cultivated for some years upon the shares. After farming rented lands until 1875 Mr.

Hudson purchased his present farm and from that time to the present he has carried on agricultural pursuits with encouraging results, being now one of the progressive and well-to-do men of the township, where so many of his years have been passed. He owns one hundred and twenty-three acres, which, under his successful management, has been brought to a high state of cultivation, much having been reclaimed by a fine system of tile drainage, of which there are in excess of one thousand rods in various parts of the place. He carried on farming by systematic methods, understands well the nature of soils and by proper rotation of crops never fails to obtain most satisfactory results from his labors. His buildings, fences and other improvements bear evidence of his skill and the general appearance of the premises bespeak for the proprietor a taste and progressiveness worthy of emulation.

Mr. Hudson is a Democrat in politics and in religion subscribes to the pure simple faith as accepted by the society of Friends. He is upright and honorable in all his dealings, believing in the ultimate universal triumph of the gospel of the Nazarene and endeavors day by day to shape his life according to the standard laid down in the Golden Rule.

By his first marriage, noted in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Hudson had three children: Alonzo, deceased; Martha, and one that died in infancy. His first wife dying, he afterwards, in 1866, married Martha A. Porter, sister of his former companion, who departed this life, the mother of three children, of whom two are living, namely: Nancy and Lily M. In 1873 Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Catherine Duffy, a union blessed with five children, the fol-

lowing of whom survive: Isaiah, Emma T., James C. Again, in 1895, the death angel entered the household and for the third time removed the wife and companion, Mrs. Hudson being called from earth that year.

SETH S. SIMONTON.

Seth S. Simonton, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Harrison township, is a son of Thomas Simonton, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1798. The father of Thomas was also named Thomas, and he came to America prior to the Revolution, at the age of seventeen. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements; he lived and died in Pennsylvania at an advanced age. Thomas, the father of our subject, was raised on a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen he found employment on the barges plying between Pittsburg and New Orleans, which he followed for seven years.

In 1822 he moved to Ohio and settled near Carrollton, in Carroll county, where he found employment as a laborer until his marriage, when he engaged in farming until 1831. At this time, with his wife and four children, he removed close to New Philadelphia and found work in an iron foundry, where he remained until 1842, when he came to Blackford county and purchased eighty acres of land in section 14. This land was situated where Orrin Garrett now resides. For this land he paid two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. It was covered with heavy timber, and the first thing to do was to build himself a home. He erected a log cabin, 18x20 feet, and here he lived until his death, in 1863, at the age of sixty-five.

He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Oswald, by whom he had ten children, as follows: Polly A., who married John Sparks and lives in Sumner, Missouri; Francis married John Twibell and lives near Saline county, Kansas; Sarah, widow of Jacob Baker; Seth, our subject; Timothy, who was killed while digging a well; Thomas, of South Bend, Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of John Shull, of Sumner, Missouri; Martha, wife of Good Oliver, of Washington county, Kansas; Melia, wife of Daniel Conkleton, of Washington county, Kansas, and Jacob, who lives in Montpelier. His second wife was Nancy, widow of Samuel Shull, and to this marriage five children were born, viz.: George, who resides in Michigan; Cicily, wife of Ezekial Gilham; Jane, wife of William Stout, of Hartford City; Margaret, deceased, who married Edward Ervin, and Amon, who lives in Pearl, Michigan. Mr. Simonton was one of those progressive, enterprising men of pioneer days of Blackford county. He served for many years as one of its early constables, and taking a deep interest in education, he organized and helped to start many of the schools of that day. Many of the early roads he helped lay out and build. In his religious views he was a believer in and a member of the Christian church.

Our subject was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 23, 1829, and was in his fourteenth year when his father came to Blackford county. He was raised upon the old homestead and got his education in the old log schools, and he recalls walking one winter two and a half miles to attend the winter session. He remained on the old place until the age of twenty-three, when he commenced renting land. Three years later he purchased eighty acres in Wells county.

This land was wild and had no improvements on it and he built a log cabin and remained on it for eighteen months, when he returned to Harrison township and found employment, working out by the month; this he did for four years, when he purchased, in 1862, the farm where he now lives. When he purchased this farm it had but seven acres cleared and a log cabin, but he has placed upon it all the present improvements and cleared it and it is to-day one of the finest farms in the county. On February 8, 1862, Mr. Simonton enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 4, 1865, doing service with his command in Kentucky. For forty years he has been a member of the Christian church, and for twenty-five years has been one of its prominent ministers. Mr. Simonton has been three times married. His first wife was Margaret Blunt, to whom he was married in 1853, the fruits of this union being two children, William W., who died in 1880, and Elizabeth, wife of Anson Chandler, of Kansas. His second wife was Eliza Shannon and by this marriage three children were born as follows: Alice L., deceased, Margaret, and Annie, who died in infancy. On June 21, 1868, he married Miss Annie Downhour and by this union they are the parents of one son, Albert S., who married Alta D. Thomas, in 1892, and they are the parents of three children, Minnie I., Clarence W. and Clara D.

ANDREW JACKSON TOWNSEND.

Standing a fair representative of the more progressive and enterprising agriculturalists of the county, Mr. Townsend well deserves attention at the hands of him who

attempts to consider, from the historical standpoint, the men who are conducting the multifarious interests of this section of the state, as the old century passes and the new one presents questions not heretofore considered, but whose solution demands the brightest minds. Mr. Townsend represents one of the oldest families of the county, his birth having occurred in Washington township, on the 9th of February, 1854. More complete mention of the family will be found in connection with the memoir of the venerable James S. Townsend, uncle of Andrew. One of several brothers was Alvah Townsend, father of Andrew, who is still residing in Washington; he was born in New Jersey and was married in this county to Miss Elzara Shields, a native of Ohio. The boyhood of Andrew was spent on the home farm with but little out of the ordinary course, he remaining with his father till past twenty-four years of age. He chose for his companion Miss Rebecca Miles, daughter of Alfred and Lucinda (Gillaspie) Miles, to whom he was united on the 6th of November, 1877. His father having deeded him a tract of land near his present home, he devoted considerable time and effort to its improvement, among other features being a new house. However, soon after his marriage he secured the tract that comprises the present homestead, which at the time had but about fourteen acres cleared. This immediate section of the country is flat and in its original condition of comparatively little value, but, now that it has been thoroughly drained, which process required a great deal of labor and expense, covering a period of several years before the system was completed, it is in many respects the most desirable and excellent part of the country.

Mr. Townsend took an active interest in securing this general improvement, as his own tract was covered with ponds, and it was necessary in order to improve his own farm. This farm he sold, in 1892, securing his present homestead of seventy-five acres. He has cleared about twenty acres, and by tiling extensively has it in an excellent state of cultivation. His estate is really divided into two neat farms, each having its complement of buildings. The home place is an especially desirable one, located as it is, in a neat grove of natural trees. Mr. Townsend devotes his entire attention to the operation of his farm, the principal feature of which is the growing of grain, and this is usually converted into stock of his own breeding.

His family consists of eight children, born in the following order: Lucy, wife of John Bosworth, who has management of one of the farms; Elmore, George Norman, Gertrude, Frank, Trepolia, Thomas and Mary.

In politics Mr. Townsend is a Democrat in his predilections, but is not offensively partisan, as he confines his party acts and votes to local matters. Through his sound sense and popularity he has been frequently called upon to serve on various committees and to sit in the conventions of his party, in whose interests he is quite active in all campaign work. Fraternally he is a member of Hartford Tent, No. 50, Knights of the Maccabees. While not being pronounced in his religious views he recognizes the value of church influence, contributing by his presence and means.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON.

William J. Johnson, superintendent of the Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Hartford City, is a native of England, born in

the town of Widburnon, on the 3d day of January, 1859. His father, William Johnson, also an Englishman, is a blacksmith by trade, and his mother, whose maiden name was Dorothy Allen, was born and reared near the place where her son first saw the light of day. Their parents are both living, their home at the present time being in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where the elder Johnson is still working at his trade.

When about one year old William J. Johnson was taken by his parents to New Zealand, where he remained until 1869, at which time the family came to the United States and located in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After remaining there about four years they removed to Sharpsburg, where, in 1876, William J. began learning glass blowing with the Tibby Brothers, proprietors of one of the largest glass factories in the western part of the state. He remained with that firm eight years, becoming a skilled workman in the meantime, and then assisted in organizing the Bellaire Bottle Works, at Bellaire, Ohio. About six months after perfecting the above organization Mr. Johnson, by reason of his wife's health, severed his connection therewith and returning to Sharpsburg again entered the employ of the Tibbys, with whom he remained for only a limited period. His next venture was the Summer Glass Company, Sharpsburg, which he was instrumental in organizing. By reason of scarcity of natural gas he discontinued operation there and went to Steubenville, Ohio, where he purchased a plant containing a ten-pot furnace, which under his management was soon increased to twelve pots, and this he operated with successful results for a period of eighteen years.

Disposing of his property and business

at Bellaire, Mr. Johnson went to California and during the five succeeding years was engaged in business at the city of Los Angeles. At the end of that time he came to Indiana and, in partnership with Frank McElfrash, started a glass factory at Noblesville, with which he retained connection for only a short time. Selling out to his partner, he accepted, in the spring of 1899, a position with the Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Hartford City, of which he is now superintendent.

Mr. Johnson is familiar with every detail of the manufacture of glass and has devoted his entire time and attention to the business. His life has been one of great activity and, while meeting with some success, which is the experience of every business man, yet on the whole he has been successful, as is attested by the competency acquired and the responsible position with which he is at this time honored.

On the 28th of January, 1882, Mr. Johnson and Miss Mary Shirtleff, of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Peoples) Shirtleff, were made man and wife and their home has been brightened by the presence therein of four children, namely: Mame, born March 25, 1883; Catharine, born July 1, 1888; Nancy, born July 10, 1896, and William, whose birth occurred in January, 1899.

Mr. Johnson is a member of Blackford Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M.; Hartford City Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the local council of the Royal Arcanum meeting in the city of Los Angeles, California. He subscribes to the Presbyterian creed in religion and is active in the work of the church and the several fraternities above mentioned.

By long and varied experience with

business men and contact with the world in various ways Mr. Johnson has acquired a practical knowledge such as no other agency can impart and his manner and general bearing bespeak the broad minded, intelligent gentleman. He is essentially a man of affairs, content to occupy no humble place, and he makes his influence felt wherever he goes. In his intercourse with his fellow men he is affable, easily approachable and at once commands the confidence of those with whom he has business or social relations. With character above reproach and an influence ever on the side of justice and right, he occupies a conspicuous place in the estimation of the people of his adopted city who have learned to prize him not only for his superior business qualifications, but also for the sterling traits of manhood which he exhibits in his daily walk and conversation.

MICHAEL J. KESLER.

Michael Jacob Kesler, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, Blackford county, whose postoffice is Priam, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. He is a son of Adam Kesler, who came to Indiana soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, and still resides in Jackson township, well known to all its inhabitants. Michael Kesler passed his boyhood days upon the old homestead, which is still dear to him, and upon which he performed his share of daily labor, obtaining such education as was then afforded by the district schools. Remaining at home until his thirtieth year, he was then married, but he had previously made a start in life for himself by renting a portion of his father's farm and by cultivating eighty acres more

given him by his father. Then all was wild land and some of it had on it the largest timber growing in this section of the country. By the time of his marriage Mr. Kesler had twenty-three acres of his land cleared and under cultivation, but as yet he had not erected a house. He and his wife therefore began housekeeping in a log cabin which was their home for some years. At the present time he has ninety acres in a good state of cultivation, his farm containing one hundred and sixty acres in all. Most of his attention has been given to the cultivation of wheat, but he also raises hogs to a considerable extent. The little log house has been supplanted by a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out-buildings have been erected, so that his farm now makes him a comfortable home and also a good living. Mr. Kesler's farm is in the gas belt and he has one well upon it in operation. A portion of his farm he rents to outside parties, thus to some extent reaping the reward of their labors as well as of his own. It is one of his aims to keep himself well informed as to current events and to keep his farm in as high a state of cultivation as those of his neighbors, and to be known in all respects as a progressive farmer and upright and useful citizen.

Lillie Samantha Barnes, his wife, is the daughter of Thomas Barnes, who still lives in Jackson township. She was born in this township in 1863, and has borne her husband the following children: Grace Edna, a graduate of the district schools; Clyde Merrill, Prudie Letha, all under the parental roof. Mr. Kesler is a Democrat in politics, always putting forth his best efforts for the good of his party, seeking no official preferment for himself, but looking to the good of the community wherein he resides.

JAMES MADISON SECREST.

James Madison Secrest, of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Hartford City, was born in Licking township, in the southwest corner of Blackford county, October 17, 1844. He is a son of Henry and Margaret (Geyer) Secrest, who were married in Blackford county. Henry Secrest came from Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born, and was a son of John and Sarah Secrest, who came west from Easton, Pennsylvania, and were among the early pioneers of Virginia. Margaret Geyer, who became the wife of Henry Secrest, was a daughter of Daniel and Susannah (Darr) Geyer, who came from Muskingum county, Ohio, when Margaret was twenty years of age, locating in Indiana about the same time as Mr. Secrest, who came as a young man and began clearing land which his father had entered. For two years he was thus engaged before marrying, which event occurred when he was twenty-six years old. Upon his marriage he and his wife began keeping house in a hewed-log house which he had already erected, the first house of the kind in the neighborhood. He was born January 7, 1812, and died May 22, 1882, and she was born March 10, 1813, and died February 8, 1884. He is believed to have located in this state at least as early as 1834, and he and his wife lived on the farm until it was well improved, selling the old homestead after the close of the war of the Rebellion and removing to Illinois, dying in Christian county, that state, at the dates given above for each respectively. Of their family two are still living in Blackford county, viz: James M., the subject of this sketch, and Eliza, wife of Isaac E. Carmine., who lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead in Licking town-

ship. They had eight children in all, and six of them are still living, the sons, besides James M., being John H., a lumber manufacturer of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Oliver, a farmer near Edwardsville, Illinois, and the daughters, besides Eliza, being Sarah M., widow of William Millhollin, of Grant county, Indiana, and Mary Jane, of Springfield, Missouri.

Henry Secrest was a mechanic and millwright and assisted in drafting the plans for the first county court house and also for the first schoolhouse in Hartford City. He also engaged in the saw-mill business, and altogether was a very useful man in his day.

James M. Secrest remained at home until he was of age, going to Illinois with his parents, but returning soon afterward. Being, as was his father before him, a natural mechanic, he found ample opportunity to exercise his bent in this direction on his farm and in connection with his farm work. He located on his present farm in 1885 and having owned two other farms in Blackford county, he improved them by repairing the fences and in other ways. He has also operated a saw-mill and a grist-mill, the Millhollin mill in Grant county, and has erected numerous houses, bridges, etc., all of which in comparison with his farm work has been incidental. The farm on which he now resides was, when he began to live upon it, badly run down and worn out; but he has improved it and repaired the house, which was in no condition to live in, and has also erected other buildings, so that at the present time he has a well improved farm and modern, convenient buildings. His farm is well underdrained, he having laid two thousand rods of tile, which reaches every field, and puts each field in excellent condition for tillage, giving each a warm and genial soil.

Mr. Secrest was married, July 2, 1871, in Blackford county, to Miss Lura Corwin, a daughter of Solomon and Isabel (Davis) Corwin, she having been born in Madison county, Indiana, and removed thence to Blackford county when a young woman, her parents settling in Licking township, three miles south of Hartford City. Her mother died in Madison county, Indiana, when she was a mere child of about seven or eight years, and her father removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-six. Lura is the only member of her family remaining in Blackford county.

Mr. and Mrs. Secrest have two children, viz: William, who married Della Ritter, a daughter of Captain Wm. L. Ritter, and is living on the Captain Ritter farm, near Hartford City, and Orval, just past his twenty-first birthday, who has recently graduated at the home school and is living at home. Mr. Secrest has been a life-long Republican, is often found in his party conventions and is one of the leading men of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Grove, and are both influential in their respective spheres. The sons belong to the Improved Order of Red Men, and have received the best educational advantages afforded by the country in which they live. Both have remained at or near home, so that they might be all the time near their parents, and have the advantages of their advice and assistance.

JAMES G. McCOLLY.

Among the successful farmers and veterans of the Civil war, of Blackford county, is the subject of this review. He was born

in Stokes township, Logan county, Ohio, November 16, 1839. In 1848 his parents removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where Mr. McColly grew to manhood. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he began working by the month upon adjoining farms in his township, but made his father's home his headquarters. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, for the one-hundred-day service and was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio.

His regiment was sent to Washington and thence to Fortress Monroe, whence they were sent up the river to Whitehouse Landing. From there they were sent in advance of the Pioneer Corps to Petersburg and were engaged in the building of pontoon bridges for Grant's army to cross the river. With his command Mr. McColly was before Petersburg when the fort was blown up. From this point he was sent to the Shenandoah valley and the peninsula between the James and York rivers, and participated in the operations on the James river and around Pittsburg Landing and Richmond. He was in the battle of Monocacy, and in the intrenchments at Washington, D. C., and other important services. He was discharged December 15, 1864, seeing short but active service. Returning to Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. McColly was engaged in railroad contracting for three years, when he turned his attention to the building of pike roads in Champaign and Logan counties until 1874, when he settled upon the farm where he now resides.

In 1861 Mr. McColly was married to Miss Polina McElwain, a daughter of Andrew and Maragh McElwain, and by this marriage they are the parents of two chil-

dren, Charles, deceased, and Emma, wife of J. Fred Sterns. Mrs. McColly died and in 1885 our subject married for his second wife Miss Martha, daughter of Ester Holycross, by whom he had two children: Amiziah, who is engaged on the farm with his father, and married Ada Parnell; they have one child, Charles; Daisy, who married John Parnell and resides on the farm with her father; they are the parents of one child, Marie. Mr. McColly owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres situated on section 32, and has one hundred and fifty-five acres of it under cultivation. He is also engaged in the breeding of stock and devotes his farm to the raising of grain and general farming. In connection with farming he is engaged in the buying and selling of hay for the market.

In his political views Mr. McColly is a staunch Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He is a member of Jacob Stokes Post, G. A. R., and a member of the United Brethren church, of which he has been a trustee for seventeen years. Mr. McColly is regarded as one of the progressive and substantial citizens of Blackford county and commands the respect of all who know him.

JOHN P. WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

John P. Williams was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 2, 1835, and died January 3, 1883. His parents were William Y. and Sarah (Tomelson) Williams, the former dying June 28, 1900, in his eighty-eighth year, near Muncie, Indiana. When John P. was a child of but a few months his parents settled on government land in Delaware

county, Indiana, where his boyhood was passed. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Rose Ann McConnell, and soon after settled on the present farm, which had been given him by his father. A small cabin stood on the site of the present house, but the now highly improved farm was then but a wilderness. Scarcely had the young couple become well established in their new home when the wife died, surviving the birth of her son a few weeks. The next fall, November 21, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary E. Frint. She was the daughter of Hiram and Delilah (Kirkpatrick) Frint, and lived on the farm two miles west of Hartford upon which the Dunkard church now stands. He had improved that farm, and it was his home till his death, at the age of seventy-five, he having preceded his wife but eleven days, her death occurring January 12, 1889, aged seventy-two years. They were married in Clinton county, Ohio. He was born in Ross county and she in Guernsey county, Ohio, and in 1851 they came to Indiana. His parents having died when he was young, he was separated from the other children, one of the sisters finally making her home in Iowa, where Hiram decided to emigrate. On reaching that state he found the sister had returned to Ohio, and they thus failed to meet. Years passed on till near the close of his life, when she came to see him after a separation of more than sixty years. The little log cabin was the home of Mr. Williams till 1870, when the present residence was erected. He devoted his entire energies to the making of the farm, using in the earlier years the old style timber drains, which have been replaced with the more modern system of scientific tiling. Always in close sympathy with all that advanced the general welfare, he early identified himself with the Metho-

dist Protestant church at the Corn Cob school house near his own home. He was an exemplary man whose faith in the future of his adopted county was unbounded. Taking pride in what he did toward its development, he did much to encourage others toward similar efforts and he was held in greatest respect by a host of warm personal friends. Mrs. Williams, who still resides amid the scenes where nearly forty years of her life have been passed, is a lady of great good nature, of a genial and kindly disposition. She has many warm friends who appreciate her many womanly traits and virtues. The family of John P. Williams consisted of William N. Williams, who at the death of his mother was taken by his grandfather Williams, who has insisted on the young man remaining with him. Of the children born to the second marriage, Clarissa is now Mrs. Simon Stewart, of Delaware county; Elminus A. dien in infancy; Linzie L. is a farmer near the old homestead; Minnie Esther is the wife of Robert Johnson, residing near her mother; Watty Edmund died in childhood; Leroy Freeman operates the old home for his mother, and Effie May died also in childhood.

HENRY C. DAVISSON, M. D.

Henry C. Davisson, M. D., was born September 25, 1839, at Norton, Delaware county, Ohio. He graduated in the English course at Granville College, in 1856, and subsequently studied medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock, of South Woodbury, Monroe county, Ohio. He left home October 6, 1860, with fourteen dollars in money and a shawl for an overcoat, and arrived in Hartford City with but a single dime in his pocket,

which he always retained as a reminder of his start in life. He taught school at Trenton for three months and engaged in his profession when an opportunity offered. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Eliza Anderson, and was graduated in medicine at Indiana Medical College in 1871-72. He was president of the pension board for four years under President Cleveland, coroner for eight years, and county and city health officer for eight and four years respectively. He also was a member of the County, District, State and American Medical Societies. Unaided unassisted, penniless, friendless and alone among strangers, the Doctor started out in life when but twenty-one years of age, but by untiring zeal, energy and devotion to his profession, he has accumulated a fortune; with never a penny given to him, he has succeeded in acquiring a competence for life. Out of debt, owing no man a penny, he may have the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been rewarded.

In politics a Democrat, the Doctor is always found laboring for his friends, never asking for office. For five years the Doctor has eschewed politics, except to vote his sentiments, and has applied himself with energy, devotion and zeal to his chosen profession. His obstetric work has been extensive, he having attended at the birth of two thousand one hundred and eleven children and never having lost a mother during confinement.

DAVID R. MELICK.

The true spirit of progress and enterprise is strikingly displayed in the life of the man to whom this article is devoted—a gentleman whose energetic nature and well-

formed determination have enabled him to overcome many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to a respectable position in life. Mr. Melick was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 8, 1857. His parents were Dr. Isaac and Julia Ann (Ansel) Melick; the father being a practicing physician owning and operating a drug store, farm and mill.

David remained upon the farm until his twelfth year, from which time until attaining his majority his time was divided between the various interests of his father, becoming familiar with the store, as well as the operation of the farm and mill. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the butcher business at Zanesville, Ohio, remaining there five years, during which time he had made very satisfactory progress; but, being desirous to engage in farming he disposed of his business and, removing to Indiana in the spring of 1884, rented the Maddox farm west of Hartford. In 1895 he purchased part of the present farm, and the next year added the remainder, assuming, in doing so, a considerable indebtedness. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles west of Hartford, on the line of the Panhandle Railroad, is one of the most desirable in the vicinity. It was formerly known as the Williams farm, and at the time of the purchase the buildings especially badly needed repair. Mr. Melick at once set to work, remodeling and enlarging the house, and erected cribs, sheds and sheep barn. Has also set out an orchard, rebuilt most of the fence and laid considerable tile, extending it to all essential parts of the farm, thus materially adding to its value and productiveness. His efforts are resulting in a beautiful place. The house, standing some distance back from the road, will, when the grounds

are arranged as planned, present a handsome appearance.

Mr. Melick was married at his old home in Ohio, March 27, 1879, to Miss Eva A. Gillespie, a former schoolmate. They have four children whose names are as follows: Raymond G., whose occupation is a carpenter; John Lee, Edna May and David Roy. It is an interesting family, all of whom are musicians, and having been supplied with the best educational advantages make a home that may well be considered a model.

In politics our subject is a sound Democrat, having always aimed to promote the success of his party in what he considers to be the best policy for the benefit of the masses. He has always held the full confidence of the people and of his party, and by the latter has been frequently sent as delegate to its conventions. He and wife are both members of the Methodist church at Hartford, and socially occupy a high standing, and are greatly esteemed for their many excellent traits of personal character. Fraternally he is a member of the Hartford Tent, No. 50, Knights of the Maccabees.

THOMAS CHARLES NEAL.

The industrial history of Montpelier would be incomplete without conspicuous mention of Thomas Charles Neal, and no one would undertake to write the biographies of Blackford county's representative men without narrating in detail the salient facts in the life of this most estimable citizen.

Originally the family name was O'Neal, and the pronunciation at once suggests Irish origin. The subject's grandfather, John O'Neal, left the Emerald Isle many years ago, coming to America and settling in

Greenbrier county, Virginia. Later he moved to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he reared his family, and there his death occurred, the exact date of which has not been ascertained. The children of John O'Neal, six in number, were named as follows: Hezekiah, Thomas J., William, Charles W., Jennie and Amanda.

Charles W., father of Thomas C., married Nancy Roberts, who bore him two children, both sons, the name of the second being John Chapman Neal. This estimable woman was a native of the state of New York, and departed this life at Marion, Indiana, in the year 1864. Thomas Charles Neal was born February 12, 1852, in Grant county, Indiana, where he spent his youthful years, attending meanwhile the district schools until the age of fourteen. While still quite young he entered the service of Sweetser & Turner, grain dealers of Marion, in whose employ he continued five years, obtaining during that time a practical knowledge of business which proved of great value to him in after life. Severing his connection with the above firm, Mr. Neal engaged in the grain business at Montpelier upon his own responsibility and continued the same with satisfactory results until 1899, when he disposed of his interest to H. C. Arnold, of Bluffton.

In the meantime, 1896, he was appointed receiver of the Indiana Steel Casting Company, in which capacity he acted until 1898, when, in partnership with C. S. Bash, D. F. Bash, Max G. Hoffman, M. Goldberger, J. R. St. Clair, T. C. Morrison and James O'Donnell, all well-known capitalists and business men, the company was reorganized, Mr. Neal being elected president and general manager of the same, a position he still retains.

In addition to this connection with the above enterprise, Mr. Neal is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank, of Montpelier, of which he was one of the organizers, owns a large amount of stock in the T. C. Neal Oil Company, besides being financially interested in the Columbia Building Company, and several concerns of minor importance, all of which have been greatly promoted through his energy and wise business management. He also has large farming interests in Blackford and other counties, and aside from his various business connections takes an active part in public affairs, having twice served as a member of the board of county commissioners and one term in the common council of Montpelier.

Mr. Neal is a zealous member of Lodge No. 188, K. of P., which he assisted in organizing, and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, though not an active worker at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Neal was solemnized November 7, 1872, with Susan A. Spaulding, daughter of Franklin B. and Anna (Baldwin) Spaulding, by whom he has one child, Charles Mitchell Neal, whose birth occurred on the 24th day of October, 1873. Charles M. married Miss Emma V. Bigler, daughter of Eli and Susan (Smith) Bigler, and is the father of one child, Susan Eleanor, born January 21, 1900.

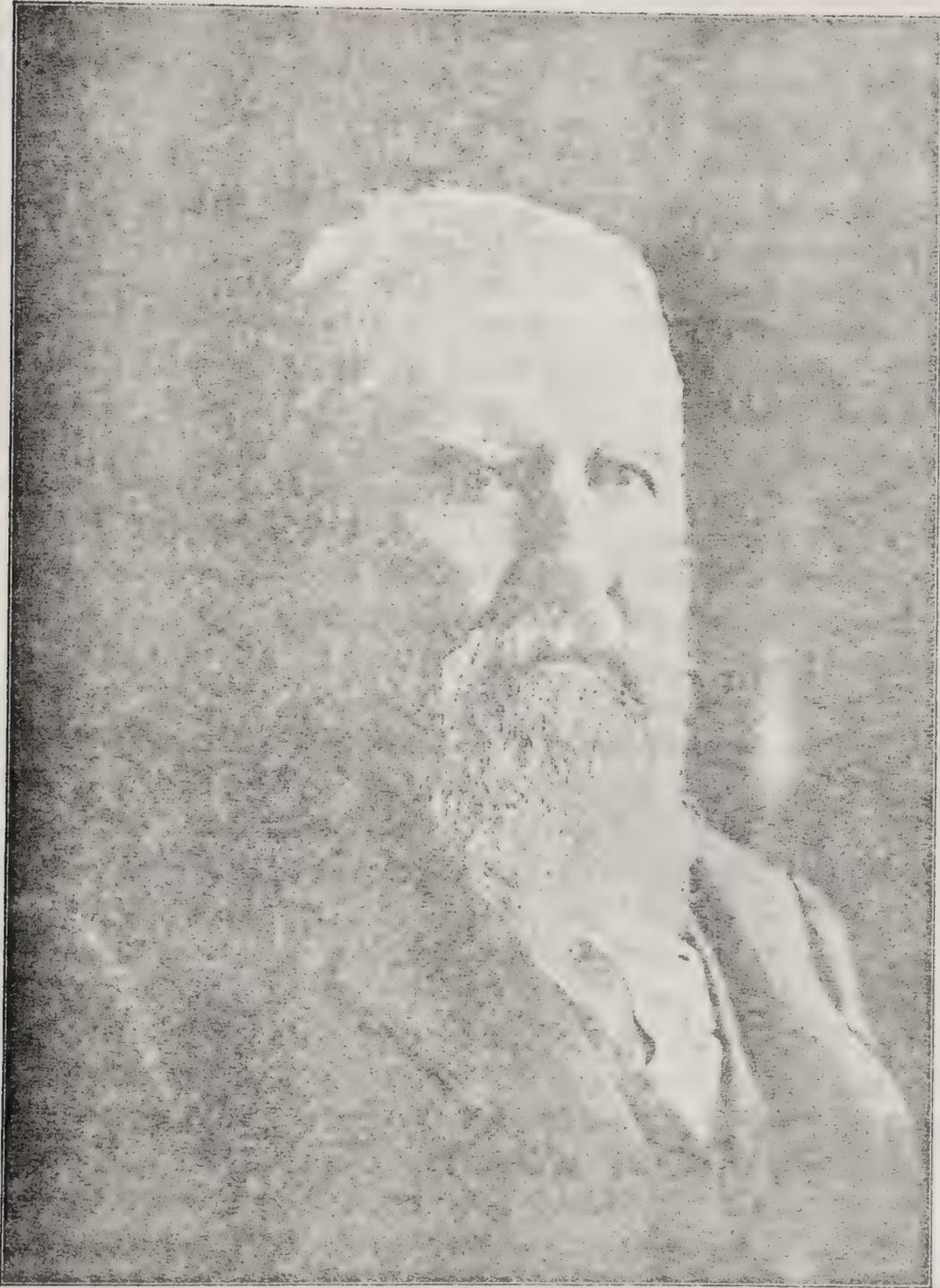
As a business man Mr. Neal is the peer of any of his fellows in Montpelier, and his reputation is by no means bounded by the limits of his town or county. He is widely known throughout the state, and the various enterprises with which he is identified have been the means of bringing him into personal contact with many leading business men of the country. Years of close attention to details in the management of large

interests have developed a discriminating mind and sound judgment seldom at fault, while association with the world in diverse ways has rounded out a symmetrical character, of which keen foresight and superior executive ability are prominent traits. He is a man whose enterprise no difficulties can discourage, and whose tenacity of purpose, rare as it is admirable, seems to mold circumstances to suit his ends rather than to permit them to mold him. His life forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by concentration of energies upon any one object, together with an indomitable perseverance which overcomes opposing obstacles, however formidable, and wins success from what to the majority would prove sure defeat.

Mr. Neal is certainly a fine representative of the successful, self-made men of the day. Loyal to his conviction of right as he sees the right, firm in his friendships and devoted to those who repose confidence in him, he is a potent factor for good in the community and a gentleman whom to know is to honor. In the prime of mature manhood, with physical and mental faculties at their best, the past may be taken as earnest of what still remains for him to accomplish in the business and industrial world.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

William Carroll was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of September, 1828. He is the son of Robert and Margaret (Gregory) Carroll, both also of Pennsylvania birth. Robert Carroll, the father of our subject, was born June 14, 1800, and Margaret, his wife, was born



Mr. Cassoll

April 5, 1806. They were married November 24, 1825. Their children were as follows: Wesley, born November 5, 1826; William, born September 10, 1828; Elizabeth Jane, born September 28, 1830; Samuel, born January 20, 1832; Margaret, born January 28, 1834; and Anna, born August 2, 1837.

The great-grandfather was Robert Carroll, who was born in Ireland and there married Mary Bell. He, with his two brothers and one sister, emigrated to America about 1770, and settled on a farm adjoining the joint school house in Morris township, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Robert and Mary (Bell) Carroll were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters. James, the eldest son, was the grandfather of our subject. He married Margaret Marshall, and they were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Robert, the second son, was raised on a farm two miles below Nineveh, Pennsylvania, and in 1838 he moved to Delaware county, Indiana, about sixteen miles northwest of Muncie (Munseytown), on the Mississinewa river, the then extreme end of civilization. Robert Carroll was, at that time, nearing middle life, and had considerable means to start with, having sold quite a good farm in Pennsylvania for two thousand dollars. The home was made on the opposite side of the river from Eaton, which had then but recently started. He had but just gotten the family established in the new home when he was taken from them by a sudden sickness, leaving the widow with six children, the eldest being twelve and the youngest but two years of age. The hard times in Pennsylvania had made it impossible for them to secure all that was due them, so that she was forced to sacrifice one eighty-

acre tract in order to save the remainder. She had but little beside the land, a horse brought from the east and a little furniture. She saw hard times, experiencing the greatest difficulty in keeping her children together and bringing them up in the new country. She was alone and had to depend entirely upon her own resources, but being a weaver by trade was in that way able to live. She wove all the woolen and linen clothing worn, not only by her own children, but by many of the neighboring families as well. As the boys grew a farm was gradually cleared, till she had a comfortable home. After ten years of this sort of struggle, some of the children reaching maturity, she was called upon to experience a sorer trial than any that had preceded. In 1849 all the streams had been flooded for several weeks, after which a strange, heretofore unknown, disease broke out, two of her own children dying. Of thirty-three stricken, but three survived, William being one of these. William, recalling some of the incidents of the early years and the benefits derived from having relatives to whom to look for assistance, grows eloquent in describing some of the impositions his mother and himself had practiced upon them. His mother's sister lived near, and having a large family Mrs. Carroll would do the family weaving, for which the brother-in-law agreed to give her two fine shoats, to be delivered in the fall. When the time came, two little, runty wild hogs of about seventy-five pounds each were brought. They were placed in a snug log pen and every inducement offered them to eat, but so long as anyone was looking not a grain of corn or drink of swill would they take. After keeping them all winter and their not having gained a pound, they were turned into the yard, which contained a well

with no curb. They were still wild as deers, and after circling about the yard, both jumped squarely into the well to hide. One of the boys descended to get them out, but getting down about ten feet and within reach of the hogs, one of them bit him in the leg, causing his ascent and declaration that he would shoot them, running at the same time for the gun. However, when they had gotten well tired out they were taken out, but never amounted to anything. Another good Methodist uncle gave William a little lesson in feeding cattle he is not liable to forget or forgive. Good crops were grown, but in order to realize cash to any extent it was necessary to feed the grain to stock. When William was about seventeen he, having quite a corn crop and being anxious to realize some money, looked about for cattle to feed. This uncle let him have a couple of old oxen, agreeing to pay him two dollars and a half per hundred for them in May. He fed all his crop to them, attending constantly to their needs all winter, and at the settlement received seven dollars for his share. The good uncle said: "William, it will teach you a lesson." William's disappointment was such that his love for relatives cooled several degrees, especially for that one, who would ask a blessing over mush and skimmed milk, even much of his old respect for the Methodist being lost. When the gold fever affected every family, three hundred dollars was borrowed by the widow and William to send John Wesley, the elder son, to California, where he went and remained till the fall of 1854, having on his return two thousand dollars, one-half of which was given to William for remaining at home with the mother and two sisters. This he at once invested in two hundred and fifty acres of land, which is now included in the

present farm. Wesley remaining on the home farm, William devoted his attentions to the new tract, which then had but fifty acres cleared and a log cabin to live in. Wesley was anxious to return to California, saying he would rather be there without a dollar than here with pockets full. Visiting his old western partner in Connecticut, he returned, determined to rejoin him in California; but financial matters not developing to suit, he sold the farm and went to Wisconsin, where he erected a mill and operated this for two years, till the Pike's Peak excitement again aroused the young men all over the country, and it was decided to go there as soon as possible. The mill was traded for land in Missouri, and arrangements completed for both of them to go. In 1858 William Campbell had been elected county treasurer, and being in delicate health decided to join the gold seekers. Accordingly, in the spring of 1859, he and William joined Wesley in Missouri, where they fitted out two yoke of oxen and drove to Leavenworth. Here they met others and set out across the plains, taking the old Santa Fe trail and encountered a few Indian scares, finally reaching Denver on the hind wheels of a wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen. They took about four hundred pounds of provisions up the mountain, and within three days were getting gold in paying quantities. Water was scarce, but being fortunate enough to get a claim with a spring upon it, they needed a sluice. On the Fourth of July, 1859, Wesley, William, their uncle, Samuel Gregory, and his son, Sam, now of Eaton, with ax, whip-saw and broad-ax, cut a pine tree, dressed the sides to twelve feet long and cut the log into boards, with which they made sluice boxes and were prepared to work for gold to some advan-

tage. Soon after this Wesley went over the ridge and staked a claim on the creek bar at Tarryall. They remained at these mines from August, 1859, to the fall of 1863. Wesley had, however, sold two years before and settling at Oakland, California, resided there till his death. William and his cousin, Sam Gregory, had purchased the interests of the remainder, continuing, as before stated, until 1863, when, having made considerable money, they sold and invested in cattle. The next year, after selling all but about eighty head of oxen, they fitted out freighting wagons and, loading with bacon and other groceries, started for Montana. Crossing the mountains twice and traveling upwards of a thousand miles, they finally sold out at Virginia City, making a nice thing out of the transaction. Now, after seven years of western life, being in partnership all that time, without even the formality of keeping books, he and his cousin decided to return to the states and old associations. While they had seen a good many hardships, experiencing the vicissitudes of frontier life and the ups and downs expected in connection with mining, the result as a whole had proven very satisfactory, they clearing up about thirty thousand dollars between them.

Our subject now turned his attention to the less exciting occupation of farming, and in 1864 he located in Licking township, investing in land till his farm now contains eight hundred and fifty acres in a body, lying about six miles to the southwest of Hartford City, and composed of several former well-known farms, including the David Hart farm of two hundred and fifty acres, the Jake Gear farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the Jim Romain tract of eighty acres, and the Henry Secrist farm of three hundred and

sixty acres. The farm is by far the most desirable stock farm in the county, consisting of nicely rolling fields, all well watered by living springs and having abundance of cooling shade. It has been largely devoted to the growing of sheep, being stocked by no less than from one thousand to fifteen hundred head at all times. A great many hogs are also fed and a fine herd of fat cattle are disposed of each year, bringing the best market price. Mr. Carroll recalls some interesting facts in connection with the sheep husbandry, one being that he hauled one wagon load of wool to market that sold for twenty-four hundred and twenty-four dollars. While his business interests have not branched to include other lines than those connected with the farm, he has not resided at all times on the farm, living for about ten years in Hartford City.

Mr. Carroll was married, in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Elton, of Highland county, Ohio, her parents being natives of New Jersey. The Carroll family number four children, being: Charles, who gives personal attention to the details of the farm management; Anna, Margaret and Bessie. All have been given the best opportunities for education, and each contributes to the good fellowship and sociability that makes their home one of the most popular resorts of their many friends, young and old. The residence, erected by Henry Secrist more than fifty years ago, is one of the oldest of the county, and stands upon a naturally beautiful eminence, which is kept in splendid condition. The house, built in the style of a half century past, embodies the ideas of the colonial, adapted to western needs, and with the surrounding details makes one of the handsomest suburban homes in this section of the state. Mr. Carroll has ever indicated

a live interest in the general growth and improvement of the county, being one of those whose efforts secured the first public pike in Blackford county, that known as the Atkinson pike, reaching from the county seat to the Delaware county line. He then built at individual expense one and one-half miles passing through his own farm. The first rural free delivery was established in 1899 through his active co-operation, the representations made by him to the government officials deciding the exact location of the route. When we consider the political relations of Mr. Carroll we touch especially interesting ground. The conditions of public questions of his youth made him an outspoken Whig, dropping into the Know-Nothing ranks, when it seemed as if the free institutions of the country were threatened by the rapid influx of foreigners. It was soon demonstrated that this fear was not based upon sound reason, and at the organization of the Republican party he voted for Fremont, following up his allegiance by coming seven hundred miles, in 1860, to cast his franchise for Lincoln. Realizing that the mission of that great party was accomplished, and seeing its ablest men leaving it, in 1876, he, too, became active and enthusiastic in the support of that noble philanthropist and world-famed Peter Cooper. The same line of argument made him an ardent, dyed-in-the-wool Greenbacker, being then, as before and since, opposed to the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party. His maturer reading and reflection but emphasized the accuracy of his position, adhering firmly to this line until, seeing the hopelessness of the then organization, he, in 1888, returned to the flesh pots of his youth and became an important factor in the campaign that resulted in the election of Benja-

min Harrison. Having made up his mind to the association, he entered upon the work outlined by the party leaders, though at times the old self-respect would assert itself and turn with disgust from the nauseating proceedings. That campaign has been justly damned as the most disreputable ever known in the history of American politics, and the proceedings of the party leaders in Blackford county were distinguished for the zeal exercised in furthering "blocks of five." It is a sad commentary that Democratic votes can sometimes be purchased. No means were spared in this case to secure such votes, and Carroll was one of the liberal contributors to the cause that carried Indiana into the party column. No attempt is made to justify that association more than that he has seldom failed to do his duty, when once a line of action is decided upon. Those methods, coupled with the absolute failure of the party to legislate for the common people, but on the contrary constantly pandered to the classes, drove him from it, realizing that the only hopes of the perpetuity of free constitutional republican government lays in the principles laid down by Jefferson and Madison, and reiterated in these days in the platform of the Democratic party. The campaign of 1896 found him where he was bound to come, where stands every man who, like him, has followed the course of events and whose greatest ambition is to live to see the firm establishment of the government in the interests of the great toiling millions. Reviewing the past, Mr. Carroll takes a commendable pride in having voted for Lincoln and for Cooper, and above all for being once more back in line with the efforts of human freedom, casting an honest ballot for that grand champion of the American people, William Jennings Bryan. Now,

after this imperfect review of William Carroll, it is but just to add that no man, probably, in Blackford county is more extensively known than he, not only for his recognized ability and success as an agriculturist, but also equally so for his vigorous personality and honest, outspoken character. His strong and sometimes unpolished expressions of honest conviction have made for him a reputation for fearlessness and intrepidity in advocating the cause he espouses, even though many friends may not coincide with the position he occupies. When reproached for change of political affiliations, he has reason in the retort, that "he stands the same, that changing parties have left him in different company."

At the request of Mr. William Carroll, the subject of this biography, we quote from the history of Joseph M. Carroll of the murder of two of the early members of the Carroll family by Indians in Pennsylvania.

"I wish to give an account of two brothers of Robert Carroll, who came from Ireland with him, that were killed by the Indians near the joint school house. This occurred about the year 1781. Word had come from the spies that the Indians had crossed at Grave Creek and were coming towards the forts. Robert Carroll had gone to the mill at Redstone, near Brownsville, Fayette county. He and his family had intended going to the fort as soon as he returned. Mrs. Templeton was at their house to go with them to the fort, and Robert was expected to return that night, but did not come.

"The two brothers, John and Hamilton, lived with them, and in the morning before it was light they went out to get wood to make fire to get breakfast. The house was under a bank and they had gone over where

the ground sloped westward to get the wood. The Indians were in hiding and without a word of warning fired on them, killing one instantly. The other brother ran in an opposite direction from the house, but was overtaken and killed. Both were scalped. North about two hundred yards from where they were killed was a colt stable, which the Indians thought was the house. They soon discovered their mistake, however.

"In the meantime the women at the house had heard the reports of the guns and the blood-curdling war whoops of the redskins, and knowing full well the danger that confronted them, took the children and started for the fort. James, then their eldest son, was six years of age.

"The house had a high picket fence with two gates, which were fastened with hickory withes.

"The women had gone through a corn field and were in a woods when they heard the guns go off at the house. The Indians had shot the dog and ransacked the house, taking all they could carry.

"Robert Carroll came home soon after and, seeing the blood of the dog, thought his family had been killed. He immediately started for Achison's fort, and arriving there he received word they were at Lindley's fort.

"An old soldier was sent to bury the boys. They were the first persons buried in the Carroll burying ground."

The following account of the murder of the Crow girls is quoted from Joseph M. Carroll's history of the Carroll family:

"Jacob Crow came from Germany and located at Crow's Mill, on Wheeling creek, in the time of the Indians. He had four daughters and two sons. The eldest son's name was Peter and the younger Michael.

"One day the four girls started to a

neighbor's house, about a mile and a half up the creek, on an errand. When about half a mile from the place they were going, they met their brother, Michael, who was about fifteen years of age. He insisted on his youngest sister going back with him, but she refused. This was near a rock which stood in the bottom. The rock is about twelve feet long and ten feet high.

"The Indians at this time were concealed about the rock. Michael went on towards home and the girls pursued their way until they came to the creek. Here they saw a water snake and while attempting to kill it they were surrounded and captured by the Indians. They were taken about two hundred yards from the path near the creek and made to sit down on a log while they held a consultation. The girls, thinking they were going to be killed, began praying. This the Indians would not allow. One Indian was holding two of the girls while another was doing the killing. One of the girls, Susan, managed to get loose from her captor and ran for her life. While going over a bank she was in the act of falling, when one of the Indians threw a tomahawk at her, but fortunately did not kill her. The Indian thought she had gone in the direction of her home, but she had hid and he failed to find her. Among this band of Indians was a white man by the name of Spicer.

"Several years passed by when one day at a log rolling at Crow's a white man and an Indian appeared at the house and were instantly recognized by Susan as the parties who so foully murdered her sisters. They asked for something to eat, but were refused. The men were notified, and Michael Crow and a friend started in pursuit. Up Wheeling creek to the headwaters, over the ridge to Hart's run, down to Big Fish creek and

over to the head of Dunkard, a distance of thirty miles over a rough and broken country, went the two men. Just at sun-down they overtook Spicer and the Indian, who were in the act of preparing their supper. Without one word of warning they were shot down. Their horses were turned loose and Spicer was skinned and his hide taken home and tanned, a piece of which is now in the hands of the writer."

WILLIAM F. M. FRAZIER.

Probably the most widely known gentleman in the northern part of Blackford county is he whose name introduces this article, and whose versatility in numerous lines, not only of a mechanical but also of an intellectual nature, mark him as a man whose lack of opportunity only has stood in the way of a brilliant and enviable career. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 2, 1828, being the son of William N. and Julia Ann (Pickens) Frazier, he being of Huguenot ancestry and in direct line of one of four brothers who settled in the south before the Revolution. The mother was of the famous Pickens family of the Carolinas, her father being one of Marion's troopers. He became an early resident of Ohio, and our subject has the honor of having his name chosen for him by this old hero, the Pickens of the troopers. When William was a lad of five the family came into Franklin county, Indiana. Two years later, however, the permanent home was chosen in Henry county, where the parents resided during a long and eventful career, the father reaching the age of ninety-nine years, four months and four days.

When William was in his seventeenth year he returned to Preble county, Ohio, and at New Castle learned the potter's trade, at which he worked there and in Darke county for the next five years. There he met the young lady whose interest in him deepened into that something whose culmination is marriage, that ceremony being performed on the 5th of February, 1851. She was Miss Catherine Ullom, whose birth occurred in Darke county, May 29, 1830. Her father dying when she was less than two years old, her mother, Jane Wilt, became the wife of John McFarland, her own demise transpiring before Catherine had reached her tenth year. From that event her youth was passed with an uncle in Preble county.

Our subject followed farming near New Madison, Ohio, till the fall of 1855, when he brought his family to his present home, one mile north of Dundee, where for forty-five years he has constantly grown in the estimate of his neighbors. Their first house, which stood until 1877, was the most primitive, not only in its general structure, but in all its appointments, puncheon floor, clapboard doors made without nails, etc. He worked at fifty cents per day to pay for his first horse. The first tax paid was the result of the sale of a mink and a coon skin. It took him five years to complete the payment of the sixty-five dollars the horse cost, before he could devote his entire time to the clearing of his own land. He could secure plenty of work at small wages, and it is claimed that he placed the first blind ditch ever known in this section of the country, this being in the adjoining township in Wells county. This soon demonstrated the value and the possibility of underground drainage, and the neighbors were not slow to profit by it, he being in great demand for

the supervision. When working as a potter he had made tile and had seen its use in the older states, and at once advocating the making of it here, had the satisfaction of laying the first that was put in the ground in this county. The labor of drainage and clearing was so great and his progress toward making a farm so slow that it was fifteen years before he was able to live from the product of his own farm. Being handy with all tools, he turned his attention largely to making shingles, becoming an expert in a market for staves, thousands of which he shaving them; several buildings covered by him nearly one-half a century ago are still in a good state of preservation. There was made, hauling them to Hartford. His reputation as an expert woodsman and chopper was wide reaching, and he never wanted for that class of work, generally, however, taking the jobs of clearing, at which he excelled, and of which he did more than any other half dozen men. Of the men who cast their votes in the township in 1856, but five are still resident of the same. They are Alfred Miles, Hammond Miles, Zeke Haley, Eli McConkey and our subject. No better shot was to be found in the entire region, numerous contests with the rifle attesting the fact, and even now, at the age of seventy-two, no tree is so high but that he brings the squirrel from its topmost branches. Wolves, deer, wild turkey and foxes abounded, not to speak of the millions of smaller game, and the young man whose blood would not warm at their sight must have been of an extremely phlegmatic nature. Every condition demanded self-reliance, and few men of the early times were more ready to adjust their lives to the needs of the community in which they lived than he, becoming almost absolutely independent of the outside

world. All their clothing was produced by their own efforts, the linen being from flax of their own growing, which he pulled, broke, swingled, and hackled and which his wife spun and wove. The demand was no less upon the women than the men; in fact, if it were possible women had a more important work to do and sphere to fill than at the present. His own skill with tools soon attained wide reputation and he was made the general mechanic of the community, making grain and baby cradles, ox yokes, sleds, carts and wagons, tool handles, ax handles, baskets, and in fact everything that was needed in the growing country. His deftness in making baskets has remained with him, he, even now, devoting considerable attention to this handiwork. Farmers began to think that clover seed would fail to germinate if not sown by him, and the demand was equally great in sheep shearing time. When it came to doctoring any of the domestic animals, few trained veterinarians have acquired the skill that the actual demands of the times compelled him to attain.

He has been a not less important factor in shaping the moral and intellectual scope of the neighborhood, being one of the organizers of the Church of God, to which he has devoted much thought and effort ever since. Never inclined to await the motion of other men, but placing reliance upon his own judgment, he has ever taken a foremost position in all that makes for better conditions, whatever sphere of life is affected. He introduced the first Southdown sheep from Ohio, an improvement in the stock that is seen to this day. He was an abolitionist from a boy, casting his first franchise for VanBuren in 1848; and was a Free Soiler before attaining his majority. Active from the organization of the Republican party, he

took an interest in the cause of the preservation of the Union, urging the enlistment of those whose home ties would permit finally proffering his personal service by enlisting in the fall of 1864, as a recruit in the Fifty-third Indiana, joining the command at Jonesboro, Georgia, soon after the fall of Atlanta. He went with Sherman's army to the sea and to Raleigh and Washington, where he marched in the grand review, being finally discharged at Louisville. He has been most active as a party worker, having never wavered, in season and out of season, as a loyal supporter of the party. Ever an enthusiast, when once a course has been chosen, whether in politics or religion, he has felt it a duty, not only to the cause, but to himself and to the world, to make such converts as his proselyting ability would permit. Being well versed in the history of both religious and of political movements, and having a happy command of language, with the ability to apply it to the point at issue, he is no mean antagonist, as many a self-conceited man can testify.

As in every other important matter affecting the welfare of those dependent upon him, he has afforded his children every advantage possible, assisting them to education and position. They are six in number, their names being: Benjamin F., dying in infancy; James Talbert, who died just as manhood was opening its possibilities; Francis Marion Frazier, M. D., LL. D., is a popular physician at Pioneer, Williams county, Ohio; Robert Anderson is one of the most successful teachers of this section of the state, having for seventeen years followed that profession in Blackford, Wells, Huntington and Grant counties; Sherman Scofield is also an M. D., located at Kunkle, Williams county, Ohio, where he has a most satisfactory and

extensive practice; Levi S. is farming in the vicinity of the old home, but is equally widely and favorably known as a teacher. Thus it is seen that not a little of the ambition that has ever characterized the father and mother has been transmitted in undiminished vigor to the sons, each having made for himself an enviable record for earnestness and honesty of purpose, which carried into the noblest walks of life demands for each the highest esteem of their fellow men. The Frazier home is noted far and wide for its open-hearted hospitality, there being no other country residence in Blackford county where so many friends are entertained with the old style, generous, whole-souled reception that cements, with the passage of years, the close feelings of independence established in the youth of the county. As the shadows of the evening of life lengthen the regard of our subject for the friends of the early years, as well as for those of today, broaden the spirit of Christian charity, being constantly more manifest.

JOHN A. G. MILLER.

Conspicuous among the successful men and representative citizens of Montpelier is John A. G. Miller, who hails from the far away kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where his birth occurred on the 15th day of August, 1833. His parents were Christopher and Barbara Miller, both natives of Bavaria, and as far back as the genealogy can be traced his ancestors appear to have lived in that country.

After attending the schools in the Fatherland until his nineteenth year young Miller, like thousands of his countrymen, decided

that the great world beyond the waters afforded better advantages for an ambitious youth than his own nativity. Accordingly, about the year 1853, he sailed for America and in due time reached his destination. Within a short time after his arrival he made his way to Blackford county where, in partnership with a brother, Henry Miller, he operated a mill about one mile north of Montpelier. It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Miller had previously learned the mill-wright's trade in Germany with his father, who was a successful workman, and by reference to the family history it appears that among his ancestors for generations were many men who made the construction of mills their special work. The above mill, erected in 1849 on ground purchased by the above mentioned Henry, manufactured both flour and lumber, water supplying the motive power, and it was highly prized and extensively patronized by the citizens of a large area of country for many years. It was torn down and rebuilt with enlarged capacity in 1867 and continued in operation until destroyed by fire in 1883. Since the latter year Mr. Miller has not been engaged in milling, but previous to that date the old mill during its palmy days realized for its owners a handsome income, which they judiciously invested from time to time in Blackford county real estate. By reason of the gradual development of the county and the consequent rise in the value of farm lands Mr. Miller in due time found himself the possessor of a comfortable fortune which has been augmented by his exertions in other vocations, in all of which his success has been most gratifying. During the two years following the destruction of his mill property Mr. Miller devoted his attention to agriculture, having purchased the place upon which he now resides in 1880.

At that time the farm was a wild and rugged piece of wood land, but under his management it has since been cleared, improved and put in a successful state of cultivation. He erected thereon a commodious residence, supplied with all modern improvements and conveniences, and being a man of refined tastes he has spared no pains in beautifying the premises, planting the lawn with beautiful flowers and rare foreign shrubbery and in many other ways adding to the appearance and value of what may properly be termed a model home.

Mr. Miller has an artistic temperament and the beautiful never fails to appeal to him or escape his observation. His city property, of which he owns much that is valuable, including private residence and a business block, is in keeping with the taste displayed on his rural possessions; indeed the condition of everything belonging to his bespeaks the presence of a wide-awake, energetic man who believes good taste to be one of the potent factors of our modern civilization.

In 1872 Mr. Miller became a member of Montpelier Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., the different offices of which he has from time to time been called to filled; he also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 71, and in this he has also been complimented with important official positions. His religious faith is embodied in the Baptist confession of faith and in politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Miller's marriage was solemnized, April 3, 1856, with Plessy S. Morris, who was born April 26, 1833, and departed this life on the 7th day of July, 1892. Mrs. Miller was the daughter of Jonathan Morris, an old resident of Blackford county, whose birth occurred September 16, 1796, and who was called from the scenes of earth in February, 1850.

The following are the names of the children constituting the family of Mr. and Mrs. Miller: George M., deceased; Mary Jane, Mary E., John F., Miranda M., William A. and Margaret E.

Thus briefly, and with no attempt at undue praise have the salient facts in the life of one of Blackford county's most estimable citizens been set forth. He is one of Indiana's representative German-American citizens and his influence upon the industrial, moral and religious interests of Montpelier is acknowledged by all to be wholesome and in every respect beneficial. Endowed by nature with a spirit of determination which hesitates at no obstacle, he has steadily and aggressively pursued his way, winning worldly wealth and at the same time retaining the good will and unbounded confidence of all with whom he has had any relations whatever. He can truly say that he is at peace with all mankind, and the future, both in the world and the after-while, contains nothing from which he consciously shrinks.

S. J. DOWNING.

The career of the well-known gentleman to a review of whose life the following lines are devoted forms an interesting theme for the pen of the biographer. Mr. Downing is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a descendant of one of the oldest settlers of Venango county, a section of country lying in the western part of the Keystone state. He was born in what is now Crawford county on the 31st of July, 1832, and is the son of William and May Downing, the mother's family name being Coyle. When of suffi-

cient age he was sent to the district school near his home and after becoming well enough advanced entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, where he pursued his studies for some years with the object of preparing himself for the teacher's profession. On leaving the above institution he began teaching in the county of Venango, and such was his success as an instructor that for a period of twenty-four years he was retained in the same locality, the greater part of the time in a single school district. During this time he taught young men and young women whose children afterwards became his pupils, and in one instance he numbered among the students of his school a grandchild of one of the scholars who attended the first term taught by him in the old building alluded to above. Few teachers in the United States can cite such an instance, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any person in the whole country has retained such a deep and abiding place in the affections of as many people who by the influence of his instructions were started upon the way to successful manhood and womanhood. In connection with his duties as teacher Mr. Downing also devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, the school requiring his time only during the fall, winter and early spring seasons. Like the great majority of the people of western Pennsylvania Mr. Downing early became interested in the oil business, and within a short time after the discovery of this wealth-producing agent he began operations in the field as a contractor for drilling wells. This venture at first met with gratifying success, but later, by means of a controversy arising between himself and others, he finally abandoned drilling, and for some years thereafter followed teaming in the oil region, trans-

porting the product of many wells to places of shipment. In fact, he worked at different times in every department of the oil business, and became one of the best informed men in all matters concerning the product in the country where he operated.

Mr. Downing remained in his native state busily engaged until 1891, when, by reason of the discovery and consequent development of the rich Indiana oil fields, he came to this state and since that time has resided in Montpelier. He was first engaged in purchasing leases, canceling the same, locating wells and service of like nature, but later became superintendent of the oil warehouse at Montpelier, which he still most successfully manages. He is an expert oil man, and his advice and counsel are eagerly sought and are seldom found at fault. He has done much towards inducing the investment of capital in the region adjacent to Montpelier, and many of the best paying wells have been located and drilled under his personal supervision.

Mr. Downing is a gentleman of irreproachable character, superior business tact and possesses a personality which never fails to command respect and admiration. His long connection with educational work makes him critical as to details, while his contact with leading business men of his native and adopted states has broadened his mind and given him an experience far more valuable than any learning obtainable within college or university walls. The Presbyterian creed represents his religion, and in politics he believes the interest of the country can best be subserved by a practical application of the principles of the Prohibition party.

Mr. Downing is a married man and the father of three children, whose names are

as follows: Alma A., wife of George B. Wilt, born September 29, 1855, resides at Marion, Indiana; William C., born December 22, 1857, and Mary E., born January 4, 1860, married William M. Page, of Montpelier, and died on the 18th day of December, 1899. The mother of these children became the wife of Mr. Downing, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1854; her maiden name was Nancy Ross, and her parents, Joseph and Savilla (Davidson) Ross, were for many years well known residents of Rockland township in the above county and state.

MARION A. EMSHWILLER.

In no department of biographical literature is there greater cause for inspiration and enthusiasm than in chronicling the lives of successful medical men. The physician whose smallest duty is the administration of remedies and whose very presence heals, is a theme worthy the pen of the most gifted writer. Devoted to his profession and presenting his life a daily sacrifice for suffering humanity; the true discipline of the healing art is indeed one of the world's greatest benefactors and is destined to live in hearts of those made whole through his efforts rather than in chiseled epitaph on granite obelisks.

Among the noted physicians of Blackford county whose fame for one so young has already extended far beyond her borders is Dr. Marion A. Emswiller, of Montpelier. Dr. Emswiller is the son of John and Mary Emswiller. The Doctor was born in Jackson township, Blackford county, October 25, 1869, and when five years old was taken by his parents to Montpelier. Here he

passed the years of his youth and early manhood and in due time completed the public school course, graduating from the town high school in 1885. The intellectual training thus received was afterwards supplemented by attendance at De Pauw University, Greencastle, after leaving which the young man accepted a clerical position in his father's drug store in Montpelier. After spending some time in this capacity he turned his attention to general labor and was thus employed for the greater part of four years. In the meantime he decided to devote his life to the medical profession and in order to prepare himself for the successful prosecution of the same, entered, in 1889, the Indiana Medical College, now the Medical University of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated on the 31st day of March, 1891. For some time after completing his course Dr. Emswiller remained in the office of Dr. Marsee, of Indianapolis, and in October, 1892, was honored by being appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the above university, which position he ably filled until January of the following year. He then returned to Montpelier and opened an office over his father's drug store, where he has since practiced his profession, meeting with success such as few attain in a much longer and more varied career.

In 1892 Dr. Emswiller was elected coroner of Blackford county, the duties of which he discharged for a period of two years, and for the four years between 1893 and 1897 he served as a member of the United States board of pension examiners at Bluffton. He had the distinction of being the first health officer of Montpelier and his administration of that office was marked by a decided decrease in the sick and death rate of the city during his incumbency.

In his profession Dr. Emswiller stands

deservedly high as a successful practitioner and his devotion to his patients and skill in diagnosing and treating the many ills to which humanity is heir render him an ideal family physician. Studious in habit, he aims to keep pace with the advanced thought of the day in all matters pertaining to his calling and it is a compliment well bestowed to state that no physician of his years in Montpelier has within so short a length of time built up a larger professional business or occupied a more prominent place in the public esteem. The Doctor is a member of Montpelier Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., and has been an active worker in the fraternity since becoming identified therewith in 1891. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been twice married, the first time on the 8th of October, 1891, to Miss Margaret Patterson, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Howard) Patterson, by whom he had two children, John P., born September 9, 1892, and Emily Marie, born June 24, 1894. Mrs. Emshwiller departed this life April 1, 1895, and on the 9th day of September, 1897, the Doctor entered into the marriage relation with his present companion, whose maiden name was Leota E. Adams, daughter of William and Rachael (Thornburg) Adams.

WILLIAM M. GOTHRUP.

William M. Gothrup, a retired minister and now a farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Hartford City, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, July 21, 1855. He is the youngest of eight children born to his parents, John T. and Mary (Rutherford) Gothrup, who are mentioned more fully in connection with the biograph-

ical sketch of James E. Gothrup, elsewhere published in this work. He now lives on the old homestead, two miles west of Mill Grove, where the family settled about 1868, the farm containing sixty-three acres of land. Upon this farm William M. Gothrup has erected a new house in which he and his family now reside. He was married May 1, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Martin, a daughter of William Martin, of Jackson township, she having been also born in Delaware county, Indiana, and being brought to Jackson township when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Gothrup have a family of three children, viz.: Gertrude, wife of Burt Spangler, and living on a farm in Pulaski county, Indiana; Edith and Maude, both at home. All have been well educated at the Hartford city schools, and have paid special attention to music.

Politically Mr. Gothrup is a Republican, and has often attended conventions as a delegate. His education was not by any means neglected, for he succeeded in securing a fair college course at North Manchester, and he also pursued theological studies with a view to being a minister. He was licensed to preach in the liberal branch of the United Brethren church, and began his ministerial labors in Delaware county on Gaston circuit, with four churches, remaining on the circuit two years. Afterward he spent one year on the home circuit, known as the Hartford City circuit, this circuit also having four churches. Not enjoying the best of health, he then returned to the farm, feeling that his success as a minister of the gospel could not be what he would like, nor what it would have been had he not, on account of ill-health, been compelled to cut short his studies in theology, and he believed that it would be better for the cause of religion for better

educated men to occupy the pulpit. It was 1889 when he ceased to preach and withdrew from the church, and since then he has not become attached to any other church. But even if he did feel compelled to abandon the pleasant duty of teaching others the right and true way to life eternal, yet he loses no opportunity of doing good as opportunity presents itself, and his life is a continual example to all with whom he daily comes in contact.

ORLANDO SHERMAN FORD.

It is by the study of the lives of individuals that we learn what may be accomplished, and hence it is a pleasure to present a brief outline of the career of the subject of this memoir, Orlando Sherman Ford, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 5, 1864. He is a son of David and Mary (Richards) Ford, both of whom were natives of Virginia, now West Virginia, and were brought to Ohio when young by their parents. David Ford was a bricklayer by trade, and late in life became a miller. In 1868 he and his wife removed with their family to Illinois, locating near Olney, where Mr. Ford engaged in milling. After remaining there about four years he brought his family to Indiana, locating at Shoals, where he operated a mill. Here he died when Sherman was about nine years old, leaving his widow without means, having lost all he had invested, about six thousand dollars. She then removed to Blackford county, bringing with her two of her children, Orlando Sherman, the subject of this sketch, and David A., who were always with her. She was induced to locate in Blackford county by the fact of her having a son,

James H., already living here, and while on a visit to him her determination to remove here was made. It was like beginning life over again. With nothing in her possession, she and her two boys had to make a living for themselves. Sherman secured work carrying water for the section hands on the railway, and not having a pair of shoes he went to John L. Weaver, of Dunkirk, who sold him a pair of shoes on credit, which he paid for at the end of the season's work. From the time he was ten years old he worked on the farm, and as soon as he and his brother, David, were old enough they bought thirty acres of land two and a half miles south of Trenton, and here they from this time on made their home. About two years later the mother died, but she lived alone long enough to see her sons in a home of their own. After death David remained five years with Sherman, and since leaving Sherman has worked in a glass factory at Marion.

From the age of ten Sherman was the main support of the family. He worked the farm in summer time and attended school in winter up to the time he was fourteen, when he attended three months of the year, which was about all the education he received, except such as he acquired by private study and by coming in contact with the world. After purchasing the thirty acres of land, as above recorded, he and his brother cleared it of its timber as rapidly as they could, and by the time of their mother's death they had gotten it in shape so that all could be comfortable and happy and after her death Sherman purchased the heirs' interest in her half. Later they bought more land, Sherman buying the eighty he now lives on April 6, 1886. All but ten acres of this eighty was covered with timber, and

there was no house upon it. He therefore erected a small upright house, into which he moved with his wife, whom he had married December 17, 1885. She was formerly Miss Emma Florence Anderson, a daughter of Dr. James Anderson, the oldest physician in the vicinity, he having practiced at Dunkirk thirty-five years and having begun as a pioneer. Dr. Anderson died at Dunkirk December 25, 1894, at the age of seventy-two. Miss Anderson was born at Dunkirk, was educated there and taught school there for some years.

When our subject and his brother began on the land they last purchased, one hundred and twenty acres, they were about twenty-three hundred dollars in debt, but having good teams and outfits generally, they worked together five years, putting about one hundred acres under cultivation. While most of the valuable timber had been cut off before their purchase, yet there was considerable good elm still standing and they cut it into wood, hauled it to Mill Grove, there trading it for tile, which they laid before the land was plowed. There were on the land many ponds, which, by the process of underdraining, were drained of their water and converted into dry and excellent farming land, in fact the best on the farm. An excellent outlet for their drains was effected by a company ditch which they themselves made. Before they dissolved partnership they were purchasing more land, and Sherman kept on buying, until now he owns three hundred and twenty acres, of which two hundred acres are in the home farm and two other tracts are near enough to be operated therefrom. He has inclosed about three hundred of his three hundred and twenty acres, and has it all tiled and in an excellent state of cultivation. Regularly

Mr. Ford grows about one hundred acres of corn and fifty acres of oats, and devotes the remainder of his farm to meadow and pasture. He keeps from twenty to fifty cattle and one hundred hogs, feeding them the corn he grows, instead of selling it off the farm in its raw state. He also keeps about one hundred head of sheep and as many horses as his farm needs.

The house in which he lives he erected in 1895 and it is a very neat and comfortable structure. Up to that time he had lived in the old two-room house. He also has erected a large and convenient barn, and shows in every way that he believes in progressive agriculture. Politically Mr. Ford is independent in politics, especially in local and state affairs; but in national matters he is generally in harmony with the Democratic party. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have two children, Ruby Pearl and Lela Crystal, both bright young girls at home.

LOUIS GANNOM.

Louis Gannom (deceased), formerly one of the prominent citizens of Blackford county, was born in Montreal, Canada, September 17, 1853, and died April 20, 1900. His parents, Leon and Celine Gannom, were both natives of France, but were married in Canada. Having the misfortune to lose his mother when he was four years old, he was reared by strangers on a farm, remaining with the same family until he attained his majority, when he removed to Indiana, because his brother, Napoleon, had already settled in this state. Arriving here in 1879, he for a short time worked on a farm, and

then in the same year purchased seventy acres of land, the present homestead, going in debt for the land. Upon this farm a small amount of clearing had been done and a log house had been erected, which log cabin remained the home of his family for eight years.

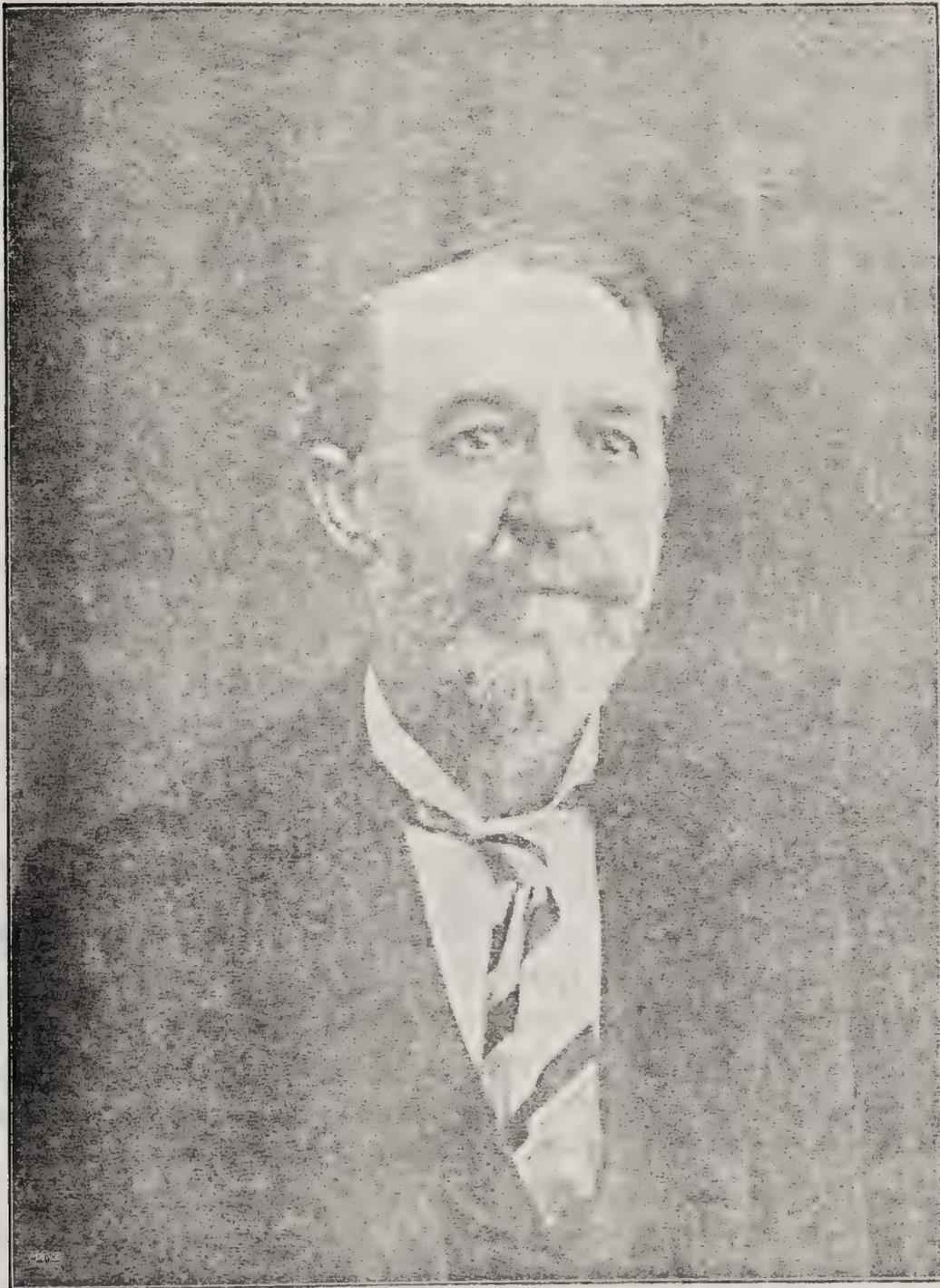
On February 24, 1880, he was married to Martha R. France, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Ann (Vincent) France, of Delaware county, Indiana, in which county, near Albany, she was born, educated and reared. Her father having died when she was three years old, her mother married Francis Marion Shrack, of Dunkirk, and is now his wife. Mr. Gannom gave his entire time and attention to the clearing and improvement of his farm, and was enabled to pay for it easier than would otherwise have been the case, because of his wife's bringing with her at the time of their marriage five hundred dollars, which she invested in the land. Placing nearly all of his farm in cultivation, he improved its condition very materially by a complete system of underdraining, tile being used in this work. The house standing on it he erected and had the farm entirely paid for before his death. In addition to doing all this he purchased two other tracts of land, each containing forty acres, one in Blackford county and the other in Delaware county. One of these latter tracts he also cleared and tiled, so that it is evident he was one of the most industrious men of the community, performing an immense amount of work. While these three farms are all in the gas belt, yet no well has as yet been sunk on them.

Mr. Gannom for about one year before his death had been in poor health, occasioned in part by his too industrious habits. Religiously he belonged to the Catholic church,

retaining his membership in the Dunkirk church until his death. Politically he was a Democrat, but never took an active part in the party counsels. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Mary M. and Sarah Celeste, twins, the former the wife of Jesse Evelsizer, of Jackson township, and the latter the wife of Albert Brown, of the same township; Lorena Ethel, wife of Frederick Nichols, of Dunkirk; Tinus Rosalie, wife of Albert Smoot, of Delaware county; Ica Oscar, Walter C., Margaret Ann, Bessie Belle, Louis Edward and Joseph Raymond, the last six all living at home with their mother, who is highly respected by the entire community in which she lives.

JOHN S. SELLERS, M. D.

Prominent among the active practitioners of the healing art in this section of the state is John S. Sellers, of Montpelier, who is associated with Dr. Charles B. Mulvey in a wide and successful practice. The family of Dr. Sellers is one that is related in various lines to many of the American representative families, among others being that of ex-Governor Oliver P. Morton. His parents were Isaac and Emma (Troxell) Sellers, who were among the pioneers of Madison county, Indiana, where the Doctor was born on the 18th of November, 1845. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock, who settled in Pennsylvania, later removing to Kentucky, where Isaac was born in 1812. His wife, Emma, was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Biggs) Troxell, by whom he had eleven children, of whom the Doctor is the sole survivor. The others were Selma, who married Griffith Hinckman; Granville, Monterville; Adelaide, who became



John S. Sellers

Mrs. Calvin Cassell; Isaac T. Atty, deceased; James, Cassius M., Mary, Ira and Wallace. The mother of this family was born in Maryland of German parentage, her ancestors having coming from the fatherland in an early day. She was reared in the family of ex-Governor Burbank and was married at Centerville, Wayne county.

When young Sellers was not yet eighteen, on the 10th of October, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, at Anderson, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville. The regiment made for itself a brilliant history, participating in the great struggles of the Atlanta campaign, and being then sent after Hood, to Nashville, where the part it played was highly commended. After the utter rout of this gallant rebel commander, and the disappearance and almost annihilation of his army, the One Hundred and Thirtieth was sent, via Washington and the ocean, to the coast of North Carolina, where it marched overland to join Sherman, who was coming in from the south. The memorable battle of Kingston was fought while thus en route through the state, and in this action young Sellers was wounded in the scalp, and though disabled from actual duty, remained with the command, which soon after made a juncture with Sherman's army at Goldsboro. After the final surrender of Johnston this army made the ever memorable march through Virginia to Washington, where the greatest military parade this country ever saw was enacted in the grand review. The regiment was kept in the field doing guard duty largely till the following December, when it was formally discharged from the service on Christmas day. John

S. having decided upon the following of a profession, chose that of medicine, though his ambition to prepare himself was not granted him for some time thereafter. He attended the high school at Anderson, fitting himself to teach, which he did for a few terms, finally taking up the study of his chosen profession as a student in the office of the highly esteemed Dr. N. L. Wickersham at Anderson, with whom he continued at various times for about five years. The regular professional training was completed in the Indianapolis Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1887. He had, however, entered upon the practice some years before at Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Indiana, where he had attained a high standing as a physician, even before he received his degree of Medical Doctor. For nearly twenty years he has been in constant and active practice at the thriving city of Montpelier, where no gentleman of the profession has acquired a more enviable reputation as a citizen, or as a practitioner of the noblest of all arts. He is looked upon by his brethren of the profession as one whose judgment is seldom at fault, being thus frequently found in consultation with them. By natural endowments and professional acquirements Dr. Sellers is admirably adapted to the noble profession to which his life has been consecrated, and his success therein long since won for him a creditable standing among the leading physicians of the community. His long years of experience have rendered him unusually skillful in the treatment of many obstinate diseases, and the genial manner with which he enters the sick room at once inspires the patient's confidence and makes him the ideal family physician.

Dr. Sellers was married on his twenty-ninth birthday, to Emma J., daughter of Alexander and Lucretia (Weekley), of Virginia. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Charles A., a medical student; Addie, and three who died in childhood. Fraternally the Doctor is, and has been for nearly thirty years, a member of the Masonic craft, having been raised to the sublime degree in Mt. Maria Lodge, at Anderson, Indiana, in 1872.

Reared in the faith of the Methodist church, he has ever adhered to the principles inculcated in youth, all through life endeavoring to so live that the silent influence of a Christian character would leave a lasting and beneficial effect upon all with whom he has had contact.

Politically his franchise and influence has ever been cast for the advancement of the Republican party, though, as in all the principles that dominate human existence, he has taken a broad ground, not feeling that any one party or one school embodies all that makes for human freedom and a higher civilization. Being thoroughly imbued with the noble purposes that have dominated the great men who have sacrificed comfort, friends and even life itself in the cause of humanity, that they could contribute some little to the advancement of the greatest of the sciences, his own best thought and effort has tended to a progress in the treatment of disease and the lengthening of human life. Ever indicating a keen interest in all that has had as its object the betterment of the community, he is never slow to lend the encouragement that experience gives, to whatever makes for greater enlightenment or more advanced civilization.

WALTER M. McDIRMIT.

The gentleman for whom this article is prepared was born in Blackford county, Indiana, March 26, 1863, the son of William and Malinda (Wilson) McDirmit, both parents natives of the state of Ohio. After attending the public schools at intervals until his fourteenth year young McDirmit left home and began life for himself as clerk in the grocery house of S. R. Patterson, Hartford City, in which capacity he continued about four years, obtaining meanwhile a sound practical knowledge of business and business methods. Severing his connection with Mr. Patterson he next accepted employment with a gardener near the city of Muncie, which work occupied his attention for two years, when he came to Montpelier and became salesman in the general store of J. T. Arnold & Company.

Mr. McDirmit remained with the above firm for a period of four years and when Mr. Arnold disposed of the business to D. A. Walmer he continued with the latter gentleman three years longer as manager of the shoe department. During the succeeding two years he was purchasing agent for T. C. Neal & Company's elevator at Montpelier, and at the expiration of that time resigned the position and engaged in the livery business, to which he devoted his time and attention until 1894, when he disposed of his establishment to A. H. Bonham & Company. Subsequently, 1899, he bought back the livery barn and continued to run the same until 1900, in August of which year he again sold out and retired from the business, turning his attention to other vocations.

Mr. McDirmit became a charter member of Montpelier Lodge, No. 188, K. of P., in

1888, and since that time he has filled all the offices within the power of the local organization to bestow, besides taking a prominent part in the deliberations of the order and doing much to promote its welfare in this city. He was married, April 29, 1885, to Miss Clara Geary, daughter of J. V. and Elizabeth (Turner) Geary, to which union the following children have been born: Ralph, whose birth occurred in February, 1886; Cecil, born March, 1890; Vera, born in August, 1892; and Elizabeth, who first saw the light of day September 6, 1896.

Mr. McDirmit has been twice elected to the common council and while a member of that body labored earnestly in behalf of the city's welfare by introducing and securing the passage of a number of important ordinances. He has done much in a quiet way for the public good and the people of Montpelier recognize in him one of their progressive and substantial fellow citizens. To say that he enjoys an unusual degree of popularity is making a mild statement, as he numbers his friends by the hundreds in both city and country. His social nature makes him a hale fellow well met, and those who have known him longest speak of him in terms of the greatest praise.

NATHAN FIDDLER, DECEASED.

Nathan Fiddler was born October 15, 1824, in Knox county, Ohio, and died at his home near Hartford City April 22, 1896. His parents were John and Sarah (Reed) Fiddler. The father was of Pennsylvania ancestry and died in his fifty-third year.

While Nathan was born and reared in Knox county, he was married in Richland

county, Ohio, to Mary A. Walsh, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 18, 1829. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Bolinger) Walsh, were born in Pennsylvania, and were married before coming to Ohio; he died in Illinois at the age of seventy, and she at fifty-three in Ohio.

After marriage to his young wife, who was but eighteen, Nathan worked at the carpenter trade for about seven years, and then came to Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, where he continued at his trade until he bought a farm, settling finally on a one-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm, which remained their home till the spring of 1884, when they came to Blackford county, purchasing the present homestead one mile west of Hartford City. His farm, five miles west of Winchester, contained one hundred and twenty acres of wooded land, upon which he erected a log house and where they continued to reside as long as they remained in that county. His farm in Blackford county also contained one hundred and twenty acres, and this he greatly improved and enhanced in value by remodeling the house, erecting much new fencing and laying hundreds of yards of tile drain, which reaches to all essential points of the farm. By careful attention to the details that solve the question of success or failure in farm operation, he built up the farm from a dilapidated and worn out condition to one of great productiveness, making it one of the most desirable estates in the county. It lies convenient to the city, with its ample market, and being an excellent stock farm is unusually desirable from that standpoint. While Mr. Fiddler had been almost wholly denied the advantages of school training in his youth, his mind was of a keen, perceptive nature and naturally gifted with those qual-

ities that need only education to shine out in resplendent colors and make for the possessor a name and position worthy of the best endowed. Failing health had extended its warning, but ambitious to the last he refused to convert his business interests into other hands, but gave it such personal attention as it demanded. However, he took suitable steps to arrange all his business affairs, making such disposition as his own mind dictated, she with whom his life's battles were fought, who had shared his cares, troubles and successes, being by right his sole legatee. She continues to conduct the farm, depending, of course, largely upon tenants. The farm, lying in the gas and oil belt, has been partially developed, having one well in operation.

The Fiddler family consists of four children, of whom Sarah E., the only daughter, is the wife of Jacob Burnworth, merchant and postmaster at Mollie Station, Indiana; James N. owns part of the old Randolph county homestead; William died March 14, 1898, at the age of forty-two, leaving a widow and one son, Harry; George W., the youngest, is a timber dealer at Hartford City.

Mrs. Fiddler, who bears her seventy years with little signs of feeling their weight, takes a commendable pride in her thirteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren. She became converted and joined the Methodists as a girl of fourteen and is now a highly respected member of the church at Hartford City.

Mr. Fiddler was an influential and esteemed frater of the Masonic fraternity, under whose beautiful and impressive ceremonies he was laid to rest at low noon, a delegation of his home lodge accompanying the remains to Winchester, where they were

met by the entire lodge, in which many years before he had been a Mason. Thus by his old associates his body was escorted to Fountain Park cemetery, the dust being finally appropriately consigned to the dust from whence it came. A beautiful granite block family monument marks the spot where rests the clay of this genial gentleman, loving husband and respected fraternal companion.

WILLIAM BALES.

One of the most successful farmers of Jackson township and one of the best known citizens of the county of Blackford is William Bales, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, August 9, 1842, and who is a son of Cyrus and Cynthia (Beal) Bales. Cyrus Bales was also a native of Greene county, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob and Dorothy (Hickman) Bales, both natives of Ohio and married in their native state. Jacob Bales was one of four brothers who settled together and erected what may now be called old-fashioned brick houses and forming quite a settlement of members of the same family. There were also in the same neighborhood several families of the Beals, one member of one of these families, George, serving as a soldier in the war of 1812 in an Ohio regiment. He was the grandfather of William Bales, and the father of Cynthia Beals was one of the strong, ambitious men of the earlier day and owned a good farm in Greene county, Ohio. He died at the age of eighty years, which is indicative of the fact that his health and habits were unusually sound and correct.

In 1857 Cyrus and Cynthia Bales, with their family of six children, removed to

Delaware county, Indiana, settling two miles southwest of Dunkirk, where he reclaimed from the wilderness a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Dunkirk, dying there at the age of seventy-seven, his wife also dying there at the age of seventy. They were the parents of sixteen children, nine of whom reached maturity and six of whom were living in the year 1900. These six were as follows: John Calvin, a retired farmer of Dunkirk; Louis C., living at Muncie; William, the only one living in Blackford county; Rachel E. (Mrs Andrew Barley), Cynthia E. (Mrs. William Hartford) and Laura B. (Mrs. John B. Brammer).

The boyhood of William Bales was spent on the farm, upon which his services were especially valuable, as he was the only help his father had in clearing it and putting it in a good state of cultivation, most of the other children being girls. His father was one of the most successful hunters of the early day, killing many turkeys and other kinds of game. William found so much work to do on the farm that his education was almost entirely neglected, so far as attending the public schools was concerned, but receiving instruction by his mother's knee at the fireside he became able to read and write and was one of the best spellers in the neighborhood, an accomplishment much more appreciated then than now.

In those earlier days there was no lack of that variety often called spice of life. Cyrus Bales was an expert on the drum and his brother, James, was equally skillful in the playing of the fife, and as there were other musicians in the family and in the neighborhood there was among them a little martial band. Jesse Bales settled near his

brother Cyrus on Greene street, in Delaware county, this street extending two miles south of the county line and being named after Greene county, in Ohio, from which so many of the early settlers had come, many of them being related to each other. James Bales was one of the handiest men in the community and his sons were brought up to play the fife and drum, hence their services were in great demand at public meetings and at various places.

William Bales, who, as previously intimated, was for most of his youthful days the main support of the family, remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. He was then married to Miss Jane E. Clugh, who was also from Ohio (Clinton county) and who came to Indiana when a girl of twelve years, her parents settling in the same neighborhood, but in Blackford county, upon a farm still occupied by her brother, Isaac. For seven years after his marriage William Bales and his wife lived with his father, and he then settled on his present farm, two miles northwest of Dunkirk in Jackson township. This was in 1873 and at that time there was no house on his farm and no clearing made. The little log cabin he then erected remained the home of his family for several years, until he erected his present commodious home. Being an industrious worker, he soon had a good start on his new farm, which contained eighty acres, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars, and in buying which he involved himself in debt to the amount of eight hundred dollars. But so remarkable was his success that in three years' time he paid off the entire amount. Before he plowed any of his land he laid timber ditches and hence had excellent crops from the very beginning. Taking time by the forelock, he

set out his orchard among the stumps and brush, and he has always followed the plan of being forehanded with his work. He has replaced the old timber ditches with tile underdrains, having laid about six hundred rods of tile and he now has sixty-five acres under cultivation. Corn and clover are his principal crops, the former of which he regularly feeds to his hogs, which he has made his main dependence. But he has also bred up shorthorn cattle and has been somewhat interested in high-class horses. His farm is improved with superior buildings and he is comfortably situated in life.

He and his wife have the following children: Alice A., wife of Charles Hiles, of Jackson township; Ora V., wife of John Green, of Dunkirk, she being a well educated young woman and especially proficient in music; and Arthur D., who lives upon and manages the old homestead. He is now twenty-two years of age, has grown up on the farm, with the life upon which he is perfectly content, and is wholly devoted to the farm, taking the greatest interest and pride in everything connected therewith. His ambition is to excel in all that he undertakes.

Mrs. Bales has always been a most devoted wife and mother, doing her share of the labor and bearing her share of the burdens of life cheerfully and happily, thus increasing the prosperity and happiness of all. She is the only daughter of her parents. Mr. Bales in political affiliations is a Democrat, has always attended his party conventions and has always been alive to party work. For seven years he was president of a local gas company, which operates two wells, but while his farm is in the gas belt no well has as yet been developed thereon.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

It is a great pleasure to present a biographical sketch of a representative and influential citizen, a self-made man, one whose efforts have always tended to benefit the community in which he lives as well as his own individual and family concerns. A resident of Blackford county since his sixteenth year, his brain and muscle have for more than thirty years been constantly employed in those labors which promote the interests of all. Such a man is William C. Edwards, who was born in Delaware county, Indiana, September 22, 1849, and his entire life has been passed in this immediate section of the state. He is a son of Absalom and Susannah (Wilson) Edwards, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and who as a boy was brought to Indiana by his parents, Ebenezer and Susan (Hamilton) Edwards. The parents of Ebenezer Edwards were James and Phillis (Jester) Edwards, of Green county, North Carolina, who lived and died in their native state.

Upon arriving in Indiana the Edwards family first settled in Wayne county, but later entered government land in Union township, Delaware county, where Absalom resided until in answer to his country's call he offered his services to the government, only, however, soon afterward to become a sacrifice to the sacred cause of liberty. His death, which occurred at Indianapolis, was the result of one of the most dread scourges of army life, the measles, and at his death he had not quite reached middle life, being only forty-two years of age. Filled with the ambition of making ample provision for the wife and five small children that naturally looked to him for support and kindly care,

yet he was carried away while they were yet nearly destitute of the necessaries of life, and it was after months of delay that the widowed mother was granted the small pittance by the government of eight dollars per month pension. Yet small as it was, added to what her own efforts could supply, it enabled her to respond to the deep seated motherly affection and desire to keep her children with her, instead of seeing them scattered among strangers and thus having family ties broken and each ultimately taking care of himself. Previous to his entering the army Mr. Edwards had secured a tract of one hundred and ten acres of land in Blackford county, though he had not had time to make any substantial improvements thereon. Determined to make this land her home, the widow had erected a small log house and stable, the latter of which is still in a fair state of preservation. William C. was her eldest child and being a young man of ambition, like his father, he took the lead in the work of clearing up and improving the farm and soon had sufficient land in cultivation to make a comfortable living for the family. The mother, who worked with tireless energy, with the assistance of her children, was enabled to place about forty acres in good farming condition, and also erected a new house to take the place of the little log house which for some years at first had been her home. Having done thus much it soon became apparent that her life work was ended. The struggle of years had so worn upon her strength that on August 20, 1880, a congestive chill brought to a close the career of the most self-sacrificing woman who had ever lived within the boundaries of Blackford county. When she had succeeded in getting her family affairs and farm into such a condition that she could have lived

an easier life the burdens she had borne and the labor she had performed for the benefit of her children had so worn upon her that physical endurance had reached a limit and the approach of the dread messenger could not be postponed. And when it is stated that she was only fifty-seven years of age, this is all that is necessary to show the kind of life she had led and the nature of the sacrifices she had made. But she lived long enough to see her family comfortably established in life. All except Benjamin F., who died at the age of fifteen, and Susan E., the youngest daughter, who was still at home, were married and settled near the old homestead. No one can understand what it meant to her to carry out her cherished desire to keep her children with or near her and to give them the advantages of home training and a mother's influence. With a fixed purpose ever in view, she worked and strove until she was at length able to realize something of the satisfaction that comes to those whose lives are devoted to a single and noble resolve, and who live to see their plans crowned with success. She sleeps in yonder church yard, the most sacred spot on earth to those to whom she consecrated her life.

Those who survived her were William C., the subject of this sketch; David H., who married Mary E. Scott, bought a portion of the homestead, and whose own life was suddenly brought to an end April 20, 1881. In company with his little son he was felling a tree, when it lodged, and in attempting to extricate it from its position he was in some way caught by the falling trunk and instantly killed; his widow and three children remain, Clarence, Millie and Clara; Sarah J., wife of Henry Toll, lives near Eaton; and Susan E. is Mrs. A. Curry, residing at Mill Grove.

William C. Edwards remained with his mother until reaching his majority, when he began working away from home, and for eight years worked for others in various lines of labor, sometimes in a saw-mill, sometimes at railroading, or as a farm hand. Having by strict economy saved up a neat little sum of money, he determined to marry, and on September 8, 1877, was united in wedlock to Miss Mary E. Pore, a daughter of Thomas Pore, of Delaware county, in which county she was born. William C. received a small part of the home farm as his interest and subsequent to his mother's death purchased two other shares of what then constituted the homestead. His youngest sister attaining her majority, she retained the homestead, and he purchased thirty acres adjoining, thus creating his present home and erected suitable buildings, so that he now has one of the best and most convenient farms in the vicinity. It contains seventy-one acres of land, of which about sixty are in an excellent state of cultivation, and all is well drained by natural outlets and by a judicious use of underdraining, tiling being largely used, which adds materially to its value and insures a golden return for the labor expended upon it. It is located close to the William pike, four miles south of Hartford City, and in a very productive section of country; with its well arranged farm buildings and many other conveniences it is in reality one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood. Devoting his entire attention to his farm and exercising mature judgment in its management and the intelligence that has characterized him at every period of his life, Mr. Edwards is not only a most successful farmer but a man of standing and influence in his community, and he is recognized as a most progressive and suc-

cessful man in every walk of life. Lying as it does in the gas region, this farm has two wells upon it, which are operated by the Fort Wayne Gas Company, they being considered among the most productive wells in the circuit of this company.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of five children that still survive, viz.: Minnie A., a student at Marion College; Nellie I., Roscoe A., Zona A. and Ralph C., all at home. Carrie May died in childhood. While never an aspirant for public place and while never offensive in his partisanship, Mr. Edwards acts with the present McKinley administration, believing the principles represented thereby most conducive to the prosperity and honor of the country, both at home and abroad. While not directly affiliated with churches or societies, yet he recognizes their value and influence for good, but he prefers to devote his personal attention to his family and his home, giving his children the best educational advantages within his reach and the best advice his head and heart dictate. Carrying with him the respect due to the unpretentious yet sincere life that he has led, the circle of his friends is constantly widening, and their appreciation of those substantial qualities of his character which tend to make for better civilization and a happier condition of things on earth is of more value to him than anything else in the world.

HARVEY BOWEN.

Harvey Bowen (deceased), late of Jackson township, was born on the farm on which his life was mainly passed and where his family still reside. He was a prominent farmer and was well known for many miles

around. He was born September 6, 1850, and was a son of William and Rebecca (Evans) Bowen, both of whom came originally from Pennsylvania and were married in Ohio, having been taken from the former to the latter state when young. After their marriage they settled in Henry county, Indiana, and in 1847 removed to Blackford county, locating on the farm at present owned by the family and upon which they continued to live until their death, the former dying in April, 1885, when he was seventy-nine years of age, and the latter in 1887, at the age of sixty-eight. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom lived to mature years. Those living in 1900 were as follows: Amanda, who married Bimah Richardson and lives in Iowa; Sally, who married Amos Baker, of Marion, Indiana; John, residing in Hartford City, and the only one living in Blackford county; and Minerva, wife of Arthur Bird, of Jay county, Indiana. Those that have died were named as follows: Adeline, who married Wesley Peyton and died in middle life; Fenton, who died at the age of sixteen; and Harvey, the subject of this sketch.

William Bowen, in 1849, erected the house in which the family still reside, it being the first good house in the vicinity. His son, Harvey, spent his boyhood days on the farm until nineteen years of age, except that at fifteen years of age he spent some time in Illinois with his sister, Adeline. After his marriage, which occurred January 4, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Bird, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Current) Bird and a sister of Arthur Bird, he took charge of the farm and also took care of his father until the latter's death, soon after which he left the farm and for some five years was engaged in trading and in various mercan-

tile enterprises. He lived at Dunkirk during this period, but retained his interest in the farm and secured the interests of the other heirs. At the end of the five years he returned to the farm and from that time devoted his time and attention thereto. He had already placed it in a good state of cultivation and had pretty thoroughly underlaid it with tile. In former years he raised considerable stock, but in the later years of his life confined himself mainly to the growing of grain and limiting his energies to the management and improvement of his farm, about one-half of which he himself cleared. He died October 10, 1899, after an illness of but two weeks, and from the time of his own retirement from active life his sons have conducted his property interests. Politically he was a Republican and served as township supervisor, always being active in the support of his party and its principles. He was a member of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church and at the time of his death had been class leader three years. He had also served as trustee of the church and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was always a theoretical and practical temperance man, was retiring in his disposition and seldom engaged in argument, being perfectly willing that others should entertain their own peculiar views.

Harvey Bowen and his wife were the parents of the following children: Glen, who married Martha Snyder, a daughter of David O. Snyder, and who is farming near Mill Grove; Earl, a student at Dunkirk high school of the class of 1900; he had the misfortune to lose his arm while hunting, accidentally shooting it off above the elbow; Russel, who is now operating the homestead farm; Orilla, a school girl; and Roy.

One of the pleasant peculiarities of Mr. Bowen's disposition was that he always took a deep interest in the happiness and welfare of the young, which interest was manifested in a thousand ways. He taught a class of young people up to the time of his death, and often said he wished he could remain young and be one of them. Young people greatly enjoyed going to his home, for he was of a lively disposition and gave many pleasant entertainments especially for them. Like his father before him, he kept "open house," and it was the center from which in the earlier days the Methodist preachers started out on their many missions of peace and good will to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Few men, if any, in this part of the state had more true and warmhearted and admiring friends, for he was always genial and pleasant and interested in their welfare and was always ready to lend a helping hand.

AMOS J. D. BAKER.

Amos J. D. Baker, who lives on section 32, Jackson township, one and a half miles north of Dunkirk, and who is a most successful farmer and teacher, was born on the quarter-section on which he now lives September 21, 1862. He is a son of Zachariah J. and Priscilla (McPherrin) Baker, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1829, and was a son of David and Mary W. (Zimmerman) Baker, both of German ancestry. David's grandfather was born on the ocean on the passage to America, and his parents were among the first German families to settle at Reading, Pennsylvania. Amos J.

D., the subject of this sketch, is the sixth in descent from the original settler at Reading, who, as was his wife, was of the Lutheran faith. David was a prominent member of the militia in Pennsylvania, residing in Butler county, that state, removing to Indiana in 1860 and locating on the quarter-section now owned by the subject of this sketch, which he made his home for many years, and which he rescued from its primitive wild condition. He died in 1873, at the age of seventy, having been born in 1803. His widow survived him seven years, dying in 1880, at the age of seventy-two. Their children were nine in number, all coming to Indiana with their parents, and six of the nine still survive. These six are as follows: Amos H., who served three years in the war of the Rebellion and now lives at Marion, Indiana; William J., of Jay county, Indiana; Jonathan S., of Dunkirk; Prussia J. M., also of Dunkirk; Mary W., wife of Henry S. Shirk, of Delaware county; Amanda J., widow of Benjamin Kelly and now living at Dundee; the three that died were named Zachariah J.; Josiah A., who died when sixty-five; and Catherine A., who married John Clouse and died when about forty years of age.

Zachariah J. Baker, in 1864, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in company with a few others of his town, their intention being to join General Sherman at Atlanta, Georgia, but upon their reaching Nashville they learned that Sherman had already started on his march through that state to the sea and hence they had to return north, going via Washington, D. C., and Beaufort, South Carolina, marching thence into the interior to unite with the victorious army of Sherman. They afterward marched with this army to Wash-

ington, where they participated in the grand review.

Zachariah J. Baker and Priscilla McPherrin were married in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Indiana with his father. When they reached this county there were three or four houses in Dunkirk, together with a store, a postoffice, school house and blacksmith shop. He assisted his father to improve the farm and in time purchased forty acres, which he exchanged for the old homestead in 1876, upon which he resided the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1896. He had about seventy acres in cultivation and laid tile to the amount of one thousand dollars worth and was one of the first to petition for the Lick Creek ditch, which started on his farm and which has caused so much litigation. He was always heartily in favor of all public improvements, and while a Republican was not offensively so, although he always voted the straight ticket. He and his wife were members of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active interest in church, taking an active interest in the the church and the work it had to do. He erected the residence now standing on the farm in 1886, and in all ways he was industrious, honest and energetic, working for the best interests of the public as well as of his own family. His widow still survives, living at the old home, retaining her interest in the local gas company, for which he subscribed some years previous to his death.

Zachariah J. and Priscilla Baker were the parents of the following children: William A. D., of Jackson township; Florence E. J., wife of Roscoe Dodd, of Winchester, Indiana; Mary E., wife of J. S. Painter, of Butler county, Pennsylvania; Amos J. D., the subject of this sketch; Ida F. W., wife

of Charles L. Addington, of Jay county, Indiana; Charley W. L., living near Red Key, Jay county.

Amos J. D. Baker passed his boyhood in much the same way as do other boys on the farm, except perhaps that he was rather more fond of learning and was therefore more inclined to take an interest in educational affairs. He attended school at the Eastern Indiana Normal School at Portland, Indiana, also the normal department of DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and afterward at Valparaiso, taking a teacher's course. When twenty years of age he began to teach, taught winters and attended school five years. He has taught seventeen terms, all in Blackford and Jay counties, six years of which were in the home school and four in the Beaver Hill district in Jay county. Since he began he has not missed teaching a single year. Many of his pupils are now teaching school, some are lawyers, some are preachers, some doctors and others are in other intellectual work. He has always impressed upon his pupils the necessity of aspiring to higher things, and in order to better qualify himself for the important work in which he has been for so long a time engaged he has attended all the teachers' societies, institutes and other gatherings which are calculated to improve the teaching force of the country. Mr. Baker believes in compulsory education and is most heartily in earnest in regard to all educational matters. With enthusiasm he has pursued high school studies, such as languages, mathematics and history, and is especially interested in the latter two branches of learning. The school trustees, having a high opinion of his ability as a teacher, have often placed him in charge of the most difficult schools to govern and he has always

succeeded and been faithful to the duties placed in his charge.

Mr. Baker was married, October 8, 1892, to Miss Rilla M. Addington, having simply exchanged sisters with his brother-in-law. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and educated in Ridgeville, Indiana, and at the time of her marriage was residing at Pennville. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have the following children: Chloë Agnes and Harry Leland. Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics and has attended several of the conventions of his party. With the exception of four years when he resided in Jay county he has always lived on the old homestead, having purchased the interests of the other heirs. He adheres to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs, being now past noble grand. He is also a member of the encampment and of the Rebekah degree. Few men of his age have been more active in good works or are more universally esteemed.

ROBERT B. BLANKENBAKER.

Robert B. Blankenbaker, a prominent farmer of Jackson township, whose post-office address is Dunkirk, was born in Madison county, Virginia, November 22, 1838, and was the third of four children born to Henry and Frances Blankenbaker, of whom fuller mention is made in connection with the biographical sketches of A. K. Wayman and Abraham Blankenbaker, both to be found elsewhere in this work. When the subject of this sketch was about six years of age his mother married A. K. Wayman, and he remained with his mother and step-

father until he attained his majority, being brought, however, to Indiana when he was thirteen years of age, and from that time he aided in the clearing up of the farm, most of the work connected with which devolved upon him and his brother, Abraham. However, he learned the shoemaker's trade with his stepfather and worked at it for him one year, for which he received one hundred dollars. During this year, which was one of the busiest periods of his life, the price of boots and shoes was so high that Mr. Wayman realized considerable profit from his labor. After this year thus spent in making shoes and boots he worked one year on the farm, and then purchased a farm of his own. He had received one hundred and twenty-five dollars from his father's estate in Virginia, and had himself saved enough to bring the aggregate up to three hundred dollars, and this he invested in the farm, for which he agreed to pay five hundred dollars, thereby going two hundred dollars in debt. He immediately set himself to work to clear and to improve his land and to make a good farm and home for himself and family. His first house, built by himself, lasted him as a home until 1887, when his present house was built. For some years after establishing himself on this farm he worked at his trade of shoemaker during the winter season, thus having an advantage over those farmers who had no trade.

Mr. Blankenbaker had some little experience during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in Company D, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, and succeeding in reaching the regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He had made an effort to reach the regiment at Atlanta, after the fall of that rebel stronghold, but upon reaching Dalton, Georgia, he found that Sherman had start-

ed on his march to the sea, so he returned to Nashville, and went by the way of Baltimore, Washington, D. C., to Moorehead, North Carolina, reaching Sherman as has been stated, at Goldsboro. After participating in the battle at Kingston, North Carolina, he came to Washington with Sherman, and was finally sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was discharged, July 29, 1865, having been in active service ten months.

Returning to the farm, he was married October 29, 1867, to Miss Martha Cordelia Batten, of Darke county, who was born in Madison county, Virginia, and who was brought to Ohio when four years of age, at the same time that Mr. Blankenbaker was brought from the same state and from the same vicinity of Virginia. Since the war he has for the most part devoted himself to the farm, from which he at one time sold forty acres, but as he afterward added eighty-five acres, he now has an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, of which one hundred acres are in a high state of cultivation and splendidly drained. At first there were low, wet spots of land in different places on his farm, which, while in this condition, were of no value whatever; but since the underdraining has been completed they have become dry and the best portions of his farm, because of the exceeding richness of the soil. While his farm is capable of producing almost every variety of crop, yet Mr. Blankenbaker devotes it principally to grain, feeding most of it on the farm every year, thus deriving greater profit than if he sold it off as raw material.

In 1880 he burned one kiln of brick and in 1881, in company with Howard Batten, he began the manufacture of tile, which he continued until 1893. This proved a most

profitable business, he making during the time as his share of the profits over five thousand dollars. In 1893 he transferred his interest in the business to his sons, John Wesley and Jesse Lewis, who have since conducted it as well as carrying on the farm. But they now manufacture only to the demand.

Mr. and Mrs. Blankenbaker are the parents of the following children: John Wesley, Louisa Alice, wife of John N. Philabaur, of Jackson township; Jesse Lewis married Nora E. Arnold; Amanda Frances; Robert Henry; Georgia Mansfield; Orella Catherine, wife of Webb Philabaur, brother of John N. Philabaur; Minnie Iceola, Wilmer Alexander, Orpha Neola, who died in infancy, and Lelia May.

Robert B. Blankenbaker cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in November, 1861, but in recent years has been a Democrat, believing in the principles advocated by William Jennings Bryan, especially in his doctrine of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. At the present time he is a member of the township advisory board, and is in every way a most exemplary citizen.

ANSEL KIRTLEY WAYMAN.

Quite a large number of the early and excellent pioneer families of Blackford county came originally from Virginia, one of these families being that of the subject of this sketch, Ansel Kirtley Wayman, who was born in Madison county, Virginia, January 10, 1820, and is now a retired farmer, his postoffice address being Dunkirk. His grandfather Wayman removed to Virginia from Georgia and his son, Henry Wayman, was the father of Ansel K. He was a black-

smith as well as a farmer, married July (Finks) Wayman, whose father was of German ancestry and whose mother was an English lady. Henry Wayman died in 1822, when the subject of this sketch was but two years old. Ansel K. remained at home with his mother on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and while carrying on the work of the farm learned the trade of shoemaking. He was married in Virginia to Mrs. Frances Blankenbaker, a widow with four children. She had lost her husband, Henry Blankenbaker, and her maiden name was the same as it was before her marriage, but she and her first husband were not in any way related. The names of her four children by Mr. Blankenbaker were as follows: Catherine, wife of Joseph France, of Delaware county; Robert, who lives in Jackson township; Elizabeth, who married Henry Clore, and died in Canada, and Abraham, who lives in Jackson township.

At the time of his marriage to Frances Blankenbaker Mr. Wayman was twenty-five years of age. He at that time owned a small farm and had for some years been working at his trade, in addition to managing his farm. In the fall of 1851 he drove through in a two-horse wagon from Virginia to Indiana, his brother-in-law, Joel Batten, having previously left Virginia with the view of coming to Indiana, but had remained in Ohio. Mr. Wayman, however, on reaching Indiana made his home for a time with an old Virginia neighbor, James Snyder, an uncle of David O. Snyder, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. James Snyder was then living in Blackford county and there were several other Virginia families, old acquaintances and friends of Mr. Wayman, already in this county, so that he had the good fortune to settle

among his friends and soon felt as much at home as he had done in Virginia.

In establishing himself in Blackford county Mr. Wayman first purchased sixty-five acres of land, which he still owns. It was but slightly improved, there being on it only a log cabin and the roof was blown off that and the small clearing which had previously been made had grown over with underbrush. For this sixty-five acres he paid one hundred and seventy-five dollars, going into debt seventy-five dollars. The old log house he fitted up so as to make it a tolerably comfortable home for the times, but it had no door, only a quilt hung at the opening where the door should have been, and at the only window he was compelled to place his shoemaker's bench, in order to have sufficient light. Having collected together a few tools, he began in this then new country working at his trade. For the first pair of boots he made in this log cabin he received one hundred pounds of flour, the man for whom they were made furnishing the leather. There was then a tan yard at Camden to which farmers were accustomed to take hides to be tanned on shares, and it was in this way that the above mentioned leather had been obtained.

Mr. Wayman began the work of clearing up his farm, first getting rid of the trees that had been deadened in the small patch partially cleared, and so successful was he that the third year he had enough business to enable him to finish paying for his land. Besides doing his own work he worked some of the time for his neighbors, but for the most part he devoted his time and energies to his own farm and trade. After producing his first crop he had no difficulty in making a living. While not in any proper sense a hunter, yet he did occasionally kill

some small game. The wolves howled around his cabin every night for many months, and when the dogs were out hunting coons and 'possum they were considerably interfered with by the wolves.

After being in this county twelve years Mr. Wayman added more land to his farm, having in the meantime greatly improved his original purchase, erecting a hewed-log house at the end of the first three years. To the saw-mill at Camden, which was also a grist-mill, he hauled logs, using only the fore wheels of his wagon on account of the lowness and wetness of the land, and it was the same when carrying grain to the grist-mill to be ground into flour or meal. On account of the low, wet nature of the land there was a great deal of malaria in this section, and all the pioneers used large quantities of quinine, ginseng, cherry bark and whiskey in making bitters. Mr. Wayman himself used for curing malarial diseases two barrels of whiskey, but it cost less than now, besides being of a better quality, the price being twenty-six cents per gallon, while honey, considerable quantities of which was made by bees kept by Mr. Wayman, sold for twenty-five cents per pound.

It was about 1864 that Mr. Wayman began to buy more land, his second tract, for which he paid three hundred and ninety dollars, containing sixty-five acres, as was the case with his first tract. For this second tract, which was heavily timbered, he paid the cash. Later he paid two thousand dollars for one hundred and five acres lying near the railway. The land cleared and put in cultivation by Mr. Wayman amounted to about one hundred and fifty acres, which is all improved by thorough drainage, he having laid a great deal of tile, and thus greatly improved his farm, which is principally de-

voted to the growing of grain. Mr. Wayman's land is divided into four separate and distinct farms, the original sixty-five acres being still the homestead. Besides managing his farms he continued to work at his shoemaker's trade for twenty years, making boots and shoes for all the old settlers, until the village of Dunkirk was started and then, as shops were started in the village, he had to discontinue his work in this line. Since then he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his farm. Both of his stepsons remained at home with him until they were of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayman were the parents of three children, viz: Ansel H., who lived on a portion of the old homestead, married and had two children, Lewis and Guy, and died at the age of forty years; Mary F., wife of William McDill, who is living on one of the four farms, and now has one child, viz: Bertha Ethel McDill; and George T., who lives on one of his father's farms, is married and has six children, as follows: Cora Frances, Bertha Eugene, Joseph, Erwin, Homer and Dewey. Mrs. Wayman died March 27, 1885, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Wayman is one of the old style of Virginia Democrats, but has never held nor sought office, having been all his life content to remain in the post of honor, the private station, doing his duty to his family and his neighborhood, and thereby has gained and still holds the respect and confidence of all.

ANDREW M. SANDERSON.

Andrew M. Sanderson, a successful farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Hartford City, was born at Port William, Clinton county, Ohio, January 11, 1855, and

is a son of Ambrose Milton and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sanderson, the former of whom, previous to 1830, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and the latter came north from Tennessee to Ohio when a child of six or seven years. She died on the farm and her husband has since retired to Wilmington, Ohio, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a well educated man, having graduated from college and being a teacher during his younger days; but for some reason he failed to give his children the educational advantages he himself enjoyed.

The boyhood of Andrew M. Sanderson was spent upon the farm until he was twenty-one, he receiving his education in the common schools. Remaining still on the farm three years more, he was married, December 1, 1878, to Miss Nettie Hartsook, a native of Greene county, Ohio, he and she having been brought up as children of the same neighborhood. After his marriage he continued to work with his father for six years more, and from that time until 1890 he rented farms, and in February of the latter year purchased his present farm in Jackson township, three miles southeast of Hartford City, on the line of the Pan Handle Railway and on the line between Jackson and Licking townships. Here he has forty-two and a half acres of land, all in an excellent state of cultivation. When he bought it there was a small log house and stable, in the former of which he and his wife lived eighteen months. There were at that time only about eight or nine acres in cultivation, but since 1890 Mr. Sanderson, by energy and industry, has brought it all under good control, putting in good tile drains in the low ground and thus making the poorest of his land the best, and all of it as good farming land as any in the vicinity. Notwith-

standing that he agreed to pay one thousand two hundred dollars, he has made his payments regularly and is now out of debt. The farm is in the gas belt, but he has no well on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have one child, Ethel May, who is in her sixth year. Politically Mr. Sanderson is a Republican, and works hard for the benefit of his party, but has never sought office. He is a member of Hartford City Tent, No. 50. K. O. T. M., in good standing, and is a most valuable member of general society, highly esteemed by all that know him. Mrs. Sanderson has always been a worthy helpmeet to her husband and shares with him the good opinion of the community in which they live.

CHARLES B. MULVEY, M. D.

The name of this popular physician and surgeon is familiar to nearly every man, woman and child in Montpelier and surrounding country, as he has practiced his profession at this place with encouraging success ever since entering upon his chosen calling in 1894. The Doctor is a native of New York state, born in the city of Auburn July 21, 1866, the son of James and Mary (Kirwin) Mulvey. In youth he enjoyed exceptional advantages for obtaining an education, and such was his progress that at an early age he was graduated with honors from the high school of his native city.

Following his graduation the Doctor was for some years traveling representative of the Auburn Manufacturing Company, his particular duty being the purchase of timber for that concern, and this he followed to the satisfaction of his employers until about the year 1890. Prior to that time,



L. B. Mulvey

however, he had made up his mind to enter the medical profession; accordingly, after a preliminary course of reading under the direction of competent instructors, he entered, in the above year, the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in March of 1894. Immediately thereafter he chose Montpelier as a favorable location and at once began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Sellers, a relation which has since been sustained to the satisfaction of both parties, and also to their mutual financial advantage. Their office, in the Sinclair block, Main street, is equipped with all the modern appliances requisite to the successful prosecution of the healing art, and from the beginning their progress has been marked by a success which attests the great confidence the people repose in their professional abilities.

Dr. Mulvey combines with an extensive theoretical knowledge of his profession the rare skill to apply it, also the sympathizing nature and tender touch characteristic of the true healer. His patients are found among all classes of people, none of whom he turns away on account of inability to remunerate him for services rendered; hence his friends are many and his praises everywhere spoken. He has good business tact and careful judgment, and by diligence and close application has already laid the foundation for the comfortable competence which must surely be his, provided he continues the course he has thus far pursued.

On the 1st day of August, 1894, the Doctor entered into the bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary A. Miller, daughter of F. G. and Charlotte (Lowry) Miller, a union blessed with one child, John S. Mulvey, whose birth occurred December 12, 1899.

AARON H. CLOUSE.

Aaron H. Clouse, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Dunkirk, was born in that township within one mile of Dunkirk, toward the west, October 2, 1851. is a son of Leonard and Mrs. Kavier Ann (Anderson) Bowen Clouse, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, reared in Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom it is believed was born in Ohio of Scotch parentage. She was married to her husband in Jackson township, they settling on a farm of one hundred and four acres, upon which he lived until he had converted it into a good farm and home. But having invested its value, or thereabouts, in railroad stock, he finally lost the most of his property in this way, realizing but little from his farm when it was sold. He then removed to Bunker Hill, Miami county, Indiana, where he died at the age of seventy-six. His wife died when Aaron H. was about three days old, she being the mother of but two children. The other one was Augustus, whose life was passed in Blackford county up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was about twenty years of age, in Jay county, whither he had gone a short time before.

Leonard Clouse was the father of several children by a marriage which took place previous to the marriage above referred to, but none of these children are living in Blackford county. After the death of Aaron H. Clouse's mother Leonard Clouse married Maria Barnhart, a widow, but to this marriage no children were born.

The boyhood of Aaron H. Clouse was passed upon the farm, he receiving such education as was afforded by the common schools, and performing such labor as he

was capable of from year to year. He was married, January 14, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Kesler, a daughter of Adam Kesler, whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages. Soon after their marriage they went to Dakota, and there, in 1879, took up a claim, which they not long afterward abandoned, returning to Indiana and purchasing his present farm in 1882. The farm was then completely covered with woods, inasmuch that he had to clear away a place on which to erect a house. Since then he has devoted himself to his farm, of which he has now under cultivation about seventy acres, and in addition to this he has cleared and improved about twenty acres of his father-in-law's farm, which he has purchased, and thus has placed in cultivation over ninety acres of land in all. His entire farm is thoroughly underdrained and is devoted to the growing of grain, which he feeds to stock upon the farm, a practice gradually coming more and more into vogue with the farmers of the country. However, for the past two years Mr. Clouse has lived in Dunkirk, in which village he owns property.

Politically Mr. Clouse is a McKinley Republican, but is not an office seeker nor what may be called an active worker for the party. His duty as a voter, however, he always performs, regarding the right to exercise his franchise as one of the dearest to American citizens. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dunkirk and is steward of the church. He is also a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 338, K. of P., has passed all the chairs, including that of past chancellor, and has always been active in the work of the lodge. His wife (Miss Elizabeth Kesler) died April 5, 1886, after a brief illness, leaving two children, viz: Rebecca Jane and Cora Alice, aged, respective-

ly, twenty-one and seventeen. These daughters Mr. Clouse has given a good common-school education and superior musical advantages. By his second wife, who was Sarah Kiplinger, of Delaware county, he has no children. Mr. Clouse is one of the best citizens of his county, always alive to its welfare and prosperity, and enjoys the confidence of his many friends to an unusual degree.

DAVIS GILMORE DEAN.

The Scotch-Irish race has furnished many distinguished and able citizens to the United States, and it is a most interesting and valuable study to trace to its source any trait possessed by any portion of humanity. The Scotch, from the climate to which they are accustomed, are a strong and sturdy people; the Irish are quick-witted, warm-hearted and genial, and the blending of these qualities produces the peculiarities of the "Scotch-Irish" race. As a member of this peculiar race of people, it is a pleasure to present in this work the genealogy and an account of the life work of Davis Gilmore Dean, who was born August 18, 1852, in Grant county, Indiana, and who is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Anderson) Dean. Thomas Dean was born near what is now Wheeling, West Virginia, and was a son of Thomas Dean, also a Virginian and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of this last mentioned Thomas Dean, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war, and hence it is not surprising that his descendants should in times of necessity manifest the patriotism inherited from him.

Thomas Dean, the father of the subject, was four years of age when, in 1827, his parents removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, and he was thirteen years old when they removed to Grant county, Indiana. It was in this county that they died, one at the age of eighty-one, the other at the age of eighty-three. He served as auditor of Grant county for a time, and his mother, Elizabeth Davis, was a native of Wales. Davis G. Dean was named in honor of her family. Thomas Dean was married when he was twenty-three years of age, in 1846, to Hannah Anderson, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, the marriage taking place in Grant county, Indiana. Her father, Samuel Anderson, was of Irish ancestry, his father having been born in Ireland. Thomas Dean and his wife were the parents of three children when they settled in Blackford county, Indiana, in 1857. Soon after his marriage he began teaching school, his wages being twelve dollars per month. He was in reality a self-educated man, having attended school but sixteen days after his fourteenth year, and having received only what was called a "hickory bark" education. But so fond was he of study and so conscientious as a teacher that he kept himself thoroughly informed in the branches he was called upon to teach and also in the improved methods adopted from time to time in the art of teaching. His period of labor as a pedagogue extended over twenty-seven terms, sixteen of these terms being in the home district in Blackford county and his own children attending the school taught by him. As a teacher he acquired an enviable reputation and during his entire life kept up a lively interest in educational matters.

In his earlier life he advocated the principles of the Democratic party, but later

became a Republican, but politics was not his forte, and he seldom did more than to vote and to defend his party upon occasions of neighborly controversy and never in a bitter or rigid partisan spirit. When he settled on his farm in Blackford county it was unimproved; he erected upon it a little log cabin in which his family lived until 1880, when he erected his present home. In this home he lived until his death, which occurred January 9, 1894, his wife having died in May, 1880. They were the parents of the following children: Annie, wife of I. N. Ault, a lumber manufacturer of Dunkirk; Rebecca, who married William Davis and lived near the home place until her death, which occurred when she was thirty-seven years of age; Davis Gilmore, the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, wife of Augustus Anderson, who owns the original homestead in Grant county, which was handed down to him through his father. Thomas Dean was always an active member of the Trenton Methodist Protestant church, which has been in existence since 1830, he being a member of the original class at Trenton. For a number of years he was class leader, was active in the organization of the society at Trenton and in the erection of its church building. He was often a delegate to its conferences and was a most able and enthusiastic worker along religious lines, and while not given to argument, yet he was always willing and able to uphold his views. In all religious work he was ably and generously assisted by his wife. So thoroughly did he master all the subjects commonly taught in the schools that his children found competent and willing assistance at his hands, and two of his daughters taught school for a time. So high did he stand in the estimation of the community that he was

selected as administrator of several estates and as guardian of numerous minor children. He was agent for non-residents, and served as justice of the peace about the time of the war. When public improvements began to be made in this county he served one term as county commissioner and while he was licensed as an exhorter yet his work was mainly local in its nature. Notwithstanding all his active labor performed with the view of uplifting his fellow man yet he found time to cultivate one hundred and ten of his one hundred and sixty acres of land, and to drain the entire farm, so that at his death it was for the most part well improved, and when he died it was generally felt that a useful and honorable and excellent man had departed.

Davis Gilmore Dean spent his boyhood upon the farm and remained at home until he reached his twenty-seventh year assisting his father in the management of the farm. His grandmother Davis, wife of Thomas Dean, Sr., had a bachelor brother, named David Davis, who owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Grant county and who lived with her. Two of his relatives were named in honor of the family, Davis G. Dean and Davis McVicker. Some years before his death he willed each of these two thus named eighty acres of his land. He died when Davis G. was seventeen years old and at that time the latter came into possession of his bequest. At length, however, he sold this eighty acres and purchased his present tract of land, then all woods, but adjoining his father's homestead. This he soon began to clear and open up into a farm, still living at home.

On January 23, 1881, he was married to Miss Hattie Curry, daughter of Aaron S. Curry, who is more extensively mentioned

in connection with the biography of W. A. Curry on another page. Not long after his marriage he moved into a little log cabin, about thirty-five acres of his land being then in cultivation, and the little log cabin remained his home for a couple of years, at the expiration of which period he erected his present commodious house. He also erected a large and convenient barn, which is 36x46x20, and cost about seven hundred dollars, and which was completed in 1900. The extent of his underdraining is about twenty-three hundred rods of tile, and his well improved farm is devoted to the raising of grain and stock, the latter consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, from fifteen to sixty of the latter being fed by him each year.

Mr. Dean was executor of his father's estate, and himself received forty acres of the homestead. Politically he is a Republican, and though not in any sense an office-seeker nor a politician, yet he has attended numerous conventions and always performs his duty as a member of the party and as a citizen. He and his wife are members of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church, which stands two miles south of his home, and they are both faithful to their religious as well as their social duties, and are known by all as most excellent citizens. Their family consists of one son, Walter E., born May 27, 1882, now a student at Marion College. David G. Dean is a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 120, having passed all the chairs of both orders and having sat in the grand lodge of both. Both he and his wife are members of Charity Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, of Dunkirk, Mrs. Dean having passed all the chairs of this lodge and having been sent as a delegate to the state assembly sev-

eral times. She has taken a very active part in all lodge work, has charge of the ritual and is unusually well informed. While her education was mainly obtained in the common schools, yet by close reading and study she has become one of the best educated women of the community and is highly cultured and refined. Both she and her husband are well and favorably known for miles around and have hosts of friends among the best of people and their lives are a kind of benediction to all with whom they associate.

THOMAS HUGHES BARNES.

Thomas Hughes Barnes, a prominent farmer of Jackson township, whose post-office address is Dunkirk, was born on the old Barnes homestead in Jackson township, Blackford county, Indiana, October 21, 1839. He is a son of Ozias and Hannah (Bowen) Barnes, and with his parents spent his boyhood on the farm, performing his part of the work both outside and inside the house. On June 28, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah Ward, a daughter of William and Tabitha (Holton) Ward, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 11, 1839. In 1847, when she was eight years of age, her parents removed to Indiana, locating in Licking township, six miles south of Hartford City, but later removed to a farm to the eastward from Hartford City, but still in Licking township. There Miss Ward grew to womanhood and received her education at the Barr school house, which is well known for miles around. She was married at her father's home, who died when

he was fifty-two years of age. His widow then married William Howes, who soon afterward died, and she later married William Everett, and afterward died near the Barr school house when she was sixty-one years of age. The family of William and Tabitha Ward consisted of eleven children, eight of whom lived to mature years, and of these eight Mrs. Barnes is the only one living in Blackford county.

After his marriage Thomas H. Barnes lived for a time in a small house on a portion of the old homestead, of which he operated a part. Soon after the death of his father, January 6, 1874, he located on his present farm, which lies not far away from the old homestead. At that time his farm, which contained one hundred and twenty acres, was for the most part in a state of nature, covered over with woods with the exception of a small clearing that had already been made. The other improvements consisted of a small log house and a small log stable. Mr. Barnes took hold in earnest of the work of clearing up and improving this farm, and now has about one hundred and ten acres in cultivation, most of which he has cleared and improved himself, sufficient proof of his energy and industry. Though this farm was never low or wet, yet he knew that drainage would be beneficial and hence began to lay underdrains, at first of timber, which has all been superseded with tile, of which he has about two thousand rods on the farm, and there is still room for more. While he has for the most part devoted his farm to the raising of grain, yet he has not sold his crop off in the raw material, but instead has fed it to stock, depending mainly on hogs, of which he has on the average turned off annually about

forty head. Mr. Barnes has devoted his time and attention mostly to the farm, but has given some thought to the question, theoretically and practically, of public improvements, and has favored the building of public highways and public drains, in order that the land might be drier than otherwise, and that there might be good roads on which to drive. Politically he has always been a Republican, but has never been a bitter partisan, nor given much attention to public affairs.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes consists of four children, as follows: Ozias Newton, who, together with his brother, Edgar Delmont, operates the farm. Ozias N. was born on the farm May 7, 1861, and passed his life upon the farm with his father. His education was obtained at the common schools and at Ridgeville College, but he did not complete the course. Even since he became of age he has been content to remain at home, has given his attention to the growing of grain and grass and the raising of stock. He has never married, but has traveled throughout a portion of the northwest, as Idaho and South Dakota. He is, like his father, a Republican in politics, but is not active in the work of his party; Lillie Samantha, wife of Jacob Kesler, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Eliza Tabitha, wife of Roe Roberts, of the state of Washington, and a son of James Roberts, of Hartford City. Roe Roberts is a school teacher in the far west, and was a teacher in Blackford county for several years before going west; Edgar Delmont, who is engaged with his elder brother in the management of the farm. He married Minnie Alice Locker, who died one year later, leaving no children. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal

church and both she and her husband are respected everywhere throughout the community in which they live, and have many true and warm-hearted friends.

JOHN STEWART FISHBACK.

John Stewart Fishback, whose farm lies two and a half miles northwest of Dunkirk, his postoffice address, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 22, 1848. He is a son of William M. and Matilda (Stewart) Fishback, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Virginia, March 26, 1814, and died at Dunkirk December 15, 1892. He was a son of John Fishback, who was of Dutch ancestry and by trade a wheelwright. When he was twenty-four years of age he left his native state and removed to Ohio, where he was married, his wife being a native of Ohio, and he located in 1841, at New Martinsburg, Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Indiana, settling in Delaware county, four miles from Dunkirk, where he lived until the death of his wife, in 1878. Afterward he lived in Dunkirk with a daughter until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age. Like his father before him, he was a wheelwright by trade and after coming to Indiana he worked at his trade in connection with his farm labor. Politically he was a Democrat, but was not an office holder, and while he was not a member of any church, yet he held to the Old School Baptist views of religion. His character was above reproach, and he was looked upon as a quiet, peaceable, honest and mild-mannered man, a harsh word being seldom heard to fall from his lips. He and his wife had three children that grew to mature years, viz:

Elizabeth Peachy, wife of James W. Racer, of Dunkirk; John S., the subject of this sketch, and William Wallace, of Dunkirk.

The boyhood of John S. Fishback was spent with his father on the farm where he received his education and where he learned the use of carpenter's tools, following the trade of carpenter for fifteen years, principally in Blackford county. As a contractor he built several houses in this county which are still standing and which bear evidence of his handiwork. For five years he managed his father's farm and in 1888 he purchased and moved upon his present farm, purchasing fifty-two acres for twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars and going into debt to the amount of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars. There was on the farm at that time a log house and a log stable and the farm was nearly in a fair state of cultivation. Mr. Fishback has always been an industrious and progressive man, as his farm plainly indicates, and that he has prospered is indicated by the fact that since purchasing the original fifty-two acres he has added thereto forty acres more, for which he paid thirty dollars per acre. His entire farm is now under cultivation and thoroughly drained. The Lick creek ditch, which drains his farm, cost about five hundred dollars and is a most valuable improvement. At the present time he has about fifteen hundred rods of tile drains and all his farm is in a fair condition for raising grain, which he feeds exclusively to stock upon his farm, among this stock there being from thirty-five to forty hogs every year. He has a fine maple grove of two hundred and seventy-five trees on his farm, which yield him each year from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of syrup. He has himself erected a fine house and barn at a cost in the aggregate of twenty-

five hundred dollars and he has also erected a tenant's house, in which lives his son-in-law, who operates a portion of the farm.

Mr. Fishback still does considerable work at his trade, having erected several houses and barns in his own neighborhood. His farm lies in the famous Indiana gas belt, and has upon it one well. While he has not given special attention to the growing of fruit, yet he raises enough for his own family consumption.

On January 5, 1871, Mr. Fishback was married to Miss Clarinda J. Fulkerson, of Blackford county, a daughter of William and Eliza Jane (Maffett) Fulkerson, she having been born in Jackson township, November 8, 1853. Her parents settled in Blackford county, in 1848, locating in the section in which Mr. Fishback now lives and upon this farm Mrs. Fishback was born. William Fulkerson was born near Winchester, Virginia, February 14, 1813, and when he was eighteen months old his parents sailed down the Ohio river in a flatboat, landing at Cincinnati, and thence they went by wagon to Butler county, Ohio, finally settling on a farm in Greene county, Ohio. Here William Fulkerson, on November 30, 1837, married Eliza Jane Maffett, and in 1847 removed to Blackford county, Indiana. He died January 11, 1900, at the great age of eighty-six years, ten months and twenty-eight days. Eliza Jane Maffett was born January 18, 1818, and died in February, 1867, having borne to her husband nine children, six of whom were living at the time of the death of their father, in January, 1900. Of these six Mrs. Fishback is the only one living in Blackford county. Mr. Fulkerson was by trade a cooper and worked at his trade in connection with the management of his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fishback have a family of four children, as follows: James William, who married Sarah Lentz and has no children; he has a small farm adjoining that of his father; Frank Forest, who operates a portion of the homestead farm; his wife was Dora R. Ledbetter; Anna Corline, wife of Doris Wilson Mettler, who lives on and operates a portion of the home farm; they have one child; and Richard Alonzo, a boy of seventeen, living at home with his parents.

In politics Mr. Fishback is a Democrat and has served one term as township assessor. He is often a delegate to his party conventions. Mr. and Mrs. Fishback are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Kingsley and are both excellent members not only of their church, but also of general society. Mr. Fishback takes great pleasure in hunting and fishing, but only as pastime, being both industrious and enterprising, not in any way neglecting business for pleasure.

WILLIAM M. SHRACK.

Ever since the days of Vergil it has been well known to the intelligent that agriculture is capable of being placed on a high plane, not only as regards business methods, but also as to art, and even to those not versed in its history it has always been known as the most independent of callings. That it has not been developed to its full capacity and made more attractive to the young has been in part because some follow it merely for a living and look upon themselves as an inferior class, thus laboring on from day to day without proper ambition to make all possible out of their profession in every direction, not only as to profit, but

also as to respectability. This, however, is not the case with all, for there are many farmers in every state who realize that theirs is in reality a noble calling, and that it presents to them opportunities for the exercise of the soundest judgment and the highest intelligence. One of this class of farmers is the subject of this sketch—William M. Shrack, who has one of the best farms in Blackford county, located three and a half miles northwest of Dunkirk, his postoffice address. This farm is in most excellent condition, and is unusually well improved in all respects as to cultivation, drainage and buildings. It is a source of pride, not only to its owner, but also to the entire community. It attracts the attention of the traveler and excites the highest admiration. Its owner is shown, by the condition of his farm, buildings and stock to be a careful, wide-awake, up-to-date man, and he is known everywhere as a man of good sense, sound judgment and of firm but unobtrusive character and disposition.

William M. Shrack was born in Jay county, Indiana, on the farm now included within the limits of the city of Dunkirk, March 7, 1844. He is a son of William and Margaret (Rice) Shrack, the former of whom came from Pennsylvania, and the latter from Virginia. They were married in Ohio. William Shrack was a son of John Shrack, who was of Dutch descent. Margaret Rice was also of Dutch descent and until she was nine years of age used only the language of that race of people. In 1837, when William and Margaret Shrack had already five children, they settled on the above mentioned farm, his brother, John, then living on a farm five miles away in Delaware county. William walked the entire distance to Fort Wayne, following an Indian trail,

to enter the land, and to his brother's home he had to cut a road through the woods. His first house was constructed of bark, but he soon built a log house in which his family lived during their first winter on the farm. This house had no door, only a quilt hung up to keep out the cold, but he succeeded in clearing up his land and in making a good farm and home for himself and family. The next year his brother-in-law, Isaac Sutton, came into this new country and laid out the village of Dunkirk at the time of the building of the railway, which passed through the Shrack farm. William Shrack passed his life on his farm, but died early, when he was but sixty-one years of age, from a slight cut on the knee. His wife survived him but two years, dying when she was sixty-four.

The family of William and Margaret Shrack consisted of twelve children, one of whom died in infancy, the other eleven growing to mature years. One son, John T., in 1851, went to California, saying when he started for that new and distant country that he should not return until he had made his pile of ten thousand dollars. For some years he was not heard from, but at length he wrote that he was about to return home, but just about that time the bank in which he had deposited his money failed and he lost it all. He then went to Australia, but later returned to California, where he is now living if still alive. Although seven of the family are still living, William M. is the only one in Blackford county.

William M. Shrack remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, on August 11, 1862, and served three years, being discharged June 14, 1865. His services were rendered in the

western army, under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta aided in the pursuit of Hood and participated in the decisive battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. He was also in the battle of Franklin, before reaching Nashville, and followed Hood in his retreat to Huntsville, Alabama, when he returned to Strawberry Plains, east Tennessee, remaining in that vicinity during the rest of that winter, and in the spring of 1865 returned to Nashville, where he was mustered out. The most important battle in which Mr. Shrack was engaged was that of Chickamauga, and he was also in that of Rocky Face Ridge, or Buzzards' Roost. Besides the above mentioned battles he was in several skirmishes, and was wounded in the right heel by a minie ball. He left the ranks until the healing of the wound, being in the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, when he returned to his regiment in time to take part in the battle of Franklin. Four days after being struck by the minie ball gangrene set in and he came very near losing his foot. With the exception of the time spent in the hospital on account of this wound he was constantly with his company, and was promoted to corporal because of faithful service. He now receives a pension from a grateful government. He is a member of Benjamin Shields Post, No. 289, G. A. R., at Dunkirk, and has been a member since its organization. He attends all reunions of his regiment and went on a regimental excursion to the battle ground of Chickamauga in 1898, when it was occupied as a camp by the soldiers during the Cuban war, and he also attended two or three other national encampments.

While home on a furlough Mr. Shrack was married, November 4, 1864, to Miss

Anna Barnes, a daughter of Ozias and Hannah (Bowen) Barnes, pioneers of Blackford county, they having located on a farm adjoining the Shrack farm in the spring of 1837, and being about the first family to settle in that part of the county. Ozias Barnes and William Bowen, his brother-in-law, came here at the same time, and there was then but one other family here, that of Edward M. Crumley, who came here in 1837. Ozias died on the farm he had entered, when in his sixty-first year. His wife survived him until December 10, 1898, when she died in her eighty-sixth year, having during the later years of her life made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Shrack. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were the parents of eleven children, five of whom reached mature years, and four of whom were living in 1900, as follows: Solomon Barnes, of Dunkirk, who owns part of the old homestead; Thomas, of Jackson township; Annah, who was named for her grandmother, Bowen; and Orange Lemon, living on a portion of the old homestead. One son, Jonathan, died at Dunkirk, at the age of fifty-nine.

In 1866, after the close of the war and after his marriage, Mr. Shrack settled in Delaware county, one mile and a half south of Dunkirk, and remained there until 1870, in March of which year he removed to his present farm, then containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre. It was all wild land, in its primitive condition, covered with large and valuable forest trees, but nearly all under water. Mr. Shrack sold large quantities of walnut timber at one dollar per hundred feet in the tree. His work for some years consisted mainly in clearing and ditching his farm. To this original farm he has added other acres until now he has one

hundred and eighty-seven acres, fifty-six acres of which are a portion of the original Barnes homestead. Nearly the entire farm is now in cultivation, most of the work having been done by himself, including the underdraining, which was at first laid with timber drains. These, however, have since been supplanted with tile drains which extend to all parts of the farm. Besides having thus thoroughly laid underdrains everywhere, he has expended about twenty-five hundred dollars in opening public ditches.

Mr. Shrack's farm is devoted to grain, to which it is best adapted, corn being the principal crop; but he has also raised good crops of wheat, over twelve hundred bushels in a season. Most of his corn he feeds to hogs, keeping annually about one hundred head, and it is his aim always to keep high grade animals. He was one of the original stockholders in the glass factory at Mill Grove, and he is now the vice-president of the company. He is also a stockholder in the gas and oil company at Mill Grove. He has a gas well on his farm, operated by the Fort Wayne Gas & Oil Company, which is considered a fine, productive well.

Politically Mr. Shrack is a Republican, has often been a delegate to his party conventions and has been township supervisor for some years. Of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church he is a trustee, and has been a class leader for several years, having been one of the original members of the class. Of his children five are living, viz: Desdemona, wife of Edward Armstrong, living on the farm adjoining the Shrack homestead; she has four children—William Ray, Charles Cecil, Gladys Merritt and Harold; Hattie, wife of Charles Reasoner, living on the Shrack farm, and who has three children—Florence Geneva, Wilda Hazel

and William Henry; Hannah L., wife of Charles W. Barr, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and who has three children—Ralph Farnly, Goldie and Marcia; Cora E., wife of William Brown, and still living with her parents; and Harvey Lee, at home and in his fifteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Shrack have lost four children, three in infancy and one, James M., who died of pneumonia when in his twenty-first year.

MOSES W. LANNING.

Moses W. Lanning, of Mill Grove, manufacturer of drain tile, belongs to one of the most prominent families of Blackford county. He was born March 26, 1850, in the original log cabin elsewhere described in this biography, and remained at home on the farm of his father until he was thirty years of age, aiding in operating and managing the farm. His father, Robert Lanning, was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, being born there January 15, 1820, and was married to Lydia Fuller, also a native of that county. Both of them died in Guernsey county, Ohio, he in 1873, and she in 1884. He was a son of Robert Lanning, who was born in New Jersey and died in Guernsey county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-four. The father of the latter, Robert Lanning, was an Englishman, but little appears to be now remembered of his life. The Fuller family came to America previous to the Revolutionary war. The grandparents of Robert Lanning were Eli and Martha (Rundle) Fuller, the former being born in New Jersey and the latter in Connecticut,

and both of them died in New Jersey, the former at the age of fifty-eight, the latter at eighty-six. When Robert Lanning was six months old he was taken to Guernsey county, Ohio, and was there married, January 4, 1844, to Miss Margaret A. Kennedy, who was born in 1817 near Bloomfield, Ohio. She was a daughter of Moses W. and Esther W. Kennedy, both natives of Sussex county, New Jersey, and both of whom died in Guernsey county, Ohio, he at the age of seventy-six and she at the age of eighty-six. Her grandfather was Robert Kennedy, a brother of Lord Kennedy, who on one occasion offered a prize for his brother Robert's head, in consequence of which Robert fled the country and settled in Sussex county, New Jersey.

In 1845 Robert Lanning, together with his wife and one child, came to Blackford county, Indiana, and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of section 28, in Jackson township, which had been entered by his brother-in-law, David Fisher. Upon this one hundred and sixty acres there had been erected a log cabin, 18x20 feet in size, which was all in one room and which had a puncheon floor and no chimney, simply a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke. The bedstead was constructed of poles resting on pegs and had a mattress of linn bark woven. The table was a puncheon one and was used two years; seats were merely stools. But notwithstanding all these rude and inconvenient pieces of furniture, as compared with modern styles, and notwithstanding the rude log cabin, which would now be indicative of poverty, there was much happiness to be had in even the primitive conditions of pioneer life. The first day Mr. Lanning spent on this new farm he killed a deer and he proved to be

a great hunter, often shooting the deer in the eye and having them fall close to his feet. Wild hogs were also plentiful, as well as squirrels, and when Dr. Henry, of Hartford City, offered three cents for each squirrel shot through the head Robert Lanning shot fifty of them in one day, receiving therefor his one dollar and fifty cents in silver. The Doctor was very fond of squirrel meat. At one time Robert killed eight young wolves which he found in a tree, for which he received the bounty offered by the county.

Mrs. Lanning died in November, 1880, having borne to her husband the following children: Maria, who died at the age of nine years; Lydia, who married Winfield S. Mercer, of Albany, Indiana; Isaac N., of Mill Grove; Moses W., the subject of this sketch; Aaron; William J.; Stephen A. D.; Harriet E., who married Ross Peterson and died at the age of thirty-five; and Mary, who married Thomas Stanley and died in Blackford county at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. Lanning has always been a Democrat, positive in his views, but never a politician. He has served the people in the capacity of a justice of the peace, township assessor and land appraiser, but always preferred to give his attention to his own private affairs rather than to those of the public.

Moses W. Lanning, whose name stands at the head of this biography, was married, January 1, 1880, to Miss Almeda Letitia Wright, a daughter of William G. and Talitha J. (Buckles) Wright, who was born in Blackford county February 16, 1860. Her father, William G. Wright, came from Virginia to Indiana as a boy and worked on the farm until he was married, in Delaware county, to Miss Talitha J. Buckles, and lived on a farm in Blackford county until her death in 1880. Afterward he married

Clarinda Shields, of Jay county, to which county he then removed and is there living to this day, aged seventy years.

Elder John Buckles, grandfather of Mrs. Lanning, was born in Marietta, Ohio, December 21, 1812, and was married, August 18, 1833, to Mary Northcutt, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 7, 1815. She died in Delaware county, Indiana, in March, 1887, Elder Buckles dying in September, 1898, aged eighty-seven years. He was a great-grandson of Robert Buckles, whose father was a wealthy landlord in England and who had a family of twelve sons. Robert Buckles came to America in 1685, being then seventeen years of age.

In 1841 Elder Buckles located in Delaware county, Indiana, and was one of the earliest settlers of Miles township. In many ways he was a most remarkable man. At fourteen years he united with the Baptist church and in 1841 he united with the Mississinawa Old School Regular Baptist church. In 1845 he was licensed to preach and in 1846 he was ordained pastor of the last named church, remaining its pastor nearly all the remainder of his life. He traveled extensively as a preacher, crossing the Alleghany mountains twice and preaching in six of the states, but never received a salary from any church. His family has been on American soil for the last two hundred and fifty years, took part in the Revolutionary war, in the war of 1812-15, and in the war of the Rebellion, and they have always been true to their country and also to their church.

One of the sons of Elder Buckles is also a distinguished minister of the Baptist church, viz: Rev. William N. Buckles, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, near Cass-

town, September 14, 1838, and in 1841 was taken to the extreme northeast corner of Delaware county, Indiana, his parents locating near Dunkirk. The parents of Elder John Buckles located in Ohio in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and were thus among the early pioneers of that state. David Buckles, father of John, died at the age of eighty-seven, and his wife at the age of seventy-five. John died in his eighty-sixth year. Mary Northcutt was a daughter of Willis and Eleanor (Wilson) Northcutt, the former of whom came from North Carolina and the latter from Kentucky. He attained the age of seventy-five, she that of eighty-seven. Her mother, whose maiden name was Wilson, died at the age of ninety-seven. From Robert Buckles, who came to America as stated above in 1685, the line of regular descent is as follows to Rev. William N. Buckles: Robert's eldest son was James, whose son was James, whose son was John, whose son was David, whose son was John, and his son William N. To what has been already said of Elder John Buckles it may be added that in 1842 he sold dressed pork in Muncie at one and a half cents per pound, and he also tanned leather with which to make shoes for his family. He began with two hundred acres of land, and cultivated one hundred and twenty acres, all of which was cleared and improved by himself and his son, William N. He was an ordained minister of the Baptist church for fifty years, and was a member thereof for seventy-four years. His work in the different states in which he preached was carried on mainly on horseback. He was a general minister, organized many churches, stood high as a church disciplinarian, never swore an oath, never drank liquor, never saw two men fight, never was sued for debt, and never sued but

one man himself. While he was wholly self-educated, he was considered one of the ablest ministers in the church. During his youth he taught school eighteen terms. In his disposition he was not combative, was not contentious, being a mild-mannered man, believing in the kind of religion that is experimental and practical. His own life was an example to all, and was thus all the more influential than if it had been merely theoretical. He organized the Baptist church at Hartford City, and preached therefor as long as it remained a church, except for eighteen months, when he was pastor of the Mississinawa church, near Dunkirk. Politics he persistently and consistently eschewed, confining himself to the religious life. Of his family nine reached mature years and married, and all but one were living at the time of his death. There were five sons and four daughters, of whom William N. and John F. reside in Blackford county.

William N. remained on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving his education in the old log school-house. In 1862 he became a teacher, his license being granted by Abraham Jutmore, an old attorney of Hartford City, and his first school being in Licking township. Of the seven terms of school taught by him all were in Jackson township but the first, and four were in the home school-house, the Crumley Crossing school. During this same time he was engaged in the clearing of his farm, which lies two miles south of Trenton, and contains eighty acres, for which he paid eight hundred dollars, and to which he moved in 1864. This farm he cleared and cultivated and made it his home until 1889. It is now owned by John J. Hill.

In 1889 he bought his present farm, one-half mile south of Mill Grove, and contain-

ing fifty-one and a half acres, which was originally a swamp, but which had been cleared and ditched, and which lies on the bank of Licking creek. Mr. Buckles has taken out the stumps and has set out a fine orchard and erected good buildings. He has his farm in an excellent state of cultivation, in fine condition for growing grain, which he feeds to stock.

In 1873 he united with the same church to which his father belonged, and in 1876 was ordained minister by the presbytery. He began as pastor and as an evangelical minister, operating in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio, his plan being to follow so far as practicable apostolic methods, and he was often away from home four weeks at a time. He is different from his father in this—that he prefers evangelical work, while his father preferred a regular pastorate. But he has filled pastorates in Blackford, Jay and Delaware counties. He enjoys the discussion of Biblical and doctrinal questions, but generally in private, by the fireside. However, he sometimes preaches doctrinal sermons, in which case his sermons bristle with strong arguments. For several years Mr. Buckles has been quite active as a worker in the Democratic party, which he is always ready to uphold and defend. In 1865 he served as township trustee, and in 1878 he began a three-year term as county commissioner. As such officer he always favored public improvements, one of those improvements being the building of the county jail. His associates were Harrison Moon, Uriah Dick, William Schmidt and Isaac Ricketts. The pioneer county pikes were also built at that time, and in all ways practicable Mr. Buckles favored the improvement of the county.

Mr. Buckles was married, August 30,

1860, to Miss Margaret M. Shrack, who was born on the present site of Dunkirk. They have had five children, as follows: Aaron Elmer, who began to teach at the age of twenty, and is now a teacher at Mill Grove, having completed his eighteenth term, all in Jackson township, and in the winter of 1899-1900 ten of the teachers of Jackson township were former pupils of his; Letitia Josephine, who has been a school teacher; Allie Adelia, who died at twenty-seven; Keturah, who died in infancy; Eva; Ruth, a teacher; Gertrude, who died at the age of seven; Nellie and Bessie, school girls, living at home.

Moses W. Lanning, upon beginning life on his own account, purchased a farm in Jackson township, upon which he lived four years. Then, in 1885, in company with George W. Ludy, he established a tile manufactory, which he has continued to conduct up to the present time. This has been and is an extensive business, the annual value of the output of the factory being about three thousand dollars. The most prosperous times for this institution were about 1890. The company employs from four to six men and has an excellent reputation. Mr. Lanning is president of the Mill Grove Natural Gas Company, which was organized about twelve years ago, with Mr. Lanning as one of the original stockholders, but he has been president only two years. One well is located in the tile yard, the company having about nine miles of pipe with one hundred and seventy consumers, and it is paying fair dividends. Mr. Lanning still owns his farm, has erected upon it a good house and barn, both of them comfortable and convenient, and in both farm and improvements takes a pardonable pride.

Politically Mr. Lanning is a Democrat,

but is in no sense an office seeker, preferring to devote himself to his private business, which requires all his attention. His family consists of two daughters, both of them at home: Lefa Alma and Hattie Jessamine, the latter of whom is making a specialty of instrumental music. One son, named Joseph, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Lanning have practically adopted a nephew of hers, William Harold Hubbard, since he was three days old, at which time his mother died. They are both members of the Mississinawa (Predestinarian) Baptist church, on Green street, in Delaware county, west of Dunkirk. Mr. Lanning is a deacon of the church, in the work of which he takes an active interest, and he has been licensed as a public speaker. Mr. Lanning is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of his county, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

DAVID VANCE.

David Vance, one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Blackford county, is descended from excellent Virginia parents, named, respectively, William and Sarah (Heaton) Vance. William Vance was a potter by trade, having a pottery at Morgantown, Virginia, from which place he was accustomed to float his wares down the river to various river towns in search of a market, sometimes reaching as far down the Ohio as Cincinnati, selling out his stock and flatboats and walking back. He was married in Indiana, became a farmer in Marion county, and died when about the age of sixty-two. His wife died while still younger than this.

David Vance was the second of eight

children, of whom six are still living in various parts of the country, one of them, William, living in Marion county. Up to his fourteenth year our subject lived upon the farm, acquiring such education as the country schools afforded, and from that age upward he has been self-supporting, showing the quality of the metal of which he is made. Having learned with his grandfather, Ebenezer Heaton, the trade of a carpenter, including the wheelwright trade and that of a cabinetmaker, he afterward worked at these several trades for himself, continuing thus engaged until the breaking out of the war, which changed the plans of so many American youths.

In July, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw his fighting during the second day of the great battle of Shiloh, which was fought April 6 and 7, 1862. In this battle he was wounded in his right foot, his big toe on this foot having ever since caused him constant pain. After the battle of Stone River the Thirty-ninth Regiment was re-organized as the Eighth Indiana Cavalry and was attached to General Kilpatrick's division, and participated in the great Atlanta and Savannah campaigns of General Sherman, and was in the last battle of Averysboro, South Carolina, Mr. Vance being present with his command and taking part in all its actions. At Stone river he was taken prisoner and held by a body of Texan rangers, together with John Garrity, now of Hartford City, for a few minutes, but being led soon after their capture in front of Sheridan's men the rangers tried to escape, but were all killed, and Mr. Vance was thus enabled to return to his own regiment, having a musket again in his hands in less than half an hour after his capture.

While in the service he was wounded five times, but as all were flesh wounds he was never long detained thereby from the ranks, being constantly with his command. On one occasion he was one of a squad of scouts that entered the rebel lines and captured several prisoners, among them being the famous Major Rhett, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861. He was also engaged in numerous scouting expeditions, and served until July, 1865, just eight days less than four years, having been at home but twice, once when sick with the measles and once on veteran furlough, when his regiment was in Georgia. Mr. Vance is now a pensioner, and though he has never united with the Grand Army of the Republic, yet he attends all of the reunions of his regiment, and greatly enjoys meeting his old comrades in arms.

After returning from the war he worked at his trade until he removed to his present farm, with the exception of the first year, which he spent at home. He located on his present farm in 1874, his father having entered three tracts, each of eighty acres, none of which, however, was improved. One of these eighty-acre tracts was given him by his father, and to the improvement of his farm and to the making of a living therefrom he has since devoted his energies. He has now one hundred acres under cultivation and has made excellent improvements, including buildings and underdrains, which he at first constructed of timber, the timber having more recently been superseded by good tile drains of the proper size. His farm is now well adapted to both hay and grain.

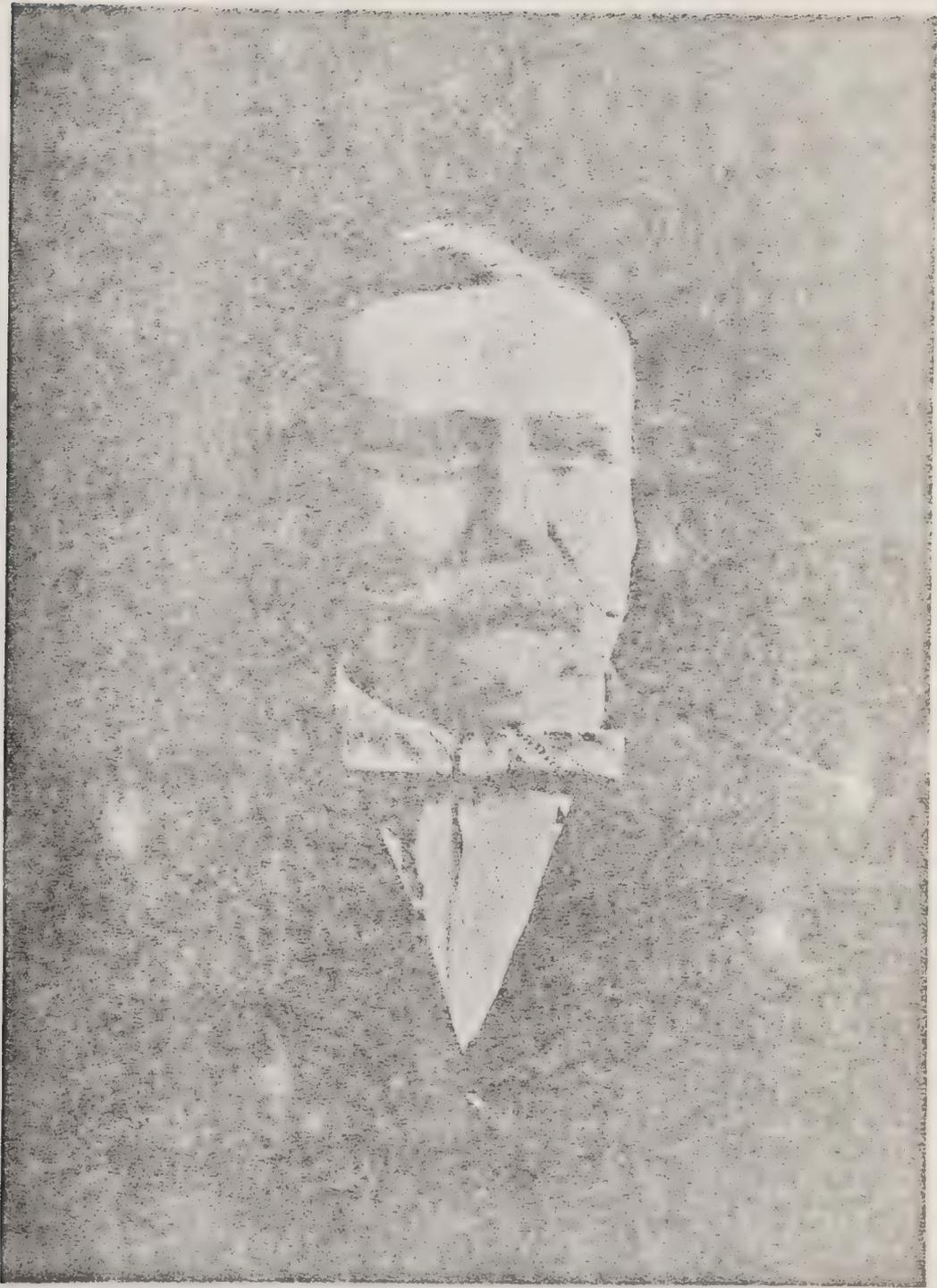
Mr. Vance was married, July 22, 1877, in Blackford county, to Miss Jennie Barr, fuller reference to whom is made in the biographical sketch of Charles Barr, to which the

reader is respectfully referred. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was about ten years old when brought to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have no children. Mr. Vance is a staunch Republican in his political views, but has never sought or desired office and is not a campaigner. Mrs. Vance is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Grove, her parents having been prominent members of the same church before her, and her father having been considered one of the pillars thereof. Mr. Vance is a member in good standing of the Odd Fellows lodge at Hartford City, and takes great interest in its fraternal features. The Fort Wayne Gas Company has three wells on his farm, one of which has been in operation several years and is one of the best belonging to the company. Mr. Vance's farm buildings are large and commodious, especially his house, and these buildings were all erected by himself. Few if any of the citizens of Blackford county stand higher in the estimation of their fellow-men than does the subject of this sketch, and it is a great pleasure to make his biography a part of this volume.

EDWARD LUCINE SHULL.

The oldest druggist and pharmacist of Montpelier and proprietor of the leading drug store there, has been a resident of Blackford county ever since his birth, which occurred on the 4th day of April, 1848. His parents were William and Sarah A. (Puttman) Shull, the father for many years a well-known and successful druggist of Montpelier and also one of the city's most reputable physicians.

Edward L. Shull received his primary



Edward L. Skull



Electa A Shull

education in one of the old subscription schools common in Blackford county in the early days, and subsequently obtained a knowledge of the more advanced branches of learning in Liber College, Jay county, which he attended one term. The meantime he completed the public school course, and at the age of eighteen years entered his father's drug store in Montpelier, where in due time he became familiar with every detail of the trade, also mastering the intricacies of pharmacy. He continued with his father some years and then succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted with success and financial profit, being, as stated above, the oldest pharmacist in point of active service at this time in the city.

Mr. Shull was married, January 7, 1872, to Miss Electa A. Ellsworth, daughter of Nathan and Sabra (Shinn) Ellsworth, a union to which the following family have been born: Jessie L., whose birth occurred January 16, 1876, and who is now the wife of Edward K. Martin, of Montpelier; Guy E., born September 2, 1882, and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. Shull's experience as a business man embraces a series of continued successes, and by close attention, directed and controlled by a sound judgment, he has built up a large and lucrative trade, the result of which is the comfortable competence he now commands.

He carries a fine line of drugs, sundries and goods of like character usually found in first-class establishments, and as a compounder of medicines long since established a reputation which for knowledge and skill is second to that of no other pharmacist in Montpelier or Blackford county.

Personally Mr. Shull is a person of commanding and agreeable presence, genial in manner, popular with the people of his city,

and commanding in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of the public. While possessing superior qualifications which would enable him to succeed in any undertaking, it may modestly be said that not a little of his success is due to his social nature, which never fails to win and retain warm personal friendships. His enviable standing in the community has been honestly earned, and the people of Montpelier are proud of him as a business man and citizen. With the exception of five years, when they lived in Kansas City, Springfield, Missouri, and Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was engaged in different pursuits, Mr. Shull and wife have spent their entire married life in this county.

JAMES GILLILAND BAIRD.

To the state of Pennsylvania, as well as to Virginia, are many of the western states indebted for their excellent citizens, those states having sent out numerous enterprising pioneers. James G. Baird, of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Hartford City, and who was born near Adams county, Ohio, March 9, 1821, is a descendant of a family of this description, his parents having been Joshua and Susan (Gibson) Baird, both of whom were from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and both of whom were taken in childhood by their respective parents to Ohio. Joshua Baird was a son of James and Elizabeth (Robinson) Baird. Susan Gibson was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Gibson, and she married Joshua Baird in Adams county, Ohio, in which county they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Baird served a short time at Sandusky as a soldier in the Ameri-

can army during the war of 1812-15. The children of this couple were four in number, James being now the only survivor and the only one who ever lived in Indiana.

The boyhood of James G. Baird was spent upon his father's farm, but as his father died when he was ten years of age, he thenceforward remained with his mother until he was twenty-five, when he married, August 9, 1846, Miss Clarissa Leedon, of Adams county. The next year he drove with team and wagon to Indiana in company with his father-in-law, who also located in Blackford county, Mr. Leedon having previously lived in this county and entered land in Licking township. But his wife dying here, he returned to Ohio, married again and then returned to Blackford county, settled on the farm he had selected and remained upon it until late in life, when he removed to Hartford City, where he died at the age of seventy-six. His name was William Leedon, and he had moved from Adams county, Ohio, to Blackford county, Indiana, about 1841. He is well remembered for his energy and enterprise, having owned a large farm which he managed in a businesslike manner. His daughter, Elizabeth, married John Somerville, of Hartford City, and is a half sister of Mrs. Baird.

James G. Baird, coming here, as stated above, in 1847, soon determined to remain and purchased his present tract of land, eighty acres, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. At that time he had about one hundred dollars in cash, and in consequence was compelled to go somewhat in debt. Upon this eighty-acre tract not a tree had been cut and it was all in its primitive state of wildness and beauty. He made a small clearing and erected a little log cabin, which served as a home for himself

and family for a number of years. There were then but few people living in this vicinity, only one small clearing having been made in a direct line toward Trenton for eight miles. But little of this kind of work had been done in the direction of Hartford City and there was nothing but solid woods to the southeast for miles. But Mr. Baird was near the Fort Wayne trail, and so in communication with the outside world. His first work was to clear his farm, which he set himself resolutely to do, and after raising one crop he was never in want, and made steady progress toward comfort and independence. His first house mentioned above was of round logs, clapboarded up and had a puncheon floor, and was in other respects similar to the first houses of most of the pioneers. This lasted him until 1861, when it was supplanted by a larger and better one, more in keeping with his surroundings and on a plane with those of his more progressive neighbors. He was so industrious and economical that he soon had his farm paid for, and being ambitious to acquire more of this world's goods, he purchased other tracts of land, paying three dollars and fifty cents per acre for unimproved land of practically no value, but looking into the future he saw that value would come to it in due course of time. For some land of this kind he paid as high as sixteen dollars per acre, and at length was the owner of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, some of which he sold off so that at the present time he has only one hundred and thirteen acres, of which one hundred acres are in cultivation. More than forty acres of swamp land Mr. Baird has reclaimed by drainage, at first putting in wooden drains, which have been replaced with tile, his plan being to put in more or less tile drains each year. Now the farm is in excellent condi-

tion, the swamp lands, formerly of no value, being now the best on his farm, producing readily one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Mr. Baird has always been alive to the value of improvements, both private and public, perceiving that farm lands are made more valuable in this way, and that the material progress of the country depends at least to a considerable extent on the betterment of the roads and in the building up of various industrious establishments, for these create a market for farm products which are more easily gotten to market over improved roads.

Mr. Baird proved his faith in railroads by becoming a stockholder in the first built in this part of the country several years before its construction. He sold six shares of the Pan Handle Railway Company's stock at thirty cents on the dollar and a free pass to Union City, while many of the other stockholders never received a penny for their stock. Early in his farming operations Mr. Baird hauled wheat to Wabash and Hagerstown, distance of forty-five miles, receiving seventy-five cents per bushel, sometimes, however, not receiving more than thirty cents. In those early days salt was worth five dollars per barrel. Mr. Baird has devoted his farm for the most part to the raising of grain and stock feeding considerable quantities of cattle and hogs and being noted far and wide for the quality of the stock that he feeds. His present commodious and convenient house he erected in 1883.

Politically Mr. Baird is a Democrat and has served as county commissioner, but on account of ill health he was compelled to resign in 1891. His associates during his term of service were Winslow Miles and John W. Clore. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have had the following children: Catherine, wife

of Isaac Black, of Hartford City; William, of Jewell county, Kansas; Henry, of Leadville, Colorado; Alice, who died in her twentieth year; Susan, who died at five years of age; John, of Leadville, Colorado; Jasper, who is operating the home farm, and America, wife of Patrick Carmichael, of Delaware county, Indiana.

Jasper Baird married Elizabeth Willman, who died leaving two children, viz: Eveline, who is fourteen years old, and Edna, who is eleven. Mr. Baird married for his second wife Effie Brogdon, who has no children.

James G. Baird is prominent in fraternal circles, being the oldest member in point of years of Hartford City Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., having been a member for forty years. He is one of the enterprising, substantial and highly regarded citizens of his county, surpassed by few if any in those things that go to make manhood and good citizenship.

WILLIAM G. ORT.

William G. Ort, linewalker for the Fort Wayne Gas Company, at station A, Jackson township, whose postoffice is Hartford City, was born in Allen county, Indiana, near New Haven, January 8, 1865. He is a son of William H. and Mary Ort, who were married in Pennsylvania, removed thence to Ohio and finally to Allen county, Indiana, in which county the former died about twelve years since, at the age of fifty-five. Mrs. Ort, mother of the subject, died in 1872, and his father, about two years later, married again.

The boyhood of the subject was passed

upon the farm, and he acquired such a common school education as the country then afforded. At the age of seventeen he began working in the woods, cutting logs, cord wood, etc., continuing thus engaged for one year. One year he spent in building houses and barns, and the succeeding two years he worked upon the farm. At the expiration of this period, September 21, 1885, he was married in Allen county, Indiana, to Miss Alice M. Garver, who was also a native of Allen county, they being brought up as children together and attending the same school. After managing the farm two years he then worked it for one year with his brother, and then rented it for three years, working it alone. At the end of this period he entered the employ of the Fort Wayne Gas Company, beginning with them in June, 1890, and continuing up to the present time. Being employed at first as an ordinary laborer, he was sent, in January, 1891, to his present position, and has ever since then remained in charge of the lines and wells in his district, which extends into Jay county, and which is fully eight miles in length. In this field there are about twenty-three producing wells, in the management and care of which Mr. Ort finds ample opportunity to keep himself employed. In politics Mr. Ort is a Republican, and he and his wife have the following children: Bertha, thirteen years of age; Jennie, eleven, and Charley, eight. Mr. and Mrs. Ort are members of the Christian church at Hartford, of which Mr. Ort is a deacon. He and his wife are both active in religious work, and are fully alive to the necessity of thoroughly educating their children, in order that they may be respectable and useful citizens. They endeavor to keep abreast of the progress of the age, fully informing themselves on all cur-

rent topics, and being interested in all matters of material and moral importance to the race. They are highly respected because of their character and disposition to do right unto all with whom they come in contact.

ZOPHAR EVANS.

Zophar Evans, one of the most prominent citizens of Blackford county, and a patriot of the war of the Rebellion, was born November 12, 1831, and is descended from Virginia parents, George W. and Hannah (Johnson) Evans, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, and the latter near Culpeper Court House, that state. George W. Evans was a son of Rev. George Evans, a minister of the Protestant Methodist church, who removed with his family to Fairfield county, Ohio, and it was near Lancaster, Ohio, that the subject of this sketch was born. Hannah Johnson was brought to Ohio by her parents when a young girl, they also settling in Fairfield county; their names were Zophar and Elizabeth (Romine) Johnson.

In 1837, when Zophar Evans was six years old, his parents removed from Fairfield county, Ohio, to Henry county, Indiana, his maternal grandparents removing to the same county at the same time. Here he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Richmond to learn the carpenter trade, being apprenticed there for four years. His compensation, besides the learning of his trade, was his board and clothes. At the expiration of three years, so great had been his progress and such being his proficiency in the use of tools, that he was discharged from the further fulfillment of his

agreement, and he received a suit of clothes and a set of tools. Then returning to his father's home he worked with him for one year, his father being also a carpenter and having a contract for the building of two brick houses in Dunkirk and a barn in Jackson township. This was in 1851, and at the completion of the contract his father returned to Henry county, where he lived until 1854, when he removed to Blackford county, settling near Dunkirk, in Jackson township, and there died when sixty-four years of age.

From that time on until his marriage Zophar made his home with his uncle, William Bowen, and continued working at his trade in Blackford county, building houses and barns, for eleven years, and he also built bridges on the Panhandle Railway, constructing six bridges for the company. During this period, from 1851 to 1861, he made considerable money, and in 1856 purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid nine hundred dollars. Upon this farm he settled that year and has made it his home ever since. In 1862 he entered the service of his country, serving a short time that year. In 1863 he volunteered for three years, or during the war, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but remained in the state of Indiana, at Indianapolis and at Kokomo, until about February, 1864, at which time he crossed the Ohio river for service at the front. He reached Schofield's corps in time to participate in the battle of Buzzards' Roost mountain, otherwise called the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, which occurred May 11, 1864, and afterward went on with Sherman to Atlanta. For thirty-one days he was in such constant action that he never took off his boots to rest, and after the fall of At-

lanta he belonged to the army under General Thomas that pursued the rebel General Hood northward to Nashville, Tennessee, and there, on December 15 and 16, 1864, almost completely crushed that rebel general's army. After this most signal victory he was sent to join Sherman via Washington, D. C., Fort Fisher and Kingston, North Carolina, where he was engaged in battle with the enemy, and finally joined the army of Sherman at Goldsboro the next day. He was present at the surrender of Johnston, and remained in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolina, until December 4, 1865, when he was mustered out. Mr. Evans served all through the war in the ranks, but at one time he was detailed to command twenty men whose duty it was to guard for three weeks a cotton warehouse, during which time he acted in the capacity of a sergeant. He had the good fortune not to be wounded or captured during his whole term of service, but nevertheless had many narrow escapes. He is now a pensioner, and belongs to General Shields Post, No. 289, G. A. R., at Dunkirk.

On returning to the pursuits of peace he gave his attention to his farm, putting one hundred and forty acres in cultivation, he and his sons doing the clearing themselves. Finding that it would be difficult for him to pay for his entire farm, even at the low price of nine hundred dollars, he sold eighty acres for five hundred dollars, and afterward bought it again for twelve hundred dollars, so that now he has his original farm intact. At first there were many ponds and low, wet places, but the farm is now so well drained with tile that these places are dry and constitute the best land upon the farm. Originally this farm was covered with large oak, hickory and ash trees, but these he cut down,

rolled the logs into heaps and burned them up, as many another farmer has done before and since, thus realizing but little except ashes from the burned log heaps. However, from hooppoles he did realize some money, hauling them to Muncie, a distance of about twenty-two miles, but this hauling could be done only when the ground was frozen or in dry seasons of the year. So numerous were the hooppoles hauled to Muncie that they were called by the business men of that place "Blackford county currency."

Mr. Evans has aided his sons to secure a start in life by giving each thirty acres of land. His farm is best adapted to corn, wheat and grass. Soon after the close of the war he brought into the county its first steam thresher, this being about 1874-75, and with this new machine he threshed grain all over Blackford county, and in parts of Jay, Delaware and Grant counties. He ran a threshing machine for twenty-five seasons, wearing out in that time five machines. He still owns an outfit. In 1880 he began operating a portable saw-mill, continuing to operate it in various parts of the county for fifteen years, thus showing that there was scarcely an enterprise in which he could not engage, and making a success in all of those he entered upon.

Mr. Evans has been married three times: First, on November 18, 1852, to Avah Clouse, of Jackson township, who died October 29, 1854; second, to Adelaide Alfrey, February 8, 1855, who died April 13, 1891; and, third, April 28, 1892, to Eliza A. Kitzmiller, also of Jackson township. By his first wife he had one son, William Wesley, born September 3, 1854, and living at home with his father. By his second wife he had the following children: George W., born February 29, 1856, and now a carpenter liv-

ing at Dunkirk; Isaac N., born August 8, 1858, now living on a portion of the home farm; Mary, born October 2, 1860, who lived at home and remained single until her death, March 27, 1895; Nancy B., born September 25, 1862, and now the wife of William T. Whitsel, of Jay county, Indiana; Edward C., born December 14, 1866, a farmer of Jackson township; John O., born December 18, 1869, and died February 28, 1894; and Luther A., born February 19, 1872, living on a portion of the home farm.

Mr. Evans is a strong Republican, having voted for General Fremont for president in 1856, and for every subsequent Republican presidential candidate. He is nearly always in attendance upon his party conventions, and in service on party committees. He was appointed trustee of Jackson township in 1891, against his own wishes and request, the bondsmen of his predecessor becoming his bondsmen, notwithstanding his predecessor, who was a Democrat, was a defaulter, and the selection of Mr. Evans to this important position was largely due to his Democratic friends.

For twenty years he has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church at Kingsley, formerly at Dunkirk. He is a Master Mason, carrying that work into the chapter and council, and he served five years as worshipful master of Priam Lodge, No. 405, at Trenton. He has also sat in the grand lodge at different times. He is a director of the Linbark Gas & Oil Company, which has twenty-six stockholders and operates two wells, supplying about fifty families and having about fifteen miles of pipe, the line extending into Jay county. The two wells are located within one-half mile of each other in Blackford county. Mr. Evans uses this gas not only for fuel and light, but also for

power, pumping water with it at his home. His own farm lies in the gas belt, but he has no well opened on it. Taken all in all, Mr. Evans has been and is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of his day, and has the full confidence and respect of all that know him.

DAVID O. SNYDER.

Early in the present century many excellent people from the state of Virginia emigrated thence to Ohio, which, in a certain sense, is a daughter of the former state, and many of her enterprising citizens and distinguished men are descended from Virginia ancestry. David O. Snyder, though born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 7, 1845, is a son of John N. and Rhoda (Racer) Snyder, both of whom were born and reared and married in Virginia, and who as a young married couple removed to Ohio, making that fair state their home until their son, David O., was four years of age. Then they removed to Randolph county, Indiana, living there one year, and in 1850 they finally located in Jackson township, Blackford county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Both parents died on the farm which is now owned by Jesse N. Snyder, the father at the age of eighty and the mother at the age of seventy-nine. Upon arriving in Jackson township they settled in the woods and erected a hewed-log cabin, his only neighbors at first being George Whitsel and James Craig. There was scarcely a clearing for a distance of two miles to the north, three miles to the west, where Robert Lanning lived, and for a mile and a half to the south.

At first John N. Snyder started with a farm of about sixty-five acres, and soon had

it nearly all under cultivation, later adding two eighty-acre tracts. He assisted each of his sons to get a start in life by selling them forty acres each for one hundred dollars. Politically he was a conservative Democrat, but neither sought, desired nor held office. He and his wife belonged to the Missionary Baptist church, being among the original members of that church at Dunkirk, and Mr. Snyder was one of the main pillars of that church, the first preaching therefor being held in the old log school-house north of Trenton by Rev. Willis Hance. Of this first church Mr. Snyder was a trustee for many years, and was during his entire life a model churchman, neighbor and citizen. In the earlier days he enjoyed hunting greatly, and killed many a deer, at one time bringing home three, two of them strung over his horse's back and the third tied to his horse's tail. He and his wife were the parents of three children that still live, and four that have died, as follows: Sarah E., wife of Benjamin Stover, of Jackson township; Mary A., who married Ira Julian, and died at the age of thirty-five, leaving two children, Fanny, who died in childhood; Samuel, who died in childhood, at the same time as Fanny, of scarlet fever; David O., the subject of this sketch; John W., who died at the age of forty-one, leaving a wife and two children, and Jesse, who owns the old homestead.

David O. Snyder lived at home until he was eighteen years of age, acquiring such education as the country then afforded, and performing such labor as he was able to perform. He was married, December 26, 1876, to Miss Sarah L. Sherry, a daughter of David Sherry, living near Mill Grove. Miss Sherry was born in Delaware county, Indiana, and when she came to Blackford

county she was about fifteen years of age. During the first two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Snyder lived on a rented farm, and then moved to their present farm, which was then new, and to which Mr. Snyder has added forty acres, so that now he has a fine farm of eighty acres, nearly all of which is cleared, under cultivation and well drained. At first Mr. Snyder constructed drains of timber, but these drains have all been replaced with excellent tile drains. For the most part he has grown grain, corn being his principal crop, which he mainly feeds to his hogs, which he breeds and raises himself, and of which he raises from forty to eighty head per year. His farm is in excellent condition, and upon this farm he has erected a residence which is one of the best in Jackson township. His barn and outbuildings are also in fine condition and convenient, these, as well as his house, having been erected by himself.

Mr. Snyder in politics is a Democrat, often attending his party conventions, but he is not an officeseeker. He and his wife are the parents of the following children: Martha, wife of Glen Bowen, of Jackson township, who has no children; Pearl, a young man who is teaching school and attending high school at Cown, Indiana; Edith, a young lady living at home. Mr. Snyder is not a member of any church, but is nevertheless a good man, a good citizen and highly respected by all that know him.

WILLIAM HARLEY, SR.

Many of the best citizens of the United States belong to the genial, warm-hearted Irish race. One of these is William Harley,

Sr., who was born in county Donegal, Ireland, near Londonderry, March 10, 1836. He is a son of James and Eleanor (McGowan) Harley, the former of whom was of English ancestry, his father, John, having been born in England and emigrated to Ireland as a member of the family of General Hart. The McGowan family was from county Derry, one of the old families connected with the Tracys.

William Harley, Sr., on August 28, 1852, after a voyage on the Atlantic ocean of five weeks and three days, landed at New York, three of his brothers having come to the land of the free several years before. His brother Michael came in 1844, and in 1852 was with Commodore Perry in Japan. The other brothers were John and James, who were in 1852 living at Birmingham, Connecticut, where William joined them, and in which place he worked in the brass, iron and steel works one year, his brothers being engaged in the same establishment. At the expiration of the one year William removed to Newark, New Jersey, in which city he was engaged as a turner and finisher in an axle factory for eight years, and for the next two years as foreman of the shop.

In the meantime, on April 19, 1857, at Newark, New Jersey, he was married to Margaret Morrisey, a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, who came to the United States with her parents when a young girl. Two years after William came to this country his father, James Harley, died, and in 1863 his mother, three sisters and a brother, all that remained of the family in Ireland, came to this country, he having in 1862 removed from Newark, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, in which city he kept a grocery store and also a cooper shop. It was, therefore, in Philadelphia that his mother and her four

children whom she brought with her joined him, and as all of the brothers that had previously come to this country had located in Philadelphia, the entire family made that city their home for some years.

In 1867 William Harley removed to Union county, Indiana, with the intention of making that his family's home but as business there became unexpectedly dull he decided to go further west, and removed to Randolph county, Indiana, and lived near Union City two years. But as there was considerable malaria in that part of the state he moved to Baltimore, where he worked at his trade as cooper one year, supplying the Merchants' Sugar Refining Company during that time with barrels. Again returning to Philadelphia, he there followed the cooper trade until after the Centennial of 1876, and in 1877, as business again became dull with him, he returned to Randolph county, Indiana, and lived there seven years on a farm. In the spring of 1885 he removed finally to Blackford county, where he lived on a rented farm until 1890, the farm belonging to John Cronin, and lying in Harrison township. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Harley removed to his present farm on the Powell pike, and in Jackson county, seven miles east of Hartford City. Here he has eighty acres of land, which at the time of its purchase by him had over thirty-five acres cleared, but now all is cleared but five acres. It had on it a little clapboarded log cabin. But much of it needed draining, and Mr. Harley set himself to this task. At first he used timber in constructing his drains, but now he has his farm all underlaid with tile drains, of which he has about six hundred rods, and the low lands thus drained, which when he took hold of the work would not raise anything, are now in excellent condition and among

the best land on his farm. From the timber that still stood on his farm he realized something handsome, and thus was enabled to more rapidly make the many modern improvements now to be seen upon his farm. He devotes his land to grain mainly, but keeps such stock upon it as will eat the products he raises, his stock consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep. To his farm Mr. Harley has given most of his time and attention, and the little log house in which he and his family lived for about eight years has been supplanted by a commodious and convenient dwelling.

Politically Mr. Harley is a Democrat, and has been a delegate to several of the county conventions of his party. He and his wife have had eleven children, of whom nine grew to mature years and seven are still living. One died in infancy; Eleanor, now Mrs. John B. Buckley, and living near Dunkirk; William, county surveyor, living at Hartford City, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Sarah, who died at the age of nineteen; Mary, who qualified herself to teach and died at the age of seventeen; James, of Hartford City, contractor for public works; John, civil engineer, who makes county maps, having made maps of several adjacent counties; Lizzie, who died single at the age of twenty-four; Edward, living at home on the farm, and Agnes, a successful school teacher who has taught four terms of school, three of them in the home district.

Mr. Hartley and his family are members of the St. James Catholic church at Hartford City, to the unbuilding of which he has largely contributed in material and moral ways. When he first came to this part of the country mass was said in the homes of the members once a month. He was one of

three who erected the church, and the parish is now in excellent condition. Mr. Harley and his family are well known to all, and are favorably regarded by all as valuable citizens and excellent members of the community.

DR. JOHN E. MCFARLAND.

John E. McFarland, M. D., a successful physician of Mill Grove, was born in Darke county, Ohio, November 5, 1847. He is a son of Lewis McFarland, a native of Ohio, and now a retired farmer living at Union City, Indiana. His father was Samuel McFarland, who was six years of age when brought to the United States from Scotland by his parents, who for a time lived in Maryland, but later removed to Ohio, becoming pioneers of that state. Lewis McFarland married Miss Charity Stingley, who was of English parentage, but a native of one of the United States. She is not now living.

When John E. McFarland was eight years of age his father settled in Indiana, in Randolph county, near the Ohio line. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the Union City high schools. For some years he followed the useful profession of teaching, beginning in 1868 in Randolph county. In 1869 and 1870 he taught in Douglas county, Kansas, but previous to going to this state he had begun the study of medicine with Dr. Simmons, of Union City, Indiana. But now as Dr. Simmons had removed to Lawrence, Kansas, young McFarland also went to that city on the Kaw to further pursue his medical studies, teaching school at the same time in Douglas county. In 1873-74 he attended

medical lectures at Fields' Medical College at St. Louis, returning to Indiana in the summer of the latter year, locating first in Randolph county, and on May 1, 1875, removed to Mill Grove, in Blackford county, his present home.

It was in Mill Grove that he began the practice of medicine, but continued his studies by taking lectures at the Indiana Eclectic Medical College at Indianapolis. Since May 1, 1875, he has been in constant and successful practice, which has always been extensive and requiring him to ride over a wide extent of country. When he located in Mill Grove there were there but eight houses and one store, while now it is a thriving town of four hundred inhabitants. For many years he gave his exclusive attention to his profession. Dr. McFarland is one of the public-spirited citizens of his county, and has largely contributed to the building up of the industries of Mill Grove. In 1898 through his efforts a glass factory was secured for the village, he being one of the original stockholders and is now one of the directors. This is the most important industry of the place. Its capital stock is twelve thousand dollars, and it employs about seventy mechanics, its pay roll amounting each two weeks to from seven hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. It makes flasks exclusively, and has a daily output of about one hundred and forty gross. The company has platted about ten acres of ground which is adjacent to and an addition to the town. The enterprise is purely a local one, its stock being owned by residents of the town, to the prosperity of which it has materially contributed.

Dr. McFarland is also one of the original stockholders of the Mill Grove Gas & Oil Company, which began operations in 1889,

with about six miles of pipe. It is supplied with gas from a single well, which is considered one of the best ever drilled in the Indiana gas belt, and which so far shows no signs of diminution in its flow. The stock in this company has proved to be an excellent investment, the stock having sold at twenty-eight dollars for twenty-dollar shares. The company supplies the village and surrounding country with fuel, the well being in the southern part of the village. Dr. McFarland owns a fine farm one mile north of the town.

Politically the Doctor is a Republican and often attends his party conventions, but he has never been an aspirant for office. His party, however, has often honored him by nominating him for different offices without any effort being made on his own part. The Doctor was married, December 24, 1875, to Miss Anna McFarland, of Pittsburg, Indiana, no relation, though of the same name. She received an excellent education and is a lady of refinement and culture. They have two daughters, viz: Josie M., wife of George Barley, of Mill Grove, she having been educated at Taylor University, and Nellie M., living at home and attending the home school. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Grove, he being one of the trustees. He is also an instructor in the Sunday school, having a young ladies' Bible class. He is a member of Wabasso Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and has passed all the chairs of the order besides being keeper of wampum for seven years, or ever since the order has been organized. He has taken the great council degree, thus having taken all there is in the order. The local tribe has about fifty members, and is in an unusually prosperous condition. Dr. McFarland stands high in

the community, not only as a physician, but also as a business man and as a promoter of industry.

GEORGE W. CLORE.

George W. Clore, a practical farmer of Jackson township, was born in Madison county, Virginia, August 14, 1826. He is a son of Charles and Frances (Snyder) Clore, both of whom were natives of Madison county, removed to Ohio when he was nine years old, locating in Fayette county on a new farm in a new country, and were thus among the earliest of the pioneers of that state. Later they removed to Blackford county, Indiana, and in Jackson township Charles Clore became one of the prominent men. Such was the confidence in him felt by his fellow citizens that they elected him township trustee, which office he held four or five years, and then declined longer to serve. Mr. Clore had entered land in Blackford years before he came into the county to live; still he came early and remained a resident thereof until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-one years old, and he is well remembered as one of the distinguished characters of the pioneer days.

George W. Clore remained a resident of Fayette county, Ohio, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Indiana, locating in Randolph county, where he remained about two years and then secured land in Jay county, near Red Key, which was to some extent improved, though essentially it was a new farm. Afterward he decided to go west, this being in 1856, but in a few weeks he returned to Indiana, locating in Jackson township, Blackford

county, near the village of Trenton. In 1876 he settled on his present farm, then covered over to some extent with woods, though the most valuable timber had been cut away. For his eighty acres he paid one thousand dollars, and he now has nearly all of the eighty acres under cultivation. Later he added twenty acres more, for which he paid five hundred and fifty dollars. Upon this there was some stave and tie timber standing, as well as many fine hickory trees, which he disposed of to good advantage.

Mr. Clore devotes his farm largely to the growing of grain, and has it well underdrained with twelve-inch tile, which extends to every field, so that he is able to raise excellent crops. Mr. Clore is a Bryan Democrat, but is not particularly active in political work or affairs, preferring to cultivate his farm and the acquaintance of his friends and neighbors in a social way.

Mr. Clore married Frances Racer, who also came from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Clore reared a family of six children, only two of whom are now at home, viz: James S. and Marietta, wife of Samuel Bolner, of Jackson township. Mrs. Clore died on the farm, leaving a family of small children. Mr. Clore is one of the substantial citizens of his county, and takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, particularly in all educational and industrial affairs. He enjoys the highest regard and confidence of all that know him.

J. C. KEGERREIS.

J. C. Kegerreis, one of the best-known citizens of Blackford county, whose post-office is Hartford City, was born near Fan-

nettsburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1834. His parents were Thomas and Christina (Lambertson) Kegerreis, the former of whom was a son of John Kegerreis, of German ancestry, and probably born in Pennsylvania. Christina was a granddaughter of A. Balsley, through whose services in the Revolutionary war his widow received a pension from the government. But little is known of the Lambertson family. The father of J. C. Kegerreis removed to Richland county, Ohio, when he was two years of age, and in 1846, when the subject of this sketch was thirteen years old, removed to Delaware county, Indiana, and still later to Randolph county, where he died when J. C. was seventeen years of age. His widow was left in destitute circumstances with seven children to support, and as J. C. was the eldest of the family the responsibility for this support of the family rested largely upon him, a responsibility which he nobly assumed and maintained. By his efforts the family was kept together until he was twenty-two, living on land rented of a neighbor. He worked out by the month for a couple of years, when he secured a contract for carrying the mail on the route between Hagerstown, in Wayne county, and Penville or Camden, in Jay county, the distance between the places being fifty miles, he making the round trip once per week. This contract lasted for two years and seven months, expiring in 1858. It was necessary to carry the mails on horseback, as it was impossible to drive over the route, either with a wagon or stage coach. At times and in certain places the logs of the corduroy road floated on the surface of the water, and the horse, a very intelligent animal, was accustomed to carefully set his foot on such logs and let them gradually settle

before permitting his weight to rest upon them. This contract brought him in four hundred and fifty dollars per year, and made it comparatively easy for him to support the family. It was secured for him through the influence of the ex-treasurer of Randolph county, whose name was Reece.

Before the expiration of this contract, in January, 1858, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Devoff, and all of the family except one were settled in life. Continuing to live on rented land until 1861, in that year he removed to Illinois, and for four years lived on rented land in that state. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in middle Tennessee, being located mainly at Nashville doing garrison duty until September of that year, when he was mustered out as first sergeant of his company. He had aided to enlist the men and to organize the company, and acted as sergeant during the whole period of his service.

Returning home after being discharged, he removed to Delaware county, Indiana, and there lived on rented land until 1878, when he settled down on his present farm, purchasing a tract of eighty acres, which had upon it a small log cabin and a few acres in cultivation. Of the entire eighty acres Mr. Kegerreis has placed about fifty acres in cultivation and has ditched the entire tract. Later he sold off forty acres, so that now he owns only about forty acres, all of which is well drained with tile, the extent of which on his land he increased every year until it was completely underlaid.

Mr. Kegerreis has devoted his land almost wholly to fruit, and notwithstanding the fact that his first orchard was destroyed

by a severe winter, yet his success has been very great. At this time he has one and a half acres in peaches, four acres in strawberries, three acres in apples, cherries, plums and other small fruit. Mr. Kegerreis has found this part of the country well adapted to the culture of plums, and he has exhibited his various fruits at the fairs held by the State Horticultural Society, carrying off the first prize for apples, his best display consisting of nineteen different varieties. He also exhibited twelve varieties of plums, and won the prize given by the Noble County Horticultural Society, the state society not offering a prize for plums.

He has been a member of the State Horticultural Society for some years, and has served twice as chairman of the County Farmers' Institute. A great amount of interest in the growing of fruit has been awakened among the farmers of this section of the country and among the business men of Hartford City, who nearly all contribute to the success of the institutes held by the Farmers' Institute of Blackford county, which annually offers suitable prizes for the best exhibits, and the success of the institutes has been unexpectedly satisfactory, the last one held continuing two days, and being attended by many people who had never before taken any interest in the cultivation of fruits. The interest and the success of the institute has come about largely through the labors of Mr. Kegerreis, either directly or indirectly. The growing of small fruits in this part of the state has assumed handsome proportions, and the consumption of them has as steadily increased, so much so that whereas in years gone by five bushels of strawberries would serve to glut the market, sixty bushels are now readily disposed of in

a day. The plum crop gives promise also of great improvement and increase in the future.

Mr. Kegerreis for a time conducted a store at Mill Grove, and engaged in the meat business at Ossier one season. Politically he was a Republican until recent years, but now he accepts the Bryan idea of the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, and he also to some extent looks favorably upon the principles of the Prohibition party.

The first wife of Mr. Kegerreis died January 26, 1887, having borne fifteen children, thirteen of whom are still living. Those fifteen children were as follows: Hannah A., wife of William A. Thornbury, of Jackson township; Henry Lincoln, of Mill Grove; Catherine M., wife of Elmer E. Buckles, of Mill Grove; Thomas A., a practicing attorney of Hartford City; Charles F., of Mill Grove; Ulysses G., of Grant county; Samuel W., who died when ten years of age; Lula V., wife of Charles Wentz, of Jackson township; Emma E., of Hartford City; Bert E., of Mill Grove; Lillie M., wife of George Ritter, of Licking township; Jacob P., of Mill Grove; one that died in infancy; Arlie Ray, of Mill Grove, and Ora Clyde, living at home. Mr. Kegerreis has thirty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, and occasionally his descendants hold a family reunion, all invariably being present, as they all live comparatively near the old home, to which they all love often to return.

Mr. Kegerreis was married, December 6, 1888, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stevenson, widow of Robert Stevenson, who was a harnessmaker and dealer at Dunkirk. Her maiden name was Payton, and she was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gregory) Payton, the former of whom still lives at Eaton, Indiana, aged eighty-three. Mrs.

Kegerreis has two children, James E. Poage, a harnessmaker of Hartford City, and Samuel L. Stevenson, now of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Kegerreis are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Grove, of which he is a trustee, and in which he has served as class leader for twenty years. Mr. Kegerreis has always been a hard-working and industrious man, but occasionally he "takes a day off" and goes fishing, a sport which he greatly enjoys. He is a man of ability and character and enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

PETER MANNIX.

Peter Mannix, of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Mill Grove, is a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, and when about eight years old was brought to the United States, together with a sister, landing at New York. Remaining in that city until he was about sixteen years of age he then started for the West, to "grow up with the country," locating in Illinois and engaging in farm labor. Later he worked on the levee along the Mississippi river and was thus engaged when the war of the Rebellion broke out, having begun on this work in the fall of 1860 and being in the southern states when the blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was declared. Being impressed into the Confederate army, he was placed on picket duty, and while thus engaged in company with another soldier, took "French leave" at night. This was before Richmond, Virginia, and as the Union army was but a short distance away it was a comparatively easy matter to make good his escape. Soon afterward he reached Pennsylvania and went to

Pittsburg, where he worked in a nail factory. Again turning his feet toward the West, he reached Indianapolis in 1868, and there had his only railroad experience, working on the road for two weeks. Then he went to Union City in search of farm work, which he at length found in Randolph county, and where he was married to Sarah Catherine Ensminger, of that county. There he rented a farm, continuing thus until 1880, when he located in Blackford county on his present farm, on which there was a small clearing with a little board cabin. By dint of hard and constant labor he gradually increased the amount of cleared land, and ditched the land nearly as fast as it was cleared; and at the present time has it all well drained and under a high state of cultivation. Upon purchasing his farm he went into debt somewhat for it, but paid off his notes as fast as they became due. Upon this farm Mr. Mannix carries on general farming and has a most pleasant home with all the conveniences of modern life.

Mr. Mannix and his wife own one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land in Randolph county, which is the old Wallace homestead. She had been reared by her uncle, Thomas Wallace, who, not having any children, willed her two thousand dollars. This farm Mr. Mannix has since managed as well as his own home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Mannix have a family of eight children, as follows: John, living on a farm in Randolph county; William, of Hartford City; Charles, a teamster of Hartford City; Ira, Jane and Oscar, all three living at home; Dora, wife of Oliver Holdcroft, of Jackson township, and Effie, living at home.

It is probably within the truth to state that it is since Mr. Mannix married that he

has made the greatest progress, so great is the influence of a good wife on the life of her husband. Formerly Mr. Mannix was a Republican, but at the present time he has but little confidence in that party, and his affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a man of energy and industry, and devotes most of his attention to the management of his private affairs.

CHARLES WESLEY BARR.

Charles Wesley Barr, of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Hartford City, a successful teacher and farmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, July 23, 1867. He is a son of Henry and Emma (Ashbaugh) Barr, the former of whom was born in Richland county, Ohio, and was taken by his parents, when a child to Fairfield county, of the same state. His father was John Barr, and his mother Martha Hemphill, both from Pennsylvania. Emma Ashbaugh was a daughter of Frederick and Mary Elizabeth (Musser) Ashbaugh, the former of whom came from Pennsylvania, the latter from Maryland. They were brought to Ohio by their respective parents and were married in Fairfield county, thus being among the pioneers of that state. Mr. Ashbaugh was a soldier in the war of 1812-1815, serving his country faithfully.

Henry Barr served for a time in the Union army during the latter part of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1866 settled on the present farm of the subject of this sketch, which contained eighty acres, about thirty-five of which was cleared, and there was a log house on the farm. It was about the only farm that had been opened up in this section of the country at that time. Mr. Barr finished clearing up the farm and brought it all

under cultivation. The last few months of his life he spent at Mill Grove, dying October 31, 1892, when in his sixty-sixth year. His widow still survives, and is living on the old homestead. He and his wife, who were married May 6, 1852, had the following children: Martha Elizabeth, wife of Dr. John Sage, late of Hartford City; Jennie, who married David Vance, of Jackson township; Florence Gertrude, wife of Marion Bartlett, of Jackson township; Augusta Missouri, wife of Edwin Milton Shroyer, of Jackson township, and Charles Wesley, the subject of this sketch. The parents of these children were members of the first Methodist Episcopal church established in this vicinity at the Barr school house, and later they went with the class that was established at Mill Grove. Mrs. Barr is the only surviving member of the original class of which for some years her husband was the leader. He was also a trustee of the church at Mill Grove, and gave material assistance to both churches. Politically he was a Republican but never sought nor desired official preferment, his own private affairs being his chief concern.

Charles Wesley Barr remained on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, receiving his primary education at the common schools and by private study, and began to teach at a youthful age. After teaching one term, perceiving more clearly than before the importance of the work in which he was engaged and the necessity of a more thorough preparation therefor than most teachers make, he attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and afterward continued to teach for twelve successive terms. His first term was taught in Licking township, but all the subsequent ones were taught in Jackson township, four

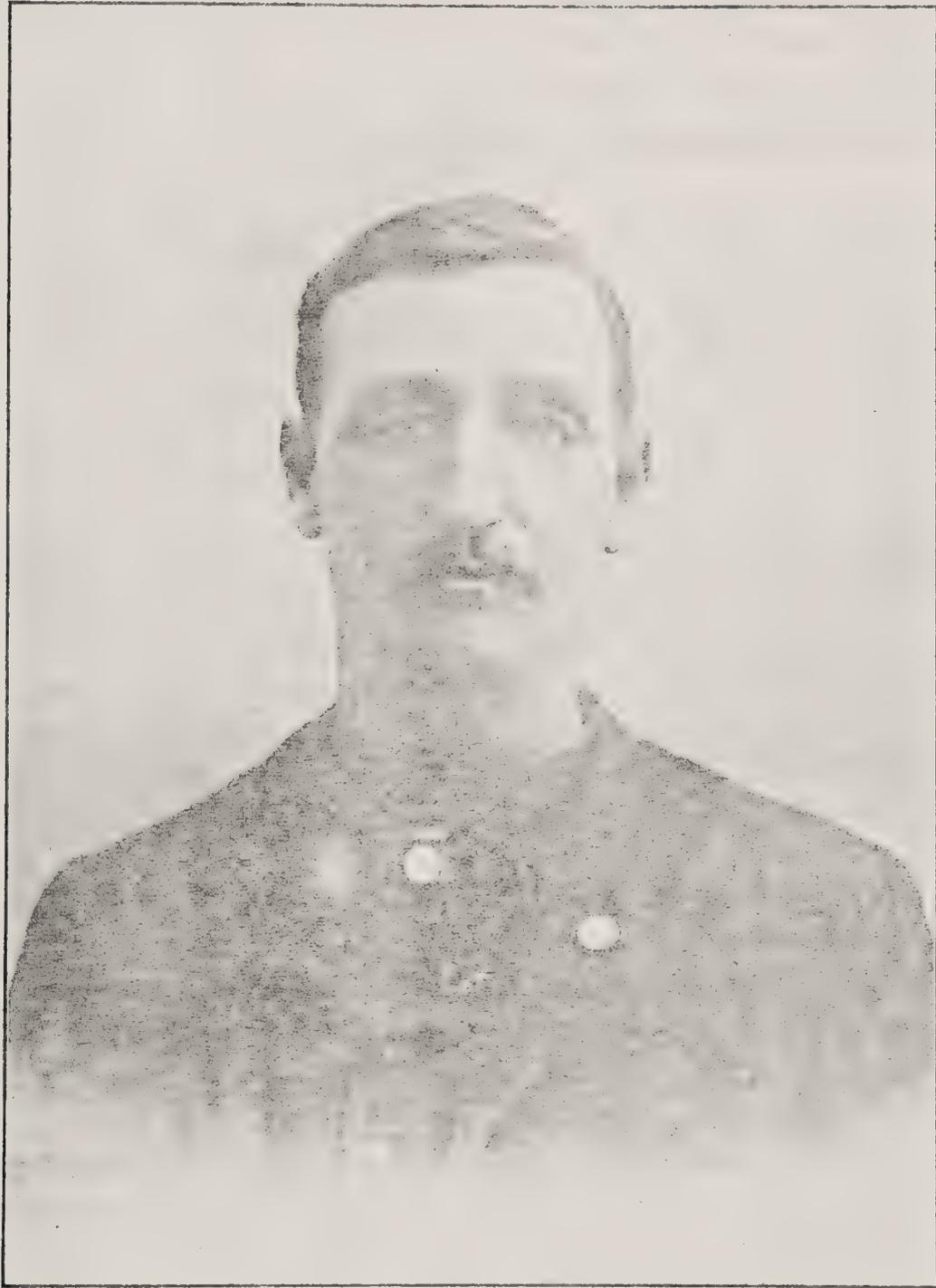
of them being in the home school. He has steadily kept himself in the front rank of good teachers, neglecting nothing calculated to advance the cause of education which lay in his power to accomplish.

Mr. Barr has purchased the interests of the several heirs in the old homestead upon which he has erected a large and fine frame residence and has greatly improved the farm by intelligent cultivation and by a thorough system of drainage. He is engaged mainly in general farming and in the raising of stock. The improvements he has made in the lines mentioned above have brought his farm up to such a high standard that it is excelled by few in the vicinity.

Mr. Barr was married, October 17, 1891, to Miss Hannah Letitia Shrack, a daughter of William M. and M. Barnes Shrack, of Jackson township, in which township she was born and in which township she graduated from the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have three children, viz.: Ralph Fernly, Goldie Jeannette and Marcia Anita. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Grove, and he belongs to Wabasso Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men at Mill Grove, being one of the trustees of the tribe. Politically he is a Republican, has often been sent as a delegate to his party conventions and takes an active part in every campaign. In every respect Mr. Barr is one of the good citizens of his county and enjoys the confidence of all that know him.

ALVIN CHANDLER.

The subject of this sketch is a well-known mechanic of Hartford City and a descendant of an old English family, the American branch of which is traceable as far back



Alvin Chandler

as 1687. In that year one George Chandler, with his wife Jane and seven children, left their home at Greathodge, Wiltshire, England, and came to America, settling in the wilderness of Pennsylvania. George Chandler did not live to see the shores of the new world, but died at sea, leaving his widow with the care of seven young children, in the rearing of whom she was afterwards assisted by her brother-in-law, John Chandler, who accompanied the family on their voyage. Subsequently Mrs. Chandler entered into the marriage relation with William Hawkes, an early pioneer of Pennsylvania, but of whom little is now known.

The following children were born to George and Jane Chandler: Jane, George, Swithin, Thomas, William, Charity and Ann. Jane married Robert Jeffries and lived for many years in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where she reared a family of twelve children. George married, about 1698, Ruth Bezer and became the father of at least five children. Swithin married after coming to America and settled on the Brandywine, in what is now the state of Delaware, where he died in 1742. He was the father of twelve children, the descendants of whom are still living in various parts of the Keystone state and elsewhere. Thomas married Mary Mankin and located on the Brandywine, adjoining his brother Swithin's estate, and for several years represented Chester county in the general assembly. William married Ann Bowater and died in the county of Chester in the year 1746. He was the father of ten children, all of whom became well known in their native county. Charity died unmarried. Ann became the wife of Samuel Robbins, of Philadelphia, after whose death she married George Jones. She died in the year 1758,

leaving four children. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the children of these sons and daughters of George and Jane Chandler reared large families and their descendants are at this time scattered over the greater part of the United States. To trace in detail the history of each is found to be an impossible task by reason of breaks in the genealogical record.

Among the numerous descendants was John Chandler, whose father, also John was the son of William Chandler, fifth in the family of George and Jane Chandler, above mentioned. A son of this John was Spencer Chandler, who reared a family, one of whom was James Chandler.

James Chandler, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Blackford county, Indiana, in 1847, and here married Frances Ardelia Rice. Mrs. Chandler was born in Albany, New York, and became a resident of Blackford county in 1838, locating at Montpelier, where her death occurred March 13, 1887. She was the daughter of Ira P. and Ardelia (Stevens) Rice, both parents natives of New York state. James Chandler died June 28, 1864, at Montpelier.

Alvin Chandler, whose name introduces this article, is a son of James and Ardelia Chandler, and was born in Harrison township, Blackford county, Indiana, October 10, 1854. At the age of four years he began attending a public school taught in a little building on his father's farm, and here he pursued his studies with commendable zeal until his seventeenth year. From sixteen until twenty-five he followed agriculture in his native township, and then abandoned farming and turned his attention to mechanical pursuits. Purchasing a complete set of blacksmith tools and apparatus, he began

learning the trade under the direction of a gentleman by the name of Binderman, a skillful mechanic whom he hired for the purpose.

After Mr. Binderman left his employ Mr. Chandler secured the services of another expert workman, under whose instructions the shop was successfully conducted until he thoroughly mastered every detail of the trade. His first shop was located on Walnut street, Hartford City, and later he erected the building he now occupies, where is carried on an extensive blacksmithing business, wagon making, general repairing and all kinds of work in these lines of mechanics.

For a number of years Mr. Chandler has carried on a large and lucrative business and his shops are the most extensive of the kind in the city. He has pursued his calling with an intelligence that in time placed him in the front rank of skillful workmen and his services are in great demand in all mechanics requiring the knowledge and operations of an expert.

Mr. Chandler's long residence in Blackford county, together with his integrity of purpose, has brought him to the favorable notice of the people, and no one occupies a more commendable station in the public esteem. His ancestors for many generations were noted for sterling qualities and high morality and in his character are blended the same traits, which are universally recognized as essential to a vigorous type of manhood and high order of citizenship. His life has always been above reproach and "to do unto others as he would be done by" has been the controlling principle of his daily conduct.

Mr. Chandler was married, June 13, 1880, to Clara Ann Rowe, whose birth occurred in Hartford City on the 25th of Feb-

ruary, 1856. She is the daughter of Henry P. and Emma (Bruce) Rowe, and has borne her husband the following children: Edith, Jay, Jennie R., Ruth, William and Mary, all of whom are living at this time (1900).

G. W. HOLDCROFT.

G. W. Holdcroft, of Jackson township, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, April 5, 1822. His parents were John and Rachel (Newkirk) Holdcroft, the former of whom served in the war of 1812-15), in the American army, in Ohio and Indiana, and was at Fort Wayne and Fort Meigs. His period of service extended all through the war, a portion of the time in the infantry and later in the cavalry, called the dragoons. His father, Richard Holdcroft, came from Pennsylvania, having lived there on a portion of the grant made to William Penn.

G. W. Holdcroft married in Switzerland county and early in life learned the cooper's trade, at which he continued to labor for thirty years, beginning when thirteen years old to learn the trade and working for wages from the time he was fifteen years old, his wages going to support his mother. He did not set himself up in business, preferring to work as a journeyman. Having lived in Brown county eleven and a half years he then, in 1874, started for Kansas, but while *en route* the grasshoppers began their ravages in that state and when near Springfield, Illinois, he determined to return to Indiana, and in October of that year located on his late farm, which contained one hundred and twenty acres, all covered with woods; how-

ever the most valuable timber had been cut away. For the one hundred and twenty acres he paid one thousand five hundred dollars, immediately erected a round-log house and set himself to work to improve and pay for the farm. After two years' labor, having succeeded in fencing the farm and paying half what he originally owned, he offered it back to the person of whom he had purchased for the purpose of securing his money in return; but the seller refused to accept the proposition. Mrs. Holdcroft was quite ill and he was very much discouraged with the prospect, and desired nothing so much as to get away from the farm. He had reached the point where he was willing to give up all he had, even to surrendering the farm for the notes held against him; but his son insisted on his remaining. As nothing else could be done he set to work to ditch his land, or rather the twenty-two acres he had cleared, and after this he raised a crop, the first he had raised. Previously his time appeared to have been wasted except so far as he had made a living for his family; but now the tide began to change. The third year after ditching the twenty-two acres he raised a fair crop of wheat—thirty bushels to the acre—and that season he planted fifteen acres of corn. Since then he has never failed to raise a crop. His first ditch was constructed of slabs and he carried out this plan of ditching as fast as he cleared his land. These ditches were so substantial that they lasted until within a few years of the present time, when some eight or ten of them were replaced with tile. At length he had eighty-two acres in an excellent state of cultivation all cleared and tiled, and he has also erected fine farm buildings including a large and commodious barn, which together with his other improvements give him every needed

advantage for successfully carrying on diversified agriculture. After twenty-five years spent in this way he decided to sell his farm if possible, and at length sold it for forty dollars per acre, and with a portion of the money received purchased a small place near the old homestead at Mill Grove, which had a village residence attached to it, and in this residence he is now living. Having assisted several of his children in unequal amounts he now, having sold his farm, gave to each the difference between what he had given them and two hundred dollars, so that all might share equally from his bounty.

Franklin Holdcroft, of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Mill Grove, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, October 29, 1856. He was a son of George W. and Mary A. (Bills) Holdcroft, the biography of the former of whom is presented above. Franklin Holdcroft was eighteen years of age the day after his father and family reached Blackford county, in 1874, and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. He purchased his first farm of seventy-eight acres, going into debt therefor to the amount of one thousand three hundred dollars, in 1885. At the present time he has it all under cultivation, including fifty acres which he himself has cleared. He has it all well tiled and drained, every field being reached by these drains and being in most excellent condition. His farm is devoted to the raising of oats, clover and live stock, and to the feeding of many hogs. Upon this farm he has erected a large and convenient barn, and all his improvements are of the modern kind.

For some five years he was engaged in the timber trade, supplying railroad ties in Blackford and Randolph counties. It was during this period that he bought his farm,

the valuable timber having been cut off, and only the smaller trees and underbrush remained.

Mr. Holdercroft was married, December 29, 1889, to Miss Emma Ford, a daughter of Andrew J. Ford, of Jackson township, in which township she was born, reared and educated in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Holdercroft have the following children: Ernest, Mabel, Wayne, Russell and Guy. Mr. Holdercroft is a Republican in politics and has been at different times a delegate to conventions of his party. He is a member of Wabasso Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, at Mill Grove, and while a member of no church yet he is everywhere regarded as an upright and honest citizen, and enjoys the full confidence of all his neighbors and friends.

Andrew J. Ford, of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Mill Grove, and who is the father of Mrs. Holdercroft, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 27, 1838. In 1852, when he was fourteen years of age, he came to Indiana, locating in Delaware county. He is a son of William and Nancy (Stewart) Ford, he being a native of Virginia and she of Pike county, Ohio. Andrew J. remained at home in Delaware county, Indiana, until he was twenty-six years of age and worked on the home farm and on other farms, making ditches, splitting rails, cutting cord wood and performing other similar labor. His present farm he purchased while it was still in a wild state of nature, paying therefor four hundred and fifty dollars, there being in it forty acres. The valuable timber had to a considerable extent been cleared off the farm, but no improvements had been made. Mr. Ford erected a round-log house, locating on the farm about 1876, and living in the old log

house until he erected that in which he now lives. Devoting his time and attention almost exclusively to his farm he has it now all in cultivation and well tiled and drained, and it is now one of the most valuable small farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Ford was married, in Jackson township, in 1866, to Miss Jane Clore, a daughter of Charles Wesley and Frances (Snyder) Clore. She was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and when about six years old was brought to Blackford county, Indiana, her parents settling in the eastern part of Jackson township, Mr. Clore becoming one of the most widely known and highly honored citizens in the county. So strong was he by nature and so steady in his habits that he lived to the great age of eighty-one, dying January 11, 1883. His widow survived him about one year and died at about the same age. Of their family of twelve children, eight are still living, those in Blackford county being John, George, Albert, Jane and Louisa, wife of Benjamin Currant, of Jay county, Indiana; those living in Iowa being Elizabeth Ann, Sanford and Lucy, and those that have died being Charles, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, on the twentieth anniversary of his birth; one that died in infancy; Henry, who died instantly of heart disease, in Paulding county, when fifty years of age, and Mary, wife of B. Rawson, who died when she was about thirty years old.

Andrew J. Ford's parents lived in Blackford county, his father dying there in his seventy-third year, and his mother is still living with him, well preserved, and one of the venerable ladies of the township, in her eighty-ninth year. He and his mother are now the only remaining members of the family in Blackford county. Mr. Ford is a Democrat of the old school, the principles

of that party having been born and bred into his very nature, so that he might without doing violence to language or truth be denominated a "dyed-in-the-wool Democrat." Mr. Ford and his wife have two children: Emma, the wife of Franklin Holdcroft; whose biographical sketch is presented above, and John, living at Mill Grove, whose wife was Emma Thorpe. John Ford and his wife have the following children: Walter, Carl and Earl.

GEORGE H. THOMPSON.

George H. Thompson, one of the most successful farmers of Jackson township, whose resident is in Hartford City, was born on the homestead settled by his ancestors, April 28, 1849. He is a son of Mathew and Jane (Huffinan) Thompson, full reference to whom is made in the biographical sketch of William Thompson, elsewhere published in this work. The boyhood of George H. Thompson was passed on his father's farm, on which he performed such labor as was suited to his years, and while yet young attended the district schools about three months in the year, thus acquiring the rudiments of a good common-school education and laying the foundation for the development of a sound mind in a sound body, the latter being surely secured by outdoor labor, too infrequently appreciated at the present day. For reasons that will be fully understood by the reader Mr. Thompson remained at home until he was thirty years of age. His father assisted him in securing eighty acres of land, which was almost wholly in its primitive condition of forest and wild wood, and while still at home he began the improvement of this farm by clearing a small portion, realizing quite hand-

somely from the timber thus cut away by selling it in the form of sawed timber. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Becky Bargdil, who died about six months afterward; but while she was living Mr. Thompson built a house on his farm and expected soon to remove thereto, when the death of his wife occurred. He was married the second time, September 19, 1878, to Miss Mary Ann Ellingham, a daughter of Charles and Hannah (Scotten) Ellingham, of Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana, who was born in Wells county April 8, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingham were both natives of England, but were brought to the United States by their respective parents while they were still children, the parents of each settling in Ohio. They were married in Huntington county, Indiana, soon after which event they settled in Wells county, where they became prosperous and respected citizens living on a farm until their deaths, which occurred at Bluffton. Miss Ellingham, like her husband, acquired a good, sound common-school education and is a woman of intelligence and excellent principles.

When Mr. Thompson's second marriage took place he had, as stated above, made a small clearing and erected a house in which to live, but the farm as a whole was yet almost wholly in a state of nature. Both he and his wife took hold of the work before them—to make a good home for themselves and family, and hard work it was for both. Mr. Thompson, being a far-seeing man, had ample teams and stock on his farm, and in the work of clearing and improving the farm made a good showing each year, as well as a good living for his family. Later he added eighty more acres to his land, so that now he has one hundred and sixty acres,

of which one hundred and forty acres are in an excellent state of cultivation and well underdrained with upward of eight miles of tile, some of it of unusually large size and extending to every field. This farm he has devoted largely to the raising of stock, the number kept being limited to its capacity to support them. He keeps about thirty head of steers, feeding this number each year, and to his stock he feeds his grain, selling it in the form of animal flesh, instead of as raw material, which is now considered by the most enlightened and practical farmers as a great and unnecessary waste. This farm is well adapted to the raising of cattle and hogs, and thus used is a profitable piece of property. One of its greatest conveniences is its gas well, which has been in operation for eleven years, and which supplies him with fuel. During later years Mr. Thompson has lived during the winter season in Hartford City.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson consists of a daughter, Olive, attending school in Hartford City. Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872, but he has never sought or desired office or preferment along political lines. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hartford City and are highly esteemed by all their friends and acquaintances as excellent members of the community in which they live. Mr. Thompson is an unusually strong temperance man and believes in the principles of the Prohibition party, but has so far acted mainly with the Republican party. He is a good citizen, a good man and believes in all movements and enterprises calculated to advance the material and moral interests of mankind.

ELISHA COOK LANDON.

Elisha Cook Landon, one of the most useful and highly honored citizens of Blackford county, now serving his fourth term as the administrator of justice of Jackson township, was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, May 5, 1846. For nearly half a century has this most highly respected and estimable family been considered among the substantial citizens of the county. Elisha Cook Landon is a son of Daniel Landon, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a son of Elisha Landon, who was of that sturdy Scotch-Irish race that has furnished so many estimable and patriotic citizens to this country; it is not known for certain whether he was born in Scotland or Ireland. He was also one of the gallant number of men born in foreign lands who fought for their adopted country during the last war with Great Britain, and he in a thousand other ways testified his true allegiance to the country of his adoption. As to his original settlement in Ohio but little is known, except that he became one of the most useful and sturdy citizens of that state. Upon arriving at manhood's estate Daniel Landon chose for his life companion a lady of most excellent family, who became a useful helpmeet for a man of his temperament and disposition. She was Matilda Powell, a daughter of James Powell, of Butler county, a native of the state of Maryland, who with his family removed to Indiana when Matilda was nine years of age. This estimable and venerable lady still survives and lives on the old homestead, where for nearly half a century her life was devoted to her husband and family. Now in her eighty-eighth year she still retains, with but little diminution, the vigorous activity of both

body and mind that characterized her more youthful days, and which contributed so much to the great esteem in which she always has been and is still held by all who have had or have now the pleasure of her acquaintance.

In early life Daniel Landon became proficient as a wheelwright and soon after his marriage removed to Indiana, locating in the thriving city of Fairfield, where for many years he conducted a profitable business in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Being industrious and economical, he accumulated means sufficient to enable him to purchase about three hundred acres of land, of which the present homestead is a part. Forty-eight years ago this portion of Indiana was for the most part in its primitive condition of wild woods, which were inhabited as they had been for centuries by wild beasts and still wilder men. But few roads had been opened and those that were followed the circuitous routes along the summits of the ridges in order to avoid the innumerable swamps that then occupied much of the valleys and low lands. Mr. Landon's own land was covered with a heavy growth of forest trees, and a small log house was the only evidence that a white man had ever set his foot upon the soil. This little log house became the home of the family and so remained until Mr. Landon erected the well-remembered brick residence, in which the family lived for many years and in which the most openhanded hospitality was extended during the forty-five years remaining to the life of the honored head of the family, which was terminated by death in April, 1889, he having attained the ripe age of eighty-two. This ancient landmark has since then been replaced by a pleasant frame dwelling, in which his venerable widow, at-

tended by her daughter, Fannie R., is passing the evening of her days in contemplation of the many pleasant reminiscences of her life, which has been so fruitful in good works and charitable deeds, and in the enjoyment of the company of hosts of admiring friends.

In company with Andrew Armstrong, Mr. Landon fitted up a saw-mill at Trenton, the machinery for which he had hauled from Fort Wayne, to which mill he gave a considerable share of his personal attention for ten or twelve years. He also cleared and cultivated a valuable farm, to which, with the ambition of his youth, he gave personal attention to every detail of improvement, including fencing and draining. Politically he was imbued with the sturdy spirit of the old time Jackson Democracy and was not long in attaining a just importance in all the councils of his party, which repeatedly honored him by entrusting to his charge the public business of the township. He served often as trustee and as such was ever active in the advocacy of all those essential public improvements of which his keen and sound judgment approved and which he fully realized were calculated to advance the best interests of the community. He also served as county commissioner and while a member of that board most of the far reaching improvements were inaugurated that have so far been made. While his personal views were in accord with the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy, yet his expression of them was so kindly and considerate of the feelings of others that he seldom, if ever, gave offense, and many of his most ardent friends and supporters were supporters of the opposite political party. They all felt such confidence in his personal probity and honor that no doubt ever ex-

isted in their minds that the county's interests would be well served so long and so far as his voice was influential in their management. His liberal views led him to the acceptance of the Universalist faith in religion and he held his membership in the Universalist church at Bluffton. According to others the same right of independent thought and judgment that he claimed for himself, he looked beyond the professions of men and formed his estimate of them by the conduct of their lives as displayed in their daily walk. When the final summons came and when, holding the love and esteem of all who had known him, his life passed away, there went out an expression from almost every home in the county of Blackford that an irreparable loss had fallen upon the community of his adoption, and it is in his honor that in this work on an enduring page is preserved this unworthy tribute to his memory. It is not possible to rightly estimate the value of such lives as his to the world, but none will now attempt to deny them the honor due for their efforts toward a better and a higher civilization.

The family of Daniel Landon consisted of twelve children, those living at the close of the nineteenth century being as follows: Joseph, a prominent real estate owner and capitalist of Kansas City, Missouri; Fanny R., a widow residing with her mother; Lewis, the leading physician of this section of Blackford county; Sarah, wife of John Porter, of Irvington, Indiana; Ella, wife of William A. Daily, the popular assessor of Blackford county; and Elisha Cook Landon, whose name stands at the head of this memoir. John Whitcomb Landon gave his life to his country's cause, dying at Estill Springs, Tennessee, at the age of twenty-one, while serving in Company K, Eighty-

fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Elizabeth died in young womanhood and Addie and three others died in childhood.

The boyhood of Elisha C. Landon was passed upon the farm, he receiving such education as the neighborhood schools afforded. Having a commendable ambition for the duties of a professional life, he turned his attention to the study of medicine and when properly qualified he entered on its practice at Poneto, Indiana, where he practiced with success for about four years. Then he abandoned the profession and returned to the old homestead, assuming its management in conjunction with his father. Since then he has continued to operate the farm and has materially increased the extent of cultivated land and also the productive capacity of the farm, having laid more than one thousand rods of tile draining, and having in many instances reclaimed what had been low, wet parcels of land, which are now the most valuable parts of the farm. The evidences of his mature judgment and high intelligence are everywhere visible and he has now the satisfaction of knowing that few, if any, of the farms in the county excel his in the value of their soil or products.

The general fitness and common sense of Mr. Landon have been so well appreciated by his fellow citizens that they have repeatedly chosen him to the important and influential office of justice of the peace. He was first elected to this position in 1888 and has since been constantly in office by reelection, and is now serving his fourth term. That no mistake has been made in his selection to this office is proven by the fact that in not a single instance has a decision of his been reversed in a superior court, evidencing the greatest care in the examination of the statutes, in the weighing of evidence and in

the exercise of common sense and the sense of right and justice. While a Democrat in party allegiance, he is generally found sitting in the party councils, and his sound judgment is universally recognized by the other leaders of his party.

Mr. Landon was married, February 27, 1867, to Miss Lydia Anderson, daughter of John K. and Sarah Anderson, who was born in Ohio and who was brought to Indiana while an infant, her parents settling in Blackford county. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Landon consists of three children, viz.: Lewis G., a farmer in St. Francis county, Arkansas; Fanny, wife of Edward Barnes, of Jay county, Indiana; and Sarah, wife of Edward Turk, of Montpelier, Indiana. Few, if any, of the citizens of Blackford county are more highly esteemed than is the subject of this sketch.

HENRY HOWLAND.

Henry Howland, a prominent farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Rider-town, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, May 10, 1842. He is a son of Eber and Marcha (Sabin) Howland, the former of whom was a native of the same county, and was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Howland, both of whom were of Anglo-Saxon origin and pioneers in the settlement of Ohio. Clinton county was the old home of the family. Marcha Sabin belonged to the old Sabin family of Connecticut. Previous to his marriage to Miss Sabin Eber Howland entered land in Shelby county upon which he made considerable improvements, and to which he removed when Henry Howland, the subject of this sketch, was about six

years old. Soon afterward he removed to Indiana, where he died.

When Henry Howland was fifteen years old he returned to Clinton county, Ohio, where, on January 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served his country in the southern and western states. As a member of the Army of the Tennessee he lay in the trenches in the rear of Vicksburg, during General Grant's siege of that rebel stronghold, for forty-one days, and was there at the time of the surrender, after which he went to New Orleans and to Matagorda, where the soldiers lived in forts built of sand and in holes in the sand on account of wind. Afterward Mr. Howland was sent on the Red river campaign, and was captured at Sabine Cross Roads by General "Dick" Taylor, remaining a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, until he was exchanged, about eight and a half months later. About two hundred Union soldiers were captured at Sabine Cross Roads, the battle being very severe, and in the prison, which was a stockade without shelter, there were about eight thousand prisoners. There was a great deal of sickness in the camp, the rations dealt out to the prisoners being but one-half a pint of meal per day; the result was that many of them had the scurvy and some lost their eyesight. The treatment by the guards was very cruel, though that accorded them by the soldiers whom they fought under General Taylor was quite the reverse. The battle of Sabine Cross Roads was fought by a few Federal soldiers against a very large force of Confederates, the latter of whom appreciated the bravery of the men they finally conquered.

After being exchanged, in October, 1863, Mr. Howland rejoined his regiment at

Natchez, Mississippi, and participated in General Canby's campaign against Mobile. He was at the storming of Fort Blakely, which occurred on the day of Lee's surrender, soon after which he was sent to Selma, Alabama, and with four others was sent from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, where dispatches were sent in to Smith's Cavalry under a flag of truce, announcing the surrender of Lee. Soon afterward the veteran part of the division in which he was serving was sent to Galveston, Texas, under General Canby, and the regiment of which he was a member was stationed at Brazos, Texas, and at other points in that state until he was discharged, he being mustered out of the service in May, 1866, at Columbus, Ohio, after nearly four and a half years' service.

During this long period he participated in thirteen different engagements and was in all the marches and battles in which his regiment participated, in the meantime rising from the ranks to the position of corporal. His regiment was composed principally of boys and young men, he being now only fifty-eight years of age, and very few of his age served for so long a period in the army. He is now a pensioner, highly esteemed by all old soldiers, especially by his former captain, of whom he has always been a staunch friend, and he attends most of the reunions of his regiment.

After the close of the war Mr. Howland worked a farm on shares for about six years and then removed to Blackford county, Indiana, where he expected to secure land cheaper than could be done in Ohio. In Indiana he received at first thirty dollars per month, working in a saw-mill which stood on a portion of his present farm. Soon he purchased a one-third interest in

the mill, which was a saw-mill, shingle-mill, edger, etc., and later he purchased a half interest, or rather enough more to make his a half interest. The mill did a large business in sawing black walnut, oak and ash trees into lumber. Having been connected with this mill about eight years he purchased a portion of his present farm, of which there was but little cleared and none in cultivation, nor was there any drainage. Later he added to that which he owned until now he owns two hundred and seven acres, of which one hundred and eighty acres are in cultivation, and upon which there are upward of twenty-five hundred rods of tile drainage. The farm is devoted to grain and grass and the raising of cattle and hogs. Upon it Mr. Howland erected a handsome residence in 1894. The farm is in the gas belt, and Mr. Howland has one of the best gas-power water systems in the country, having running water in eight different places on the farm. He uses a gas pump by means of the pressure of gas in pipes, which gives him the greatest satisfaction, as the gas engine he has had in use six years has not cost one dollar for repairs. It is also very convenient, as it can be started from the inside of the house as well as from the outside.

Mr. Howland was married February 9, 1873, to Mary Agnes Kesler, a daughter of Adam Kesler, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Miss Kesler was brought to Indiana by her parents when she was but two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Howland have had the following children: Alvin, who lived at home until his death, which occurred when he was twenty-four years of age; Eliza M., who died when in her fifth year; Myron, who died at the age of five; Norman, a student, and Mary Alice, a school girl, the latter two living at home.

Politically Mr. Howland was originally an abolitionist, and since that party ceased to exist because of the abolition of slavery, has been a Republican, but has never sought or desired office. His attention has been given to his private business affairs, which have yielded him a sufficient return, which politics frequently fails to do. He is a good neighbor, a good citizen and has hosts of friends who value him for his worth.

AARON LANNING.

Aaron Lanning, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, was born on the farm adjoining that on which he now lives, March 16, 1852. He is a son of Robert and Margaret Ann (Kennedy) Lanning, the former of whom was from New Jersey, and the latter from Guernsey county, Ohio, in which county they were married. Robert was taken to Guernsey county when yet a small boy by his father, Isaac Lanning. Probably in 1845, with his wife and one child, he removed from Guernsey county, Ohio, to Indiana, locating on the farm upon which he lived for many years, buying it of the original settler, the man who had entered it. At that time there was no house upon it nor timber cut and he had to make roads for miles through the woods. In his part of the county there were but two families, one being that of Alvin Fuller and the other that of Calvin Bundred, the former of whom lived three miles to the northeast and the latter three miles to the southeast. As other settlers came into the country the home of Mr. Lanning became the center of the community and a nucleus for all others as they

came in. Hunters made it their stopping place, and pioneer preachers radiated therefrom in all directions on their missions of mercy. His family consisted of himself, wife and one child, and they had simply the necessary utensils for keeping house. He had a one-horse wagon, one horse and two cows, and it may easily be imagined that it required nerve on the part of both his wife and himself to remain in a country so thinly inhabited. His first house consisted of a common log one, with a board roof, the boards split out by himself, and what was then known as a puncheon floor. This was his home for about thirteen years, when he removed to a double log house finished with sawed lumber and having small windows. In some way he secured, in company with a relative, Robert H. Lanning, an eighty-acre tract of land in the cranberry swamp or marsh, which lay about four miles to the north, and it was his crops of cranberries that kept him on his feet, as he often had for his share from two hundred to three hundred barrels of cranberries to sell, hauling them to Farmland and shipping to Cincinnati and Dayton. This crop was his main dependence for several years, until the ditching of the swamp lands so drained them that the cranberry vines were destroyed. He then set himself to work clearing his farm and soon had it in good condition. When nearly fifty years of age he erected a store building at Mill Grove, the second building of the kind in the place, and in it placed a general stock of goods. It is still occupied as a store by his son. He followed the business of a country merchant with success for the next twenty-five years, until his death, on July 31, 1894, when he was seventy-five years of age. He was well and widely known during the whole of this time, for he

had a large patronage among the country people, and he is well remembered by all the older citizens down to the present day. A portion of the time he kept his store he also acted as postmaster at Mill Grove, and for many years he was a justice of the peace. In politics he was one of the old-line Jackson Democrats, and unusually firm and decided in his views; but notwithstanding this he had thousands of friends, for he was of a most obliging and accommodating disposition. For the last twenty years of his life he lived in Mill Grove, and survived his wife nine years. She was a Missionary Baptist, and as there was no Baptist society in the vicinity her house became the center of the Old School Baptists, whose ministers often made it their headquarters. The Lanning school house was first built on Mr. Lanning's land, and it even now is known by that name. Mr. Lanning did a great deal toward securing other settlers for his neighborhood, and in his travels about the country always carried a compass, notwithstanding which he was often lost, and passed three weeks at a time without looking into another human face.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Lanning consisted of the following children: Maria, who died at the age of eight years; Lydia, wife of Winfield S. Mercer, of Albany, Indiana; Isaac N., of Mill Grove, an all-around mechanic, and a preacher of the New Light church; Moses W., of Mill Grove; Aaron, the subject of this sketch; William J., a teacher at Mill Grove; Stephen A., a merchant at Mill Grove; Harriet Esther, who married Ross Peterson and died when thirty years of age, and Mary E., who married Thomas Stanley and died in Blackford county at the age of twenty-six.

The boyhood of Edward Lanning was

spent upon the farm, and he there remained until he was twenty-four years of age, managing the homestead, which was only about half a mile from the store. February 3, 1875, he married Miss Alfretta Robbins, a daughter of William H. Robbins, of Mill Grove, and afterward spent one year in Mill Grove. Then he took charge of the home farm, which he conducted about eight years, when he purchased the farm, upon which he resided about ten years, or until he became engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mill Grove, purchasing the store at his father's death. This business he conducted four years with satisfactory results, carrying a general stock of goods, such as was suitable to his trade, and rented his farm during this time. Failing health, however, required him to take more outdoor exercise and hence he returned to his farm in 1898, to which he added another place, known as the Holdercroft farm, and containing one hundred and twenty acres of land.

Mrs. Lanning died December 9, 1896, of typhoid fever, leaving a family of eight children: Bertha Olive, wife of William Mannix, of Hartford City; Mary E., who, together with her sister, Ruth, attends to the household duties; Robert, Goldie, Hattie, Frank and Dorothy, the mother dying at the time of the birth of the latter child. The loss of his wife with so many small children on his hands at first seemed very great, but the elder girls have proved excellent housekeepers and his family matters are well conducted.

Politically Mr. Lanning, formerly a Democrat, is now a Prohibitionist, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which for the past twenty-one years he has been a trustee. He is a member of Wabassa Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men,

at Mill Grove, and since the death of his wife he has given most of his attention to the care and education of his children.

ABRAHAM L. BLANKENBAKER.

Abraham Lewis Blankenbaker, one of the most prominent citizens of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Mill Grove, was born in Madison county, Virginia, June 8, 1840. His father, Henry Blankenbaker, died in 1843, after which event his mother married A. K. Wayman, with whom she and her family removed in 1851, to Blackford county, Indiana, locating in Jackson township, near Dunkirk, or rather near the present site of Dunkirk, for there was no Dunkirk there then, their land being about two miles northwest. Here Mr. Wayman cleared up a farm, the country all around being covered with timber and the conditions being anything but encouraging. Still, as Mr. Wayman was by trade a shoemaker, he managed to make a good living, he being the only shoemaker in the vicinity. He still lives on the old homestead with his daughter, the wife of William McDell; and is now past eighty years of age. His wife, the mother of our subject, died on the old homestead about 1875. Abraham L. and his elder brother, Robert Blankenbaker, did most of the clearing and the latter still lives in the vicinity. Abraham lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, and on November 7, 1861, was married to Miss Mary Gaar, daughter of James and Lurena (White) Gaar, of Delaware county, and both natives of Madison county, Virginia, they removing to Indiana in 1854, from Virginia, where they were acquainted with

both the Blankenbaker and Wayman families. They settled a few miles southwest of Dunkirk, in Delaware county. Mary Gaar was about twelve years old when she came to Indiana and was but nineteen when married. Her mother is still living on the old homestead at the age of eighty-two, her father having died when about seventy-five.

Abraham Lewis Blankenbaker, after his marriage, settled near the old homestead, his farm being largely wild land, for which he went into debt, having only one hundred and twenty-five dollars with which to make his start in life, in addition to a small sum coming to his wife. At first he erected a little log cabin of round logs, and cleared about twenty acres, in which and upon which they lived until 1868, when he secured his present tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land. During the year 1878 he purchased eighty acres of land, paying therefor seven hundred dollars and afterward he purchased forty acres more for five hundred dollars. When he began to establish for himself and family a home his farm was covered mainly with small timber, the heavy timber having previously been cut off and it was largely covered with underbrush. Besides the clearing away of the underbrush, which was more tedious work than the cutting of heavy timber would have been, he had to drain the land, involving much more hard work, but which when done more than paid for the labor involved in making the improvement. At this time he had about one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and seventeen acres cleared and drained with good tile drains, and his farm is in an excellent state of cultivation.

The little log house mentioned above was superseded after an occupancy of fif-

teen years, when his present residence was erected, and in making all the improvements upon his farm and in the erection of better buildings he was cheerfully and ably assisted by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenbaker have reared a family of four children: Sarah Frances, wife of William Baker, living one-half mile east of the old homestead, and who has eight children living; Martha Cornelia, wife of John Edwards, a farmer of Grant county, by whom she has had ten children; Laura Jane, wife of Rollin Wooster, living on part of the old homestead, and having three children, and James Henry, who died of typhoid fever when in his eighteenth year. There are now twenty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mrs. Blankenbaker has a picture of five generations of her mother's family, which she prizes very highly. It contains her mother, herself, her daughter, Sarah, her daughter, Clara, wife of James Lutz, of Jackson township and their son, Clarence. All of these are living in Jackson township except the great-great-grandmother, who is in Delaware county, Indiana.

Abraham L. Blankenbaker is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Union Orthodox Friends church, having become members of that society late in life, and the children also belong to the same church. The family is among the very best in the county and is highly esteemed by all that know them.

HENRY W. GARR.

Henry W. Garr, a prominent and successful farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Hartford City, was born

near Culpeper Court House, Virginia, October 15, 1847. He is a son of James W. and Lurena Garr, who, in 1853, removed from Virginia to Indiana, settling on a new farm, upon which the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was passed and upon which he continued to reside until he was twenty-six years of age. For some years afterward he conducted the farm in connection with his brothers.

On June 17, 1874, he was married in Jackson township to Miss Mary Huffman, a daughter of William and Talitha Huffman, both of whom are now deceased, and the latter of whom was a daughter of John Beal. Mr. Beal came from Pennsylvania and settled in the early days in Blackford county, thus becoming one of its pioneers. The Indians were yet numerous when he arrived and it was amid the wild scenes of the frontier that the girlhood days of Talitha Beal were passed. Mr. and Mrs. William Huffman were married in Harrison township, the former having removed to this country when yet a young man, and living with his brother-in-law, Mathew Thompson, whose wife, Jane, was his sister. Mr. Huffman worked in a woolen factory at Highland, in Delaware county, and also at the Camden factory in Jay county for some time and finally settled one-half mile east of where his daughter now lives, the old homestead now owned by his daughter, Nancy J. Underwood, of Hartford City. On this farm Mary Huffman was born February 10, 1856, and it was there that her girlhood was passed. There also she was married and there her parents lived and died, the father January 6, 1875, at the age of fifty-six, and the mother October 29, 1877, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Henry W. Garr previous to his marriage

purchased forty acres of land, upon which he lived for a time with Abraham Blankenbaker and was engaged in clearing his land. Originally this land was covered over with a heavy growth of timber, which he cut into staves, spokes, ties, cord-wood and lumber, realizing considerable money in this way and setting a good example to all who can follow it in clearing up their farms. To this original forty acres he has added other acres from time to time until at the present time he owns one hundred and nineteen acres of land, over one hundred acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, all of it having been cleared and improved by Mr. Garr. Some of these improvements may be specified as a commodious and comfortable house and a large, fine barn, which is conveniently arranged, and the tile draining is also worthy of mention, as by this means his farm has been greatly improved. These numerous and great improvements have not been made without much hard labor, he having during a portion almost literally worked day and night, and he has been faithfully assisted by his wife, who has always realized that her husband's success in life is her own, and contributes to her own happiness. This excellent farm is devoted by him to the cultivation of a variety of crops and the raising of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Garr have had twelve children, as follows: Lillie Myrtle, wife of Deming G. Friut, living at Dunkard Church, two miles west of Hartford City; James William, a teamster of Hartford City; Arminda Maud, who has been blind from childhood and who is a student in the State Institute for the Blind at Indianapolis, where she is considered by the officials one of the most intelligent of their students; she is now

twenty-two years of age and is preparing herself for a teacher in a similar institution; Lewis E., living at home on the farm; Cora Belle, a bright young school girl, living at home; Walter Roscoe, Henry Wesley, Gerald Lloyd, Deming, Bernice and May, and in addition to the above a twin brother of Arminda Maud died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Garr is a Democrat and has served as supervisor of his township. Mrs. Garr is a member of the New Light church, and while Mr. Garr sustains no church membership, yet he is one of the honest and highly respected members of his community, who has the confidence of all who know him.

THOMAS MARSHALL HANEY

Thomas Marshall Haney, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, whose post-office is Hartford City, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, June 14, 1853. He is a son of Joseph and Eve (Livingood) Haney, the former of whom was born in Miami county and was a son of George Haney, a pioneer of the southern part of Ohio, removing thereto from Kentucky, and entering land in the northeastern part of Miami county. Late in life Joseph Haney settled in Shelby county, in which he operated a saw-mill for many years, and in which county he died in 1885.

Thomas Marshall Haney, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood in Shelby county, remaining at home on the farm until he was thirty-five years of age. Soon after attaining his majority he engaged with G. H. Rundle, the proprietor of "Porter's Pain King," traveling from Piqua, Ohio,

and continuing in this line of business some fourteen years. He also covered Preble and several counties in northern Indiana, and continued in this kind of work two years after his marriage, which event occurred in La Grange county, Indiana, November 1, 1886, his wife being Miss Lilly M. Conrad.

In 1888 he located on his present farm in Jackson township, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, and nearly all of which is under cultivation, he himself having cleared and improved one hundred acres. On this farm he has laid about fifteen hundred rods of tile, draining many ponds and swamps, which low places are now the best land on his farm. This farm he devotes mainly to general farming. Since 1888 Mr. Haney has acted in connection with the Prohibition party, though he was originally a Democrat. He is at present chairman of the county committee, and has often been a delegate to county and district conventions of the party of which he was at one time a member. He has been nominated by the Prohibition party for county treasurer, he receiving ninety-five votes out of a total cast in the county of one hundred and seventeen. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, he being a trustee of the church at Hartford City, as well as of that at Mill Grove. He has been enthusiastic and active in all departments of church work, and has consistently endeavored to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarine. He is always ready to give support to the party and church to which he belongs, having now, as ever, the "courage of his convictions."

Mr. and Mrs. Haney have the following children: Florence, Ethel, Lee W. and Beulah, all living at home, and all being reared in the way they should go by parents who

have their interests at heart. The family are all numbered among the highly esteemed members of the community in which they live and are considered respectable and useful members of society.

LUCULLUS G. KNIGHT.

Lucullus G. Knight, editor and proprietor of the Montpelier Daily and Weekly Herald, also postmaster at Montpelier, is a native of Blackford county, Indiana, born on the 13th of March, 1868, in the town of Mill Grove. His father, A. T. Knight, a retired manufacturer of lumber and drain tile, is also an Indianian, born of English parentage, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Robbins, is descended from German ancestry.

Mr. Knight's early educational training embraced the curriculum of the public schools in Union City and Kendallville, Indiana, and later he entered the Hartford City high school from which he graduated in the year 1887. Shortly after leaving school he entered the office of Cantwell & Cantwell, Hartford City, and devoted eighteen months to the study of law, being formally admitted to the Blackford county bar at the expiration of that period. Under the direction of the above able attorneys he made substantial progress in the profession, but after due consideration decided not to engage in the practice, finding a more congenial field for the exercise of his talents in journalism, to which he finally concluded to devote his time and attention.

His first work in the newspaper line was as reporter and advertising agent for the Hartford City Daily Press, in which



Al Knight

capacity he continued until the spring of 1893 when he came to Montpelier and purchased a half interest in the Herald. He at once assumed entire control of the plant and succeeded in making the Herald one of the best edited papers in the county, his able editorials bringing it to the favorable notice of the public and winning for it a large subscription list and a liberal advertising patronage. Mr. Knight conducted the paper with gratifying results until 1898, at which time he disposed of the same to S. L. Galvin, under whose management it continued to make its regular visits to patrons until January of the following year, when the subject was again induced to accept the editorial control. Later, March, 1899, he became sole owner and proprietor, and from that date to the present time has personally overseen each issue of the Herald, which has become one of the strong Republican papers of central Indiana.

Mr. Knight is a fluent writer and through the medium of his paper has done much to advance the material interests of Montpelier and mould political sentiment in Blackford county.

With the courage of his convictions, he is fearless in discussing the issues of the day and as a party exponent his influence has been duly recognized and appreciated. The Herald is a neatly printed paper, fully abreast of its contemporaries in all that pertains to typographical art, and its columns are the medium through which everything of local general or political interest is given publicity. Although a young man, Mr. Knight has for a number of years been a potent factor in political circles, and his counsel and advice are frequently sought by the Republican management in this part of the county. He takes a lively interest in all that pertains

to Montpelier, having unbounded confidence in the city's future.

He is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the Mystic Shrine and the Scottish Rite, and is also an active worker in the Pythian brotherhood.

In recognition of his services to the Republican party in a number of campaigns, local, state and national, Mr. Knight was appointed, in 1897, postmaster of Montpelier, the duties of which position he has since discharged in a most praiseworthy manner. He is kind and obliging to all and is recognized alike by political friends and those of the opposition as a capable and popular public servant.

Mr. Knight was married in Montpelier, July 21, 1896, to Miss Grace Brannum, a native of Blackford county, and a daughter of Henry C. and Rebecca Brannum, the father a well known lumber dealer of Hartford City. Mrs. Knight was born in Montpelier, July 31, 1876, and is the mother of one child, Henry Alfred, whose birth occurred on the 9th day of January, 1899.

ADAM KESLER.

Adam Kesler, one of the few remaining of the early pioneers of Blackford county, whose farm is in Jackson township and whose postoffice is Priam, is a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, having been born there March 27, 1825. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Stum) Kesler, the former of whom was a son of Adam and Mary Kesler, who came from Germany to Pennsylvania in the early days, being among the German pioneers of that state.

Adam Kesler, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Perry county, Penn-

sylvania, performed his share of the labor of the farm and obtained such education as the country afforded at the time. On August 28, 1848, when he was twenty-three years of age, he married Elizabeth Gutchall, also of Perry county, and in the spring of 1853 the couple removed to Indiana, coming by railroad to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by Lake Erie to Toledo and thence by canal to Fort Wayne. The rest of the way they drove overland. At Fort Wayne they fell in with Thomas Smith, who induced them to settle on his land in Jay county, but during the same year Mr. Kesler purchased eighty acres of his present farm, his brother, Jacob, purchasing the other half of the quarter-section. The price paid for the one hundred and sixty acres was six hundred and twenty-five dollars, nearly the whole of which was paid in cash. Much of it was swamp land, with plenty of heavy timber, such as oak, hickory, ash and black walnut and also sugar maple. A great deal of this timber, which would now be exceedingly valuable if standing, he cut, piled the logs into heaps and burned, as was the custom with most of the pioneers, in order to get it out of the way, and of course realized very little if anything for it. In those early days there was a great quantity of all kinds of game in the woods, such as deer, bear and wolves. Mr. Kesler well remembers the killing of his first deer, which he still relates with great gusto. Wolves howled around at night, making music which was far from delightful. There were numerous ponds and much swampy land in the vicinity, which made the country sickly as a general thing, but notwithstanding this Mr. Kesler and his family were unusually healthy.

One of the first things he did was to erect a log house, which, as the logs were

hewed and as the shingles shaved out by himself, was one of the best houses in the vicinity of his home. It was the custom then for each pioneer to assist each of his neighbors to raise their houses and barns and also to clear and log their timber, otherwise it would have been difficult if not impossible to do a considerable portion of this work, and Mr. Kesler was always ready to lend a helping hand.

Since settling here he purchased more land, so as to bring his total purchases up to four hundred and eighty acres, much of which he has improved. His present farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres and upon this, as well as upon his other farms, he has constructed many rods of both open and closed drains. It was Mr. Kesler that laid the first tile in the neighborhood and he has always been making improvements. Politically Mr. Kesler is one of the old-fashioned Democrats, having cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk and having voted for every Democratic candidate for the presidency. At the present time he is in favor of William J. Bryan for the presidency, hoping to see him elected in November, 1900. While he has never been an office seeker, yet he has filled several of the minor township offices.

Mr. Kesler is a member of the Evangelical Zion Lutheran church at Hartford City, but works in harmony with all denominations. He and his wife are the parents of ten children, as follows: Caroline, who married John Wellman, and died at the age of thirty-seven years; Maria Agnes, the wife of Henry Howland, of Jackson township, Blackford county; Michael Jacob, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Elizabeth Lida, who married Aaron Clouse, and died when thirty-two years of age; Martha

Jane, wife of L. Barnes, of Jackson township; Emeline, who died when in her sixth year; Sarah Ann, wife of George William, living near Hartford City; David Gideon, a farmer of Jay county, Indiana; and Alice Luella, wife of Joseph M. Rook, of Jay county, Indiana. Mr. Kesler has thirty-two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The eight children that arrived at mature years Mr. Kessler assisted to start in life for themselves by giving each fourteen hundred dollars and has always been ready to aid them as they might need. He has always settled his affairs according to his own views of right and always satisfactorily to right and justice. His children all live within a few miles of the old home, which still remains the most favored spot for all to meet, and family gatherings are not few nor far between. Mr. Kesler is one of the substantial men of his county and is highly regarded by all who know him.

MATHEW MCK. THOMPSON.

Mathew McKeiver Thompson, one of the most prominent citizens of Blackford county, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1815. His father, Captain John S. Thompson, was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Joseph Thompson, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States late in the last century. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a man of energy and decision. John S. Thompson was a captain of militia in Pennsylvania in the days when more attention was given to the training of the militia than has been given in recent years, and his

portrait, showing him in his regimentals, is still retained as a souvenir in the Thompson family. He married his cousin, Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Mathew Thompson, a brother of Joseph Thompson, her parents bringing her to America when she was about six years of age. By trade Captain John S. Thompson was a wheelwright, building spinning wheels, looms, etc. He died in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1836, when about sixty years of age, his widow dying in 1858, when she was sixty-seven years of age. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter, viz: Joseph, Mathew McKiever, James, John Graham and Rachel, Mathew McK. being the only surviving son.

Mathew McKeiver Thompson was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1841 he removed to Indiana, bringing with him his wife and mother. A few years later his brother, Joseph, located in Allen county, Indiana, and lived there until his death. His sister, Rachel, who married William Cool, a harnessmaker, came later and settled in Hartford City, in which place Mr. Cool followed his trade for several years, and where he is still well remembered by all old settlers. Late in life he and his wife removed to Missouri, where they lived until his death, when the widow with her family removed to Kansas, she dying in Abeline, that state.

Mathew McK. Thompson, as stated above, is the only surviving member of the family. When he was about twenty years of age he spent one year on the Ohio river at Shaw's town, about fifteen miles below Pittsburg, now known as Avon, where he was engaged in the building of steamboats. Upon the death of his father he returned to his home, where he remained caring for the home and his mother. In 1841, after being

married in Guernsey county, Ohio, he located on land which was entered some four years previously by his father-in-law, who gave eighty acres to his daughter, to which he himself added eighty acres more. At this time the land was in its primitive condition, covered with fine forest trees. Nothing had been done in the way of clearing or improvement, and it was therefore necessary for Mr. Thompson to cut his own road for quite a distance through the woods. A rude log cabin, erected by himself, of huge logs, with clapboard doors and a puncheon floor and with but one window, served as a home for more than twenty years, but which at the time of its erection cost but a few days' labor. Mr. Thompson helped to cut out and make all the roads in his part of the country, the distance between neighbors often being very great. He had but one neighbor within half a mile and but four families then lived at Trenton, their names being Ezekiel Laning, Robert Laning, William Cortright and James Ransom. To the south and west there was but one settler, Emanuel Fuller, he being about one mile away. Then the woods were full of all kinds of game—bear were still in this vicinity, deer were numerous and wolves were plentiful, the latter doing a great deal of damage by their ravages among the sheep. He spent but little time in hunting, but at once set himself to work clearing up his farm, to which he devoted his time, and now has about one hundred and forty-five acres under a high state of cultivation. This farm has been underlaid with many rods of tile, and is hence well drained and possesses as a consequence a more warm and genial soil.

When his sons attained their majority Mr. Thompson and his wife retired to Mill Grove, where they lived until the latter died,

September 5, 1890, at the old home, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Since then Mr. Thompson has lived with his son on the old home place. Mr. Thompson in his earlier life was an old-line Whig, his first vote for president of the United States being cast for William Henry Harrison. Since that time he has voted at every presidential election, and for the Whig or Republican candidates. At the first election which he attended in Blackford county there were cast but eleven votes in the township. Mr. Thompson has served the people as a township trustee and in a few other local offices, but has never cared for political preferment, though he has always been an ardent Republican since the organization of this party, and was one of the most active in its earlier days. He has been and is a thorough believer in its principles and doctrines, and has always been ready to uphold the course of its leading men. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been for more than sixty years, his membership being at Sharon church in Delaware county, Indiana. He has had from his earliest boyhood the confidence of those who have known him and he is now one of the highly esteemed citizens of his county. Mr. Thompson is the oldest living pioneer of his township and now, at the venerable age of eighty-five years, can look back over a long life of usefulness and of honest endeavor to make the world better. His long and active connection with the interests of the county has earned him that respect and esteem which is universally accorded him.

His family of seven children lived to mature years and of these two sons and three daughters are still living. One son, John, served during a portion of the war

of the Rebellion in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged therefrom by reason of disability. He re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served long enough to bring the entire period of his service up to about three years. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded in the hip and from exposure his health was quite broken down, so much so that he died February 25, 1883; Mary, who married Joseph L. Smith, of Guernsey county, Ohio, and later moved to Topeka, Kansas, where she is still living; Rachel, who died in 1863, aged seventeen years; Elizabeth, wife of Moses White Cotton, of Jackson township, and living on an adjoining farm; George H., a farmer of Jackson township; Margaret, wife of Franklin Cotton, of Rochester, Indiana, and William M., whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in these pages.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON.

William M. Thompson, a prominent farmer of Jackson township, whose post-office is Priam, was born April 16, 1853, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Mathew McKeiver and Jane (Huffman) Thompson, fuller mention of whom is made on another page of this work. During his boyhood and youthful days he remained at home, receiving such education and religious and moral training as other farm boys received, with a view to honorable and useful citizenship. In 1872 he and his brother-in-law, W. F. Cotton, took charge of the homestead, the north eighty acres of which he now owns, his father retaining the other part. Mr. Thompson was married

September 17, 1884, to Miss Letitia Shroyer, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Seaman) Shroyer, of Mill Grove, where Letitia was born August 21, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have the following children: Mary, Lena, George and Rufus, all of whom are living at home.

The farm upon which Mr. Thompson lives is in fine condition and has been amply tiled at great expense. It is largely devoted to the raising of grain, though considerable stock is kept upon it. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but he has never had any desire to take any active part in politics. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Trenton, he being a member of the board of trustees and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Though born and reared in the woods he never cared to hunt and has never shot an animal or bird in his life. While he lived at home his father allowed him his Saturday afternoons, but he did not spend the time in sport; but instead was exceedingly fond of reading and keenly alive to the benefits of education. He is a man of genial nature, fond of all that is elevating in its character, and is especially fond of children. His disposition is so kindly that all who know him are his friends.

JOSEPH H. WELLER.

Joseph H. Weller, county commissioner and farmer of section 24, Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, was born at Spring Valley, Green county, Ohio, August 7, 1854. His parents, Peter and Mary Ann (Murphy) Weller, were natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. He

died at the age of forty, as the result of an injury received from a horse, and left his widow with six children. She remarried and Joseph remained at home, on the farm, until his twenty-first year. He then devoted one year to commercial life, as a salesman, an occupation which he found a great benefit in his future career. He again returned to the farm, and in connection with its operation, devoted some time to buying and selling horses. Mr. Weller was united in marriage, February 11, 1880, to Miss Sarah L. Cramer, of Highland county, Ohio, and, in 1883, came to Blackford county to his present farm, and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land. For this he paid forty dollars per acre, assuming an indebtedness of eight hundred dollars. This he paid at the end of the fourth year, also extensively improving the farm, laying upwards of fifteen hundred rods of tile.

In 1896 he erected his present house, having in the meantime lived in a double log house. Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Weller for their energy and industrious and economical habits and the progress they have made in the race of life and the acquisition of a neat and comfortable home.

The family consists of one daughter, Elsie V., an exceptionally bright young lady now in her eighteenth year. She is one of the few students from Washington township whose graduation from the county common school entitled her to a diploma at the early age of fourteen.

Politically Mr. Weller is a Democrat, his activity in the councils of the party, his services as a judge of elections and upon the party committees having thoroughly proven not only his loyalty to the basic principles of Democracy, but also to the later views of Democrats as expressed in their party

platform. In recognition of his ability as a party organizer and his general fitness he, in the fall of 1896, was selected as one of the three commissioners of the county. This was at an important period in the county's progress, many public improvements such as pikes, drains, etc., being extended and completed. The new buildings on the county farm were erected during this time and many important matters requiring the exercise of mature judgment and business capacity were constantly before the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Weller are leading members of the Bethel United Brethren church, he serving as a trustee for eight years and being now treasurer of the board. He takes an active part in the Sunday school, which, unlike most country schools, is largely attended all during the year.

The life of Mr. Weller has been an upright and honorable one, which will bear the closest scrutiny and inspection. Entirely without ostentation or display he has taken a high place in the esteem of his fellows. He is honorable in his business dealings, friendly and genial in his social relations, and at all times a courteous and estimable gentleman, whom to know is to respect.

FRANK P. DOWELL.

Frank P. Dowell, abstractor of titles and dealer in real estate and insurance, is a native of Blackford county, Indiana, born in Hartford City July 2, 1852, the son of Jesse H. and Fannie A. (Ellis) Dowell. Mr. Dowell was reared in the town of his birth, the public schools of which he attended until eleven years old and then he began the battle of life for himself, devoting himself to various kinds of employment. He early became self-dependent and laid well the

foundation of a character which has since won him a substantial standing among the successful men of the city. After following different enterprises for a number of years, and meeting with encouraging success in the majority of them, Mr. Dowell finally engaged in real estate and insurance, to which was also added the abstract business, and these have since demanded his whole attention. His office, in the Dowell block, on the south side of the public square, is the place where a large share of the real estate business in Blackford county is transacted and matters referring to loans, mortgages, insurance and preparing of abstracts of title. In his various enterprises Mr. Dowell has come in contact with leading business men of this section of the state, among all of whom he sustains the reputation of a very energetic and reliable dealer.

Mr. Dowell has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary A. Sharp, who bore him two children, Homer H. and Carl, the latter dying in infancy. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Dowell was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Nancy C. Coddington, a union blessed with the birth of three children, whose names are as follows: Ruth, deceased; Ralph H. and Merrille E. Mrs. Dowell is a lady of many sterling qualities of head and heart, a devoted Christian and one of the most active workers in the Methodist church of Hartford City.

JAMES E. HOLCROFT.

James E. Holcroft, one of the most extensive, enterprising and successful farmers of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Hartford, and whose farm lies close

to the line between Delaware and Blackford counties, was born in the city of Richmond, Indiana, September 19, 1856. He is a son of James and Mary A. (Bailey) Holcroft, the former of whom was born in England and is now living in Hartford City. In 1864 they located in Delaware county, one-half mile south of Blackford county, but when he reached Richmond, Indiana, in company with his brother, he was without one cent of money in his pocket. By trade he was a plasterer, having served a seven-years apprenticeship, and by following this trade in Richmond, and still later in Delaware county, he accumulated a goodly quantity of this world's goods. Upon the farm he located upon in 1864 he continued to reside until six years ago, when he removed to Hartford City, but he still owns the old homestead in Delaware county, even though he is living a retired life. He was married in Richmond, Indiana, and when he removed to Delaware county the subject of this sketch was eight years old.

James E. Holcroft attended the common schools in Delaware county only a limited time, twenty-three days being the entire extent of his public schooling; but his mother took great interest in his future welfare and conducted his education at home, where he remained until his marriage, which occurred November 12, 1879, to Miss Laura Emma Black, of Delaware county. He then settled on a portion of his present farm, that portion containing forty acres of land, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars, having thirteen years in which to complete his payments. His father had given him a team when he was twenty-one years old, and with this team he did much of the work on his farm, taking the entire twelve years to make his payments. At first there was but one-

half an acre cleared and there was a little log cabin erected, and by the expiration of the thirteen years he had his forty acres all under cultivation, having devoted nearly the whole of his time to the improvement of the farm. Since then he has purchased two other tracts, one of fifty-four acres, the other of eighty acres, for the latter of which he paid three thousand dollars and for the former, two thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars. He now has two farms, one of one hundred and sixty acres and one of fifty-four acres, or two hundred and fourteen acres in all. He lives on the smaller farm, upon which he has erected an excellent dwelling house, and of his two hundred and fourteen acres he has about one hundred and fifty acres in cultivation. All is well drained and in fine condition. Mr. Holcroft depends mainly upon hogs for a living, seldom if ever selling any grain off the farm, especially corn, feeding it to his hogs, of which he raises and sells about one hundred each year.

Mr. and Mrs. Holcroft have three children, all at home, viz: George Roy, aged nineteen; Anna, aged seventeen, and Ella, aged fourteen. Politically he is a Democrat, is at present supervisor and attends all the local conventions of his party. He and his wife are most excellent citizens, enjoying the respect and confidence of all that know them.

THOMAS JAMES GREENLEE.

Thomas James Greenlee was born a few miles from Glasgow, at Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the 27th of January, 1851, and, at the age of six, was brought by his parents, George and Mary Isabella Greenlee, to near

Cincinnati. In Scotland his father had been a shipbuilder, but engaged himself as a gardener upon reaching America. After some three years the family was brought to Grant county, Indiana, where the parents remained permanently, the father's death occurring there in his sixty-fourth year. Thomas was about ten years of age upon coming to Indiana, his boyhood being passed with his parents, and he became familiar with all the labor incident to farm work. After attaining his majority he worked out at the same line of labor until his marriage, which occurred at the age of twenty-eight to Miss Weda Paxton, of Blackford county. However, in about one year thereafter he was called to part with her by death. His present wife was Miss Amanda L. Kirkwood, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Carmine) Kirkwood, who were married in Delaware county, where Amanda was born. When she was six years of age her parents settled upon the tract of land now forming part of the Greenlee home, and here she has since resided. Samuel Kirkwood, now residing at Upland, is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of that community.

After this marriage Mr. Greenlee began housekeeping in the log cabin, and that continued their home until it was replaced by the present house about ten years since. Starting upon a tract of forty acres, with but a small amount cleared and in cultivation, he kept constantly increasing the cultivable land, meeting with such success in his operations as justified an additional purchase, paying eight hundred dollars for an unimproved forty acres adjoining the original home. This latter tract was largely of such a swampy nature that in its primitive state it was of little value. About nine hun-

red dollars was expended in an open ditch, which simply afforded a suitable outlet for the hundreds of rods of tile drain that has been laid and which in opening up the water courses affords ample facilities for abundant drainage, thus making the tract one of the most valuable and productive of the many farms in the Walnut valley. Mr. Greenlee now has about sixty acres in cultivation and, having erected first-class buildings, including a tenant house and suitable accommodations of every character, has the satisfaction of realizing that the many years of incessant toil has received a reward and that easy circumstances are now and henceforth his to enjoy. Lying as it does in the recognized oil field, his own farm gives promise of proving valuable oil territory; as yet, however, but one well has reached the oil producing strata, the results from the one rewarding the efforts of construction and justifying further investment along the same line of procedure.

Mr. Greenlee holds strictly to the attractive doctrines of the Republican party, being recognized as one of the stalwarts. While of a retiring disposition himself and free from the taint of office seeking and self advancement, the party has found in him a stanch and reputable man in whom public confidence is felt regardless of party lines, the opposition holding him in the greatest esteem, and he has thus heretofore been called upon to attend to the duties of more or less of the local offices. His performance of the duties of these offices has demonstrated his ample fitness for more responsible positions, to which he is now being called. Recently nominated for the position of county commissioner, his conduct of the campaign has won for him many additional friends.

The Greenlee family consists of four

children, as follows: Anna Jane, George Samuel, Mary Maud and Thomas William. Pearl was taken from them when but one year old. Of the above, George is married, his wife being Miss Bertha Gerrett. They are now operating part of his father's farm. Mr. Greenlee and family are members of the church of the Disciples, his home being in close proximity to the church.

JACOB MARION SHRADER.

Jacob Marion Shrrader was born on the site of his present residence, five miles north of Hartford City, Washington township, on the 12th of July, 1862. He is a son of John R. and Margaret (Cochran) Shrader, he being a native of Marion county, Virginia, and being brought by his parents when six years of age to Henry county, Indiana, and four years later to Blackford county, the family settling one and a half miles east of Dundee.

Here his father, Absalom, entered land of the government, and made it his permanent home, dying about 1870, and his wife, Julia, survived until the ripe and venerable old age of eighty-seven. They had resided on the old homestead which is now owned by their granddaughter and husband, Philip Schmidt. They were the parents of two sons, John R., and Henry, who is residing in Richardson county, Nebraska, having gone from this state while yet a young man. Of the three daughters one only is living, Julia, widow of Joseph Sills, and living near the old homestead. Martha married Alfred Ratliff, and Elizabeth married Nicholas Willman.

John R. Shrader remained home during

his minority, and was married, March 28, 1852, to the daughter of Thomas B. and ———— (Whitlock) Cochran. Her parents then lived in the same vicinity, removing, however, later to Selma, Delaware county, where they reached quite advanced years. Soon after John's marriage he settled in the woods on the present tract of land, erected a small log house with the most primitive furnishing, a board stuck in a crack for a table, slabs for a seat, and everything else along the same lines. His life was devoted to the making of a farm and was, like many another man's, remarkable for the perseverance and pluck that characterized the living under the difficulties of the times. He succeeded in placing about thirty acres in cultivation, and this, lying in a flat section of the country, demanded a great deal of drainage before it was in suitable condition for the growing of large crops. He adopted the old style of timber ditches, of which he laid an immense amount, only, however, to replace it with a more modern system of tile, when the value of the latter was proven. The old log house in which they began housekeeping in that simple manner remained the home until it was replaced in 1873 with the present more modern edifice. He died on November 4, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine, being survived by his companion, who also passed to the future world on February 5, 1900, aged sixty-eight. It can well be said of them that the community knew no better citizens, every help of a moral nature finding in them most ardent encouragement. He, being trained in the school of simple democracy, naturally identified his life with the political party that embodies most of the principles that made for greater personal freedom and individual worth, ever casting his franchise for the

nominees of the Democracy. His life was quiet, making little noise in his professions of religion or politics, but set a worthy example in the every-day living, whose emulation by the youth of today will redound to the honor of the community.

The family consisted of five children, of whom William Henry died at nineteen; Martha Jane is the wife of Phillip Schmidt, and, as stated above, resides at the old homestead; Elva Viola died at sixteen, and one succumbed in infancy. Jacob Marion Shrader spent his boyhood with the family on the home farm, attending the common schools. Upon attaining his twenty-first birthday he resolved to do for himself. He decided to learn the carpenter's trade, and joined an uncle in Nebraska, but not being specially impressed with the beauties of the hand-saw and jack-plane, returned soon after to the parental roof. Glad to see him back, and hoping to keep him near him his father gave him forty acres, to which he now began to direct his attentions—not, however, in full, dividing it with the young ladies of the neighborhood, the one most favored in this respect being Miss Phebe Lockett. The more he saw of this young lady the more he felt that her assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of the farm, a view in which she coincided. They were married on the 28th of April, 1887. She also represents an old family in the county, her father, James Lockett, who is still living near, having been born in the county in the '30s. He was the son of Esquire Lockett, one of the earliest residents. Her mother was Amelia Leffingwell, many of whose early graces and attractions have been inherited by the daughter. At his father's death Jacob returned to the place, caring for his mother in her declining years. His father having purchased

the old Shafer place, presented it to his daughter, as her share of the estate, thus leaving Jacob the sole heir of the home place, which passed to him at his mother's death. About ninety-five acres are in a fine state of cultivation, the greater part of which was improved by his father. More than eight hundred rods of tile have been laid on the tract, and the same care and skill have been displayed in all their lines of improvement, which are on a commensurate scale. Being in the heart of the valuable oil field, five wells have been drilled, the product from them bringing an appreciable monthly revenue, which with the income from the conduct of the farm places the proprietor in circumstances of affluence and ease. Mr. Shrader is quite well known in connection with the operation of threshing machines and hay balers, having an extensive and lucrative patronage in that line.

He is often found in the deliberative councils of the Democratic party, and is ever ready with time or means to contribute to its success at the polls. His family are: Mary Belle, Homer Marion and Carrie May; Delbert Earl died in infancy. He and his wife are members of Washington Center United Brethren church.

JOHN J. HAYES.

John J. Hayes, farmer and stock raiser of Licking township, of which he is a native, was born on the 25th day of October, 1837. His father was Henry Hayes, a Virginian by birth, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Knowlton, was born in the state of Massachusetts. The Knowltons were among the early New England families settling in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as long ago as 1635, removing thence

in a later day to various parts of the west. Henry Hayes was for many years a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but in 1835 retired from that service and came to Delaware county, Indiana, settling in the township of Licking, where he entered a tract of government land and in due season developed a farm. His first residence is described as a frail pole shanty, hastily constructed and covered with bark, and it was in this pioneer dwelling that John J. Hayes was born and, as stated by himself, rocked to sleep many a time in a sugar trough instead of a cradle. The date of the arrival of the Hayes family was also marked by the settlement in Licking township of the Gadburys, Hughes, Cunninghams and Springers and perhaps a few others whose names are now forgotten. Mr. Hayes made his journey to his new home in a small cart, which contained beside himself and family the sum total of worldly effects then in his possession. After his death, which occurred not long after coming to the new country, his widow, left with six small children, had an exceedingly hard time in making a living for the helpless ones dependent upon her. By spinning for the neighbors and other kinds of work she managed to keep the wolf from the door, and in the meantime looked after the little farm, which under her care produced what eatables the family required.

After three or four years of widowhood she married a teacher from one of the eastern states, who came to Licking township for the purpose of organizing a school for the benefit of the few children in the new settlement. This did not prove a happy union and after a short time it was dissolved by the wife, who obtained one of the first divorces ever granted by the court of Blackford county.

When the subject of this sketch was thirteen years old he ran away from home by reason of ill treatment by his stepfather and went to live with a gentleman by the name of Hlenly, a tanner, under whom he served an apprenticeship to learn that trade. Young Hayes remained in the home of Mr. Hlenly for about five years, receiving for his services in the tanyard his board and clothing. After becoming proficient in the trade he was allowed forty-two dollars per year, together with the scraps, hair, hoofs, etc., which he could gather from the tannery, selling these for glue, plastering, etc., receiving therefor considerable money in addition to his regular wages. As time went by and his work became of greater value, his wages were increased to one dollar per day, no mean sum in those days, and from this he managed to lay by sufficient means to enable him at the end of ten years to engage in farming.

On the 25th of April, 1860, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Ward, daughter of Joseph and Ailcy (Roberts) Ward, early settlers of Grant county, where Mrs. Hayes' birth occurred July 28, 1844. When Mrs. Hayes was five years old her parents moved to the county of Blackford and settled on the section of land in Licking township about one mile north of the original Hayes homestead. Her father died on the home farm, aged seventy-one, and the mother departed this life later at the advanced age of eighty-two years. One son, Joseph Ward, occupies a part of the old farm, while Mrs. Hayes owns the remainder.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Hayes erected a comfortable hewed-log house on a tract of unimproved land, a part of the Ward homestead, and at once began cutting away the dense growth of timber

preparatory to fitting the soil for cultivation. By working early and late he in due time had twenty acres ready for the plow, and as the years went by this area was enlarged until the greater part of his land was placed in a successful state of tillage. The farm was originally covered with exceedingly heavy timber, much of which he disposed of to great advantage and from this source alone he derived money almost equaling the value of the land.

Mr. Hayes states that the first year he deadened the timber on eighteen acres in addition to the land first cleared, and after standing five years the dead trees were cut down and with the aid of four hands, drawn into heaps and easily burned. The same season witnessed the blowing out of the stumps by dynamite, and thus in a comparatively short time a goodly portion of his farm was broken the first time without a single stump of any kind to interfere. To remove the stumps from his place required over a ton of explosives, but the expense has been trifling compared with the benefits received.

Mr. Hayes is a successful farmer and has spared no pains to make his place one of the most highly cultivated and productive in Licking township. By a thorough system of tile drainage, embracing in all over four thousand rods, he has greatly enhanced the fertility of the soil, besides reclaiming what was originally nearly covered with ponds and quagmires, the latter at this time being the most productive part of the land. In the course of time the old buildings, which so well served their purpose, were replaced by new and more modern structures, including a large and commodious barn, which unfortunately was completely destroyed by fire in September, 1896, entailing upon Mr.

Hayes great financial loss. He has since erected a more modest building, which, like all other improvements upon his place, is substantial and complete in all its arrangements.

In addition to regular farming Mr. Hayes also gives considerable attention to stock raising, keeping on hand at all times horses and cattle and hogs in sufficient number to use all the surplus grain grown upon the place. In this he has been quite successful, his reputation as a breeder and dealer in superior kinds of stock being much more than local. In the matter of farming he believes in doing everything in the best way, and the good condition of his fences, buildings and in fact everything upon his premises bespeak for him great thrift besides a thorough knowledge of every department of agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have a family consisting of the following children: William Henry, Perry, John, Wesley, Albert, Alfred, Rutha and Harry, the last four still under the parental roof. Besides the above, four members of the family are dead, namely: Nathaniel died at the age of twenty-seven; Elsie Jane, wife of Stephen Michaels, died at thirty-five; Minerva married Charles Niedeher and died when twenty-two years old; and Lorinia, who departed this life at the early age of twenty-one.

In addition to Mr. Hayes' career as a successful farmer, he also has a military record, having been one of the brave men who responded to the country's call when the safety of our institutions was threatened by the great Rebellion. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served for a period of two years, taking part during that time

in a number of battles and skirmishes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. By reason of almost complete loss of hearing, caused by exposure, he was discharged before the expiration of his period of enlistment and he still suffers great inconveniences from this cause.

During her husband's absence in the army Mrs. Hayes exercised control of the farm and remained alone with several small children in the little cabin home. At that time the home was remote from neighbors, surrounded by dense woods, with nothing but a foot path leading to the nearest house, a considerable distance away. Her situation was indeed lonely, but with a fortitude most commendable she refused to become discouraged and nobly did her part in maintaining the family and keeping up the home while her husband and father was exposing himself to dangers and death on the battle field.

Mrs. Hayes is a woman of rare judgment, possesses many noble qualities of head and heart and has been a true helpmate to her husband throughout their wedded life. She has a large circle of friends in the community where she resides and stands high in the esteem of all with whom she becomes acquainted.

In politics Mr. Hayes is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and in religion a Methodist. He and his wife belong to the Mt. Carmel church, in which they have for years been active workers.

ORLANDO SIPE.

Orlando Sipe, of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Hartford City, traveling salesman for the Atlantic Refining

Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, his territory including Indiana and Illinois, was born at Deerfield, Randolph county, Indiana, March 11, 1852. He is a son of Alfred and Nancy (Sipe) Sipe, who, though of the same name, were not nearly related to each other. Both came from Pennsylvania to Indiana at an early day, and were thus among the pioneers of this great western state.

The boyhood of Orlando was spent upon the farm, that institution which has given to the country so many of its leading business and professional men, and at the age of sixteen he entered Ridgeville College, where he prepared himself for the important work of teaching school. This work, so insufficiently appreciated even by those it benefits most, he carried on near Union City and at his old home for a period of six years, and in which he received at least as large a share of public approval as usually falls to the lot of the teacher. After giving up this profession he was engaged by the Superior Drill Company, of Springfield, Ohio, for which company he traveled successfully four years through the states of Indiana and Illinois, and in whose employ he made for himself an enviable reputation as a salesman. Compelled by ill-health to retire from this business, he purchased his present farm in Jackson township, to which he removed and upon which he has lived with the exception of two years for the past twelve years. The two years not spent upon the farm were spent at Dunkirk. Mr. Sipe's farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which when he bought it was wild and covered over with a fine growth of forest trees. Upon this farm a great deal of work has been done, there being about sixty acres in an excellent state of cultivation, and most of which is devoted to the raising of stock,

very largely to sheep. Mr. Sipe also has a fine orchard of several hundred trees, his assortment including apples, plums, grapes, small fruits, etc., all in splendid bearing condition. The position which he now fills with the Atlantic Refining Company he secured in 1899, and he is now traveling the states of Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Sipe was married December 21, 1871, at Ridgeville, Indiana, to Miss Rebecca J. Barrett, daughter of Fletcher and Osee (Whiteneck) Barrett, who was born at Ridgeville, and who received her education in the common schools. Her father came to Indiana when a boy of twelve years, or perhaps fourteen, from Pennsylvania, he being a son of Elisha and Mary Barrett, who settled at Day's Creek, and who later removed to Butler county, Illinois, where they lived and died. Fletcher Barrett was married to Miss Whiteneck near Ridgeville, and was a large and successful farmer near that place, dying when about sixty-six years of age. His widow still lives on the old homestead, a woman highly regarded by all who know her.

Mr. and Mrs. Sipe have had two children, viz: Nannie married Edgar Mann, of Dunkirk, where she died at the age of twenty years, leaving three children, two of whom are living, viz: Marie and Eva. Bessie is the wife of George Shrack, of Noblesville, Indiana, who is connected with the glass factories of that place, and who has three children, Clarence, Orla and Roscoe. Politically Mr. Sipe is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Trenton, in which he has been a class leader for two years. He is also a Mason, being a member of the lodge at Trenton and is an active worker in his lodge. Taken all in all, Mr.

Sipe is one of the most energetic and progressive citizens of his county, and is always ready and willing to aid in the advancement of educational and religious work, for upon these lines depends the intellectual and moral improvement of the race.

HENRY BANTZ.

It is frequently the privilege of individuals of ability and energy to demonstrate to their fellow men what can be done through these qualities when an opportunity presents itself, and it is a pleasure to record an account of such instances in this work. One of the individuals thus favored with opportunities is Henry Bantz, who was born near Albany, Delaware county, Indiana, October 3, 1836, and who is a son of Joshua and Betsy (Brenner) Bantz. The former was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he lived until he was twelve years of age, when he was taken to Preble county, Ohio, and was there married to Betsy Brenner, who was a native of Ohio. Soon after their marriage they settled in Delaware county, Indiana, where Mr. Bantz entered land upon which he lived until late in life, when he removed to Muncie, Indiana, and there died at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Bantz was one of the sturdy pioneers of Delaware county, uncommonly strong and an unusually hardworking man. His frame was very large and being inured to labor he accomplished much more than the ordinary pioneer, and his character was as strong and sound as his physical frame.

Henry Bantz remained at home, attending school and working on the farm, until he was twenty-six years of age, renting a por-

tion of the homestead farm during the latter part of this time. He was married, March 5, 1865, to Sarah E. Bartlett, of Delaware county, where she was born and where they were married. Previous to his marriage he had purchased one hundred acres of his present farm, which was then covered with large and valuable timber, and had no buildings erected on them, he going in debt to the extent of one thousand five hundred dollars. The timber he cut into ties and cord wood, from the sale of which he realized considerable money. Later he added forty acres, making one hundred and forty acres, and still later other acres, until he had and now has land to the amount of three hundred and thirty acres, lying in Blackford, Jay and Delaware counties, and divided up into four farms. He has about two hundred and ten acres under cultivation, which is well drained with about three thousand rods of tile, and he expended about twelve hundred dollars in the construction of the Lick Creek ditch. The principal crop grown by Mr. Bantz has been corn, all of which he feeds to hogs each year, his pleasure being to breed only the best of stock. His present two-story brick house, which is large and convenient, he erected twenty years ago. His farm is well situated in the gas belt and is crossed by the Panhandle Railway. The gas well on his farm is owned and operated by the Bantz-Patters Gas Company, of which he was one of the original stockholders, and which was incorporated in 1895. It has a capital of ten thousand dollars and operates three wells, which supply a portion of the demand in Dunkirk. Mr. Bantz is still a member of this company, owning a portion of its stock.

Mr. Bantz, like his father before him, has a strong and powerful frame, and has always been an industrious, hardworking man. For

eight years after starting out in life for himself he did not lose a day, but worked constantly in order to place his property in the fine condition it now is found. It was after he was twenty-one that he began to make satisfactory progress, and at the time of his marriage he had a splendid start. The share he received from his father's estate he has husbanded well and has so invested it that it brings him in fair returns. No man has done more than Mr. Bantz to further public improvements, the Lick Creek ditch, mentioned earlier in this sketch, owing its existence mainly to his persevering efforts, he going on the bonds of county commissioners at the time it was constructed to the amount of five thousand dollars. He has also contributed largely to the building of pikes and all similar public improvements, knowing that good public roads largely increase the value of farm lands and make travel more easy and pleasant, saving time, team and rolling stock. Politically Mr. Bantz is a Democrat, but gives his attention mainly to the private affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an excellent citizen in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. Bantz are the parents of fifteen children, as follows: Rena, wife of Elkanah Gilbert, of Jay county; Luella, wife of George Buckles, of Delaware county; Rhoda, who married Saul Wilson, and died October 6, 1894, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving five children: Irwin, of Blackford county, who married Hesea Irene; Frank; Sivilla, wife of William Stoughton, of Dunkirk; Emma, wife of George Whitaker, of Blackford county; Daniel, who married Dose DePo, of Dunkirk; Levi, living at home in Dunkirk; Viola, wife of George Fromyer, of Dunkirk; Zula, wife of George Crumwell, of Noblesville, Indiana; William, living at

home; Grover, who died at the age of fifteen, and Vernie, living at home, and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Bantz died August 25, 1894, aged fifty years, seven months and twenty days. In May, 1900, Mr. Bantz had twenty-six grandchildren living. He has always taken great interest in his children's welfare, assisting them to get a start in the world to the extent of his ability, and doing all in his power to further the moral and material welfare of his community.

JESSIE HAMILTON DOWELL.

Few men of Blackford county were as wide and favorably known as the late Jessie Hamilton Dowell, of Hartford City, and no one exercised a more potent or wholesome influence upon the business and industrial interests of this part of Indiana than he. For quite a half century he was a familiar figure on the streets and public thoroughfares, and for nearly that length of time his name was identified with a number of enterprises which give stability and added to the reputation of the city at home and abroad. The birth of this excellent man occurred on the 25th day of June, 1833, in Virginia, and when five years old he was taken by his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, where he made his home until some time in 1845. The date of his arrival in Blackford county is the year 1850, at which time he became a resident of Hartford City, and here he remained the rest of his life, assisting in many ways the development of the town and impressing his strong personality upon its material and moral growth.

On the 26th day of May, 1851, he was united in marriage to Fannie A. Ellis, daugh-



G. Howell

ter of Selah and Hepsiba (Saxton) Ellis, and became the father of four children, namely: Frank P.; Elmer E., deceased; Charles M., deceased, and Arthur G.

Shortly after taking up his residence in Hartford City Mr. Dowell engaged in the shoe business with William H. Campbell, a partnership terminated by the death of the latter gentleman fourteen months later, after which Mr. Dowell continued actively identified with the commercial interests of the place until 1866. In 1867 he began handling grain, and the better to facilitate this business he erected one of the largest warehouses on the Panhandle Railroad, which he continued to operate with most encouraging success until 1873, the meantime running a large saw-mill which afterwards under his management was converted into a heading factory.

During the above period Mr. Dowell also carried on the hardware trade in Hartford City, which, with the manufacture of lumber and heading, he disposed of in 1873 and a little later he discontinued the grain business. After retiring from active participation in grain transactions he became interested in banking, being one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Blackford County Bank, of which he became president. After filling that position three years he disposed of his interest in the bank and turned his attention to farming and dealing in real estate, his success in the latter being commensurate with that realized in his several previous lines of business. By judicious investment he became in time the possessor of five hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, all lying within one and a half miles of the city and a considerable tract adjoining the city limits. This has since greatly increased in value, and is classed with the

most productive and highly improved as well as most valuable real estate in Blackford county.

In 1886 Mr. Dowell organized the Hartford City Natural Gas & Oil Company, of which he was president until the time of his death, and previous to that date, in 1881, he was chosen drainage commissioner of Blackford county, the duties of which position he discharged with signal ability for several years. During his term of service as commissioner Mr. Dowell planned and carried into successful execution the present efficient drainage system, by means of which much fertile land has been reclaimed and other large tracts greatly enhanced in value. His services in this one office alone are sufficient to place him among the county's greatest benefactors, as the system he inaugurated and carried out is pronounced one of the most scientific and successful in the state.

As a member of the common council, where he served over five years, Mr. Dowell was instrumental in bringing about much important municipal legislation and the interest he always manifested in the city's welfare earned him the reputation of a most conscientious, painstaking and absolutely impartial public servant. He contributed much to the city's material prosperity by investing his means in business blocks and other improvements and through his efforts many individuals in the common walks of life were enabled to procure homes on long and easy payments. For two years or more he was connected with a local fire, loan and insurance company which did a safe and conservative business, and the set of abstract books made by him and containing a description of every piece of property in the county from the beginning are said to be the most

complete and accurate records of the kind ever made in the county.

Mr. Dowell was for many years active in Masonic circles, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter, in both of which he passed all the chairs, and upon numerous occasions he was a representative to the grand lodge of the state. In politics he was a Republican, earnest in the support of party principles, but his zeal in this direction never led him to aspire to official honors. Indeed the methods of the successful partisan were not at all to his liking, and he always preferred the claims of business to the unsatisfying allurements which such men so frequently hold out to their followers.

In the several enterprises with which he was from time to time connected Mr. Dowell exercised sound judgment and rare insight which, combined with the most scrupulous integrity, made his name synonymous with all that is honorable and upright in the business world. He was an able banker, and as a financier ranked with the first in the county. His ready and clear comprehension of all business transactions dependent upon the aid afforded by his enterprises, his ability to read character and his strict sense of justice won for him many warm friends as well as the confidence of those more intimately associated with him. No transaction was too minute to escape his observation, nevertheless he never stooped to little things, and always manifested a broad and liberal spirit in his relations with his fellow men.

Few if any of his contemporaries accomplished as much as he for the general good of the community, and his death, which occurred at his home in Hartford City on the 11th day of May, 1899, came as a personal bereavement to the many who knew

him so long and so well. That he may have made mistakes during a residence in one place of a half century is to be expected, but compared with the many virtues which adorned his life they were few.

What imperfections he may have had are now covered with the broad mantle of Christian charity as is his body with the green turf of the beautiful cemetery where he sleeps so well, while his virtues, more enduring than marble shaft or granite obelisk, will ever live, an enduring monument, in the hearts of his fellow men.

Mrs. Dowell's father, Selah Ellis, was born in Delaware, and came from an old family that lived in that state prior to the war for American independence. When a young man he married Hepsiba Saxton, a native of New York city, and shortly thereafter located in Steuben county, New York state, and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1844, in which year he disposed of his real estate, and loading his personal effects on a wagon drove through to Blackford county, Indiana, locating about one and three-fourths miles east of Hartford City, where he again turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil. At the time of the long and somewhat tiresome journey to the new home in the west, Mrs. Dowell was a miss of thirteen years, and she distinctly recalls the many thrilling experiences of the trip, and how she assisted with her own hands in cutting away the brush and clearing a spot whereon to erect the little log cabin first used as a residence by the family. She continued to reside on this place until her mother's death, in September, 1851, when she came to Hartford City, and for some time thereafter made her home with a sister, Mrs. Morley. While residing with the latter she met the gentleman who afterwards

became her husband, and from her marriage to the present time her life has been interwoven with Hartford City, which she has seen grow from an insignificant backwoods town to the center of population of one of the wealthiest and most prosperous sections of our highly favored commonwealth. From youth up she has exhibited the qualities of womanhood so greatly admired, and those who knew her best are profuse in their testimonials as to her worth as a wife, mother and neighbor. As a member of the Methodist church, to which she has belonged for nearly a half century, she has willingly and cheerfully made any sacrifices to render her services useful, and she exemplifies her religion by a life devoted to bettering the condition of humanity. Endowed with strong mental powers, an affectionate disposition and a generous heart, she has acted well her part in life and in going out and in among the people she carries with her, not only sympathy and counsel, but equally needed food and raiment for those whose condition is beset with misfortune and suffering. While exact in all her dealings, she is ever ready to respond to all worthy calls for assistance, never refusing to hear the cry of the needy, but always willing to contribute to their wants and if possible direct them to the means of self-support.

Her moral nature is sweet and beautiful, and while not blind to the shortcomings of others, she would see the good rather than the evil, and thoroughly believes in the ultimate victory of right over the combined forces of ungodliness. By her judicious advice and wise counsel she greatly assisted her husband during his long and varied business experience, and he was ever ready to give her due credit for much of the success which he attained in life. Since his

death she has displayed rare discrimination and excellent judgment in looking after the interest of the large estate, and her management of the same marks her as a woman of uncommon good sense and business sagacity.

Throughout her entire career Mrs. Dowell's dominant motive has been to do the right as she sees the right, and now as her race is being run and the afternoon of life begins to wane, to see her as she passes along to the twilight and the journey's end, receiving the love, reverence and respect of all, is a picture indeed that many loving hearts will wish may never fade.

JAMES WILLIAM WHITAKER.

James William Whitaker, a successful school teacher and farmer of Blackford county, was born September 4, 1861, in Guernsey county, Ohio. He is a son of William Whitaker, who was also a native of Ohio, and dying on the home farm at Trenton, Indiana, October 15, 1894. William was a son of Obed and Elizabeth (Neal) Whitaker, and passed his boyhood in his native state, where he married Miss Amanda Chance. In 1860 he removed to Indiana, locating in Trenton village. Soon after removing to Indiana he became engaged in farming, but on rented land until he purchased the tract which is now considered the home farm, which had upon it at the time a small amount cleared and a little log house. This farm it took him some years to finish paying for, but that was at length accomplished. Upon this farm he devoted most of his time to general agriculture and to clearing up the timber as well as other im-

provements, including a great deal of tile drainage. His timber he cut up into logs, lumber and staves. For eighteen years he served as supervisor of his township, taking charge of the opening and improvement of the roads and the construction of bridges. After the war he was strongly in favor of the freeing of the slaves, but left the Republican party because of its attitude on the granting to the freedmen of their right to vote, which was done by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. Since that time, while a member of the Democratic party, he has never been active in its counsels or management. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Trenton during the later years of his life, and he was much interested in the cause of general education. He and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Sarah Elizabeth, a maiden lady living with Dr. Loudon at Trenton; James W., the subject of this sketch; Naomi, a maiden lady still living at the old home; George M., who operates a portion of the homestead farm; John, who died when thirteen years of age; Myrtle, who married Henry Strait, and died a few years later, September 7, 1894.

James William Whitaker was brought to Indiana soon after his birth by his parents, who located as above related. He received his early education in the district schools of his adopted county, and also attended normal school one session, beginning to teach at eighteen years of age. His first school was No. 6, of Jackson township, after teaching which he took other normal courses and then continued teaching in Blackford county, in Jackson, Newburg and Harris townships. He then took a higher course of study at the DePauw University, and afterward kept on teaching until he had

taught seventeen terms in all and all in Blackford county. As a teacher he kept himself well informed as to the progress being made in different portions of the country, operated in county institutes, belonged to educational associations, reading circles and other organizations whose objects were the improvement of the teaching force of the country. He taught five terms in district No. 6, Washington township, and continues to give considerable attention to all practical educational affairs.

Mr. Whitaker was married, September 2, 1896, to Miss Jennie Parker, a sister of Jacob Perry Parker, whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker have one child, Emerson, born June 26, 1897. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and stand high in the community in which they live.

JAMES A. LUZADDER.

James A. Luzadder, a successful farmer of Jackson township, whose postoffice address is Mill Grove, was born in Taylor county, Virginia, now West Virginia, July 13, 1855. He is a son of Aaron Luzadder, whose father was also named Aaron, and both father and grandfather were farmers of Virginia. About twenty years ago Aaron Luzadder invested in one hundred and nine acres of wild land, and his son, John M. Luzadder, began its improvement. About four years later James A. Luzadder, the subject of this sketch, came to this part of the state, and in company with his brother, John M., bought one hundred acres more, which was at the time about half cleared and

about half-way cultivated. On this one hundred acres James A. settled and began its conversion into a farm. About 1892 to the above-mentioned one hundred acres James A. added forty acres more, and since then he has purchased the interest of his brother, having now in all a farm of one hundred and forty acres in his own name. This forty acres was purchased from his father, who is yet a resident of West Virginia. Nearly all of this land is in a fine state of cultivation, the work of improvement having been done by himself. At first he put in timber ditches, as did many of his neighbors, but in recent years this kind of ditch has been supplanted by the best of tile drains, a great deal of tile having been laid and extending into every part of the farm. James A. Luzadder has for some years had the supervision of his father's farm, which lies adjoining his own; has cleared and tilled it and now has of it sixty acres in a fine state of cultivation, notwithstanding it is farmed by tenants. Recently Mr. Luzadder has purchased a sixty-acre farm in Delaware county, two miles south of his present home. While his farm is largely devoted to grass, yet he grows about thirty-five acres of corn, which he feeds mainly to hogs, but keeps also to some extent young cattle, which he finds very profitable. So great has been Mr. Luzadder's success in the management of his farming operations, that, whereas sixteen years ago he started nine hundred dollars in debt, both his farms are paid for and from the products of the farms themselves. These farms are in the gas belt, and upon them three wells are operated by the Fort Wayne Gas Company.

Politically Mr. Luzadder is a Democrat, but has never had any political ambition, and has not held or sought to hold office.

He was married September 12, 1876, in Taylor county, Virginia, to Arthula J. Mathews, and they have had the following children: Chauncey Albert, who died at the age of three years; William Allie and Mary Alta, twins now fifteen years old; Dora A.; and James L. Mrs. Luzadder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in every way an excellent woman, and both she and her husband are highly esteemed by all who know them.

ALVIN B. ZIMMERMAN.

Alvin B. Zimmerman, one of the most careful and successful farmers of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Priam, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, March 1, 1859, and is a son of John Fletcher Zimmerman, who also was a native of Ohio, and a son of Obadiah Zimmerman, of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio in the early days, being one of the noble band of pioneers of that state.

Alvin B. Zimmerman passed the days of his minority on the old home farm, and there received his early mental and physical training which gave him a sound body and a sound mind. Nor was his moral character by any means neglected, and the principles inculcated during his earlier years have been the guiding principles of his life. Leaving home two years after attaining his majority, he then began life on his own account, and was engaged in farming in Ohio from 1881 until 1887, and in 1887 located in Blackford county, one mile east of Hartford City, on a tract of sixty acres of land. This he greatly improved by the erection of necessary farm buildings and by fencing and ditching, so that he brought it to an excellent

state of cultivation. In 1894 he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven and a half acres where he now resides, to which he has since added thirty acres of cleared land. Upon this farm he has laid somewhat more than three hundred rods of drain tile of various sizes, and built his present residence and made other improvements. While he carries on general farming to a considerable extent, yet his main crops are wheat and corn. He also raises cattle and hogs, of the latter from one hundred to one hundred and fifty annually.

On February 1, 1900, his house, together with a portion of his furniture, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about three hundred dollars more than the insurance. Since then he has rebuilt and enlarged, so that now he has larger and better buildings, both house and barn. Mr. Zimmerman has during his entire life given his attention to his farm labors, and though he has attended as a delegate numerous Republican conventions, county and district, yet he has never desired to hold political office of any kind. Notwithstanding this, he is a well-read man, and has firm and positive convictions on all questions of public policy.

On September 8, 1881, Mr. Zimmerman married, in Greene county, Ohio, Miss Mary E. Chitty, a native of Fayette county, Ohio, both having been reared as children on adjoining farms. Their children are as follows: Clarence C., Pearlman F., Dean D., Vernon H., Elmer M., Clara B., Rose A. and Paul L. Mr. Zimmerman is a member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Trenton, and of Tent No. 50, K. O. T. M., of Hartford City, Indiana. In common with the rest of his family he received from his father, when buying a farm for himself, cash to the amount of five hun-

dred dollars, and his farm is in the gas belt with a good well upon it. Both he and his wife are highly honorable and useful citizens of the community in which they live, and have the good will and respect of all who know them.

EZRA CLINTON ARMSTRONG.

Ezra Clinton Armstrong, a prominent and successful merchant of Trenton, Indiana, is a son of Andrew Morton Armstrong, deceased, who was born August 15, 1829, in Butler county, Ohio. At the age of ten years Andrew M. Armstrong removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, and three years later to Wayne county, Indiana, where he attained to manhood's estate. In 1853, in company with his parents, two brothers and three sisters, he removed to Blackford county, Indiana, locating one and a half miles south of Trenton, on a farm, which had but few improvements, and those few consisting of a small parcel of cleared ground and a little log cabin, but which, now recognized as the old homestead, is in fine condition. Mr. Armstrong was married, December 16, 1860 to Miss Christiana A. Alfrey who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1841, and who died at Trenton in 1866. They were the parents of three children, only two of whom are now living: Ezra C., the subject of this sketch, and Lilly Estelle, now the wife of J. F. Wheatly, a farmer and stockman living near Trenton, in Jackson township. The third died in infancy. Mr. Armstrong married for his second wife Miss Lavina Anderson, who was born in Blackford county, her parents being Humphrey and Harriet (Haines) Anderson, both natives of Guernsey county, Ohio, and who re-

moved to Blackford county, Indiana, in 1837. Mr. Anderson died in New Orleans in 1852, en route to California. To this second marriage of Mr. Armstrong there were born four children, viz: William, who lived on the farm until his death in 1894; Flora, now the wife of W. A. Curry, the clerk of the county of Blackford; Thurl, who operates the farm; and Ralph, who is a student at the Marion Normal College. Mr. Armstrong died September 1, 1894, of typhoid fever, about sixty days previous to the death of his son, William. Mr. Armstrong's parents were William and Eleanor (Kennedy) Armstrong, the former a native of Butler county, Ohio, and who died in Blackford county in 1876. Mrs. Armstrong died at the home of her daughter at Bluffton at the age of seventy-six. During his life A. M. Armstrong was a Democrat and served as land appraiser one term. He was very much interested in the success of his party, and at all times was its staunch supporter. At different times he was a delegate to county, district and state conventions, a fact which shows the estimation in which he was held. In addition to his farming operations he conducted a store at Trenton, which he purchased in 1878, and carried on up to the time of his death, since which time it has been operated by his son, Ezra C., with the exception of a few days, a period of twenty-seven years.

Ezra C. Armstrong was born in the village of Trenton November 11, 1859, and soon after the store was established by his father became a clerk, but had practically full control, his father giving it but nominal attention. After the death of his father he bought the stock on hand and added largely thereto and increased the business to a considerable extent, his annual trade becoming

about nine thousand dollars. Besides his store in Trenton he conducts a road and peddling business, and also handled country produce. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original stockholders of the Blackford County Bank. He also owns a farm on which is his grandfather's old homestead, now containing forty acres of land.

Mr. Armstrong was married, March 2, 1888, to Miss Anna Maude Cox, of Delaware county, a lady of education and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two children: Claudie G., a young lady of twelve years, who is making commendable progress as a student of elocution; and Harry William. As a Democrat Mr. Armstrong has served his party in county, district and state conventions, but prefers a business career, for which by practical experience he is well qualified. Mr. Armstrong has served for twenty years as postmaster of Trenton, and is the present incumbent of that position. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a teacher in the Sunday school. Both are highly respected and useful members of the community in which they live.

JACOB PERRY PARKER.

Jacob Perry Parker, one of the most successful farmers and formerly for many years one of the most active and progressive teachers of Jackson township, Blackford county, Indiana, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 9, 1868. He is a son of George W. and Mary M. (Smith) Parker, both of whom have resided in the same township with himself since 1888. The boyhood of Mr. Parker was spent in Fayette county, Ohio,

where, after attaining his thirteenth year, he attended for several years the district schools. When twenty-one years of age he began his active work as a school teacher, his first term being taught during the winter of 1889-90, in Jackson township. He next attended the normal school at Valparaiso, and then taught for ten terms in Blackford county, five of which were in district No. 7, Jackson township. During his active life as a teacher his constant aim was to be alive to all the improvements in methods of teaching that promised to be of importance. He was always full of energy, was ambitious to do good work, and in his studies made specialties of geography, mathematics and history, the latter more particularly with the view of keeping abreast of the times. His interest in educational and other matters is still kept alive by attendance upon reading circles and other means of intellectual improvement.

Mr. Parker purchased his first farm in 1894, one of eighty acres, of which about seventy-five acres were improved, or perhaps it were better to say, cleared, as there were no buildings on it, nor ditches, nor well. At the present time he has on this farm about sixty acres under a high state of cultivation, with about three hundred rods of ditches, which reclaim much of the land. Something has also been realized from the sale of timber. For some time Mr. Parker carried on his work in the school room together with the management of his farm, but not to the neglect of either.

Mr. Parker was married, May 6, 1894, to Miss Almeda E. Twibell, a daughter of Lewis Twibell, of Licking township, in which township she was born October 22, 1871, and there reared. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one child, Ernest Paul, born Octo-

ber 3, 1899. Mr. Parker and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which for several years he has been a trustee. He is also a teacher in the Sunday school, and both himself and wife are fully alive to the necessity of all kinds of religious work, as a means of civilization and the amelioration of the condition of the human race.

JOSEPH DILDINE.

Joseph Dildine, a well and widely-known citizen of Jackson township, Blackford county, Indiana, whose postoffice is Hartford City, is a native of the latter place, having been born there April 8, 1838. He is a son of Samson and Sarah (Highland) Dildine, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and both of whom removed to Ohio when about thirteen years of age. They were married in Hancock county, that state.

The boyhood of Joseph Dildine was Dildine, a native of New Jersey, who died at the great age of eighty-five years. His father was a native of Germany. In 1837, with his wife and family of five children, he settled in Indiana, beginning life on a farm on a part of which the present Catholic church stands. To this land he added other acres from time to time until he was possessed of two hundred and forty acres, a considerable portion of which is within the limits of the corporation, to which in 1839 he donated a portion of the first town plot. He was a citizen of the county at the time of its organization, and was thus one of its pioneers. He made the brick of which the first county court house was constructed, and also the first brick at Hartford City. In addition to his two hundred and forty acres

of land in Jackson township, he also owned land in Wells county; but on his Jackson county farm he lived until his death, which occurred March 29, 1879, when in his eightieth year; his wife died in 1871, in her seventy-second year.

They were the parents of five children, as follows: Ralph, who died in Neosho county, Kansas, in his fifty-third year, he having been one of the early residents of Kansas; Jesse, a shoemaker of Hartford City; Maria, who married Ira Sharp, and died in Neosho county, Kansas, at the age of forty-four; Effie, who married Thomas Moore, and died in Jackson township at the age of forty-six; and Joseph, the subject of this sketch.

The boyhood of Joseph Dildine was passed at the home of his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and he worked with his father on the farm until he was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, March 19, 1868. Mrs. Dildine is a daughter of James Williams, and was born in Monmouthshire, England. She came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania when ten years of age, and removed to Indiana in 1864. Upon their present farm, which was purchased when the former was fifteen years old, Mr. and Mrs. Dildine have lived since their marriage.

Samson Dildine was an old-line Jackson Democrat. Joseph Dildine served two terms as township assessor, and has been township trustee continuously for five years, and has performed much labor in keeping the drains cleaned and in good repair. He has also labored to pay off the township debts, and has built three new school-houses, believing that the better the school-houses and the better qualified the teachers, the better it is for the community at large and coming gen-

erations. The methods followed by Mr. Dildine in the performance of his duties are not in any way influenced by political considerations. He is a strong Democrat and believes in the principles advocated by William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Dildine served thirteen months in Company H, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant George Steele, enlisting in 1861. At the expiration of the above-mentioned period he was discharged for disability, for which disability he is now a pensioner. Mr. Dildine's services in the army of the United States were performed mainly in Maryland and Virginia, principally in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., but it was the fortune of his regiment not to be engaged in actual battle. He has not united with the Grand Army of the Republic.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dildine are: Sarah Jane, a well-educated young lady, who has taught school several terms, and who is now assistant postmaster at Greenwood, Colorado; and Estelle, who has also taught school several terms, beginning when she was seventeen years of age, and who, like her sister, was given the best education the times afforded. Mr. Dildine's family are all highly esteemed by all who know them for their high character and ennobling aims.

ISAIAH HILES.

Isaiah Hiles, one of the prominent citizens of Jackson township, whose postoffice is Dunkirk, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 9, 1835. His father, whose name was also Isaiah, was born in New Jersey, and with his family, a wife and three

children, removed from that state to Ohio. He was a miller by trade and died at Dayton, Ohio, when seventy-five years of age. The parents of the latter-mentioned Isaiah Hiles were from Germany, but the wife of this family, Esther Thomas, was of Irish descent, and was the mother of fourteen children.

Isaiah Hiles, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until he was married, April 3, 1854, to Miss Sarah Jane Golden, who was born in Franklin, Indiana, but who later moved to Shelbyville, Indiana. She is a daughter of James and Sarah Wilson Golden, both of whom were born in Indiana, and the former of whom was a carpenter by trade.

After his marriage Mr. Hiles removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in shaving hoops, which business he followed for many years in both Ohio and Indiana. In 1860 he came to Indiana, locating at Converse, in Blackford county, on the Panhandle Railway, where he continued to follow his trade, that of shaving hoops. In 1872 he located on his present farm, then mostly covered with timber, but there was a small clearing and a log house had been erected. This farm he and his sons cleared of its timber, and he himself attended to the draining. It is now a most excellent farm, well drained and in a fine state of cultivation. Up to about 1885 Mr. Hiles continued to work at the shaving out of hoops, but then on account of the practical disappearance of hoop pole timber it became unprofitable and he ceased to follow it longer. In all he followed this business more than thirty years and earned at it a great deal of money, making sometimes as high as seven dollars per day. The farm is devoted to the growing of grain and grass.

Mr. Hiles' family consists of three children, as follows: Charley, who is operating the farm, is married to Miss Alice Ann Boles, and has six children, viz: Archibald Milton, a graduate of the common schools and preparing to teach; James Orville, Hester Jane Golden, Charley Austin, Edith Estella and Verna Alice; James Henry, of Hartford City, who is married and has three children, viz: Crystal Jane, Ruth, Hester and Desdemona, wife of Benjamin F. Clore, of Hartford City, and has four children, viz: Clarence, Clara, James Arthur and Mattie Elmira.

Formerly Mr. Hiles was a Democrat, but at present does not belong to either party, reserving the right to act and think for himself, and to vote as seems best at the time of the election. He and his wife are members of the Seventh Day Adventists of Hartford City. They are most excellent people and highly esteemed by all who know them, always being ready to lend a hand to those in need and to give sympathy as well as assistance to the sick. Their family consisted in all of sixteen children, but only the four above mentioned attained to mature years. One daughter, Mollie, died at the age of eighteen, September 24, 1892. She was a most promising young lady, well educated and an active member of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church, and her loss was keenly felt by the entire community.

Charley Hiles has his own home on part of the old homestead, which he erected himself. It is a very neat and comfortable home, though not large, and he still has charge of the home farm. He is now one of the township supervisors, having held that office for five years.

William Wilson, the grandfather of Mrs. Hiles, on her mother's side of the family,

her mother's maiden name having been Sarah Pounder Wilson, was a son of Indiana pioneers, who lived in the south part of the state. When about six years old he and a younger sister were playing along the bank of the creek which ran near their home, and were both captured by Indians and carried away. He and his sister were soon separated from each other and she was never heard of or from afterward. He grew up among the Indians, and became almost an Indian himself, but when he became a man he found a way of escape, and returned to civilization; but his recollection of his family was so faint that he could not find them. He married in Indiana and lived near Mt. Carmel, Indiana, at which place he lived until late in life when he removed to Shelbyville, and there reached the advanced age of eighty and upward. Upon returning to civilization he became what is now known as an old-line Whig, married twice and became a prominent man in his community, and on account of his captivity among the Indians in his youth was a most interesting character.

STEPHEN WILLMAN.

Many of the most solid and patriotic citizens of the United States are of German ancestry. They generally believe in liberty of conscience and thought, and are honest in what they think as well as in their actions. One of these citizens is Stephen Willman, who was born within three miles of Hartford City, in Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, October 10, 1844. He is a son of Peter and Sarah (Perrell) Willman, the former of whom was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and

who came to the United States as a boy of ten years. The parents of Peter were Stephen and Margaret Willman, who upon reaching this country located first in Pennsylvania, where they remained a few years and then removed to Hagerstown, Indiana, and still later to Blackford county, being there among the earliest settlers of Washington township, when there were no neighbors within a distance of several miles. No roads had been cut out and but little timber had been cleared away. He died at the age of seventy-five and she at the age of eighty-two.

Peter Willman was married to Sarah Perrell in Blackford county when twenty three years in a hub and spoke factory, at county, Ohio, and when a girl was brought by her parents to Blackford county, Indiana, those parents being Jonas and Rebecca Perrell. They settled in Washington township but a short time after the Willman family. Both attained a great age, he dying at upward of ninety and she at more than eighty years. Peter Willman, when his son Stephen, the subject of this sketch, was ten years old, removed to Hartford and there engaged in the grocery, drygoods, hardware and livery business, besides other lines, and continued as a merchant until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. He was one of the most successful men of his age, and invested his means in land until he owned about four hundred acres in a body in Jackson and Licking townships. A portion of this land he rented out to others, thus securing its improvement more rapidly than if he had attempted to do all himself. During his lifetime he divided it up among his sons, assisting each to a good farm, to good buildings and to complete farm equipments. He also owned

Hartford City property, upon which he erected business blocks as well as dwelling houses. His farm was well managed, and upon it he kept a good deal of stock, so that he was considered by all one of the most substantial citizens of the county.

Politically he was a Democrat, but seldom gave attention to politics, preferring to devote his time and abilities to the management of his own private affairs, and was of so liberal a disposition that he frequently supported men of other parties, on the principle that local politics should be conducted on strictly business principles and should therefore be placed in the hands of the best men. Of his family four sons reached the age of maturity, viz: Stephen, the subject of this sketch; Peter, of Hartford City; John of Hartford City; and James Franklin, a liveryman of Hartford City.

Stephen is the only one of the four to live on a farm. As stated earlier in this sketch, his father divided his property among his children in such a way that each shared equally with the others, and each received some town property. Stephen received the Hartford City home, a two-story brick residence, which he still owns. He entered his father's store when twelve-years of age, and while a clerk in this store also attended the Hartford City schools, and also two terms at Marion City College under Professor Shover. Afterward he kept his father's books for ten or twelve years. He remained with his father even after he was married four or five years, or up to the time he was twenty-eight years old. Then he worked three years in a hub and spoke factory, at the end of which time he took full charge of one of his father's farms, continuing to operate one of them until his father gave him his present farm, consisting of eighty-two

acres, of which he has placed thirty acres under cultivation, and now has about seventy acres in all under an excellent state of cultivation. This farm is well underdrained with tile so that all the fields are reached with these drains, which warm the soil by drying it out earlier after rains in the spring, and make it easier of cultivation and more productive. He devotes it mainly to grain and feeds his grain to hogs, turning out from sixty to seventy hogs each year.

Mr. Willman was married, at the age of twenty, to Miss Nancy Ann Huffman, who at the time was eighteen years of age. Her death occurred about ten years later, she having been the mother of three children, one of whom is living, viz: John K. McIntire Willman, named in honor of John K. McIntire, of Dayton, who had held close business relations with Peter Willman. One child died in infancy, and a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, married Jasper Baird, and died at the age of thirty years. She is also mentioned on another page of this work in the biography of James G. Baird.

For his second wife Stephen Willman married Alice Harter, a widow whose maiden name was Alice Smith. She died about four years later of consumption, as was the case with Mr. Willman's first wife. She left no children. Mr. Willman's third wife was Mrs. Mary Jane Hedge, whose maiden name was Tollody. By this marriage Mr. Willman has one child, Peter Stephen, aged three years. Mrs. Hedge had had three children, all of whom lived for a time with Mr. Willman, and one son, Otto Hedge, a boy of thirteen, still lives with them.

Politically Mr. Willman is a Democrat, and was named once by his party for county recorder, but did not make the campaign,

He goes as delegate to his party's conventions, and does a great deal of campaign work. While Mr. Willman is not a member of any church, yet he is looked upon by all who know him as an honest, upright citizen, one whose character is above reproach or suspicion, and it is well to remember that with all men, whether they do or do not belong to a church, character is the principal thing.

DR. DAVID COLMAN CALDWELL.

Few young men in this or any other county in the state of Indiana have been identified with so many spheres of activity and have been so uniformly successful in them all as the subject of this memoir. David C. Caldwell was born in Hancock county, Indiana, December 25, 1852, and is the eldest child and only son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary J. Caldwell, with whom he lived for many years, and with the former of whom he has been in partnership in the stock business since he was a boy. At the age of eight years his father was shipping stock. David Colman was in the saddle, having charge of the shipping department, and was constantly on the road for years except when attending school. In 1872 he graduated from the Knightstown Academy, and immediately afterward began a successful career as a school teacher, taking charge of a school at Nashville, Hancock county, Indiana, in 1873, this being his first school. On October 8, 1874, he came to Blackford county, teaching each winter in Jackson township until 1889, nine terms being in his own district, and there he graduated a class that began with him in the "A, B, C's." He read

medicine with Dr. N. D. Clouser at Hartford City, in 1875, and remained with him until 1879, practicing at Mill Grove, where he and his father had located, and where he practiced medicine and taught school until 1889. In that year he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for county clerk, was elected to the office, and four years later was re-elected by an increased majority. As showing the popularity of Dr. Caldwell with his party, it may be stated that at the age of twenty he was sent as a delegate to his congressional convention, and from that time on he has been a delegate to numerous conventions, always having been an intelligent and able worker for his party. Since retiring from the office of county clerk he has served as chairman of the county central committee in which his effective work has increased the Democratic majority from seventy to two hundred and twenty-five. While he has laid particular stress on local affairs and has been liberal in his views and tolerant of differences of opinion therein, he stands with the Bryan party in national politics. Upon retiring from the office of county clerk he was presented with a resolution commendatory of his services and with a Masonic emblem by the bar of Hartford City, of which he was then made an honorary member. Dr. Caldwell has a very pretty farm of forty acres of land two and a half miles south of Hartford City, a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres two miles east of Hartford City and one of seventy-five acres at Mill Grove, all of them devoted to the raising of stock. As stated above, he became a partner with his father when a boy, and even when he was ten or twelve years of age checks were made out in favor of and were also signed in the name of "B.

F. Caldwell & Son." Dr. Caldwell is a member of Blackford Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., at Hartford City. He has always enjoyed good horses, dogs and guns, and has made a reputation as a target marker with the rifle. He also enjoys all varieties of field sports, and at one time was a successful base ball player, in which American game he still takes an interest. He often visits the Kankakee region to shoot ducks, snipes, etc., and makes fishing excursions to Celina, Ohio.

He was one of the promoters of the first gas well drilled in this section of Jackson township, retaining his interest to the present time. He solicited subscriptions to and incorporated the Mill Grove Glass Company, and is still one of the stockholders, and has been a director since its organization. His uncle, John W. Caldwell, or "Uncle John," as he was always called, had his home for five years where the Doctor now lives, and died when living with the Doctor in Hartford City, having survived his wife three years; she died at Columbus, Ohio, while undergoing an operation for tumor. "Uncle John" Caldwell willed to the Doctor his home with considerable personal property. This uncle had formerly been a partner with his brother, Benjamin F., in the stock business, but much of the latter portion of his life was spent in visiting many of the most noted health resorts, he being a firm believer in the efficacy of medicine provided by nature in mineral springs.

Though a rider of running horses and a driver of pacers and trotters, the Doctor never made a bet in his life, nor has he ever bought a pool ticket. He is well versed on all matters pertaining to agriculture and the raising of stock of all kinds, and though not now in practice he still maintains his in-

terest in all matters pertaining to medicine and in both medical and educational affairs keeps himself fully abreast of the times. Though not a member of any church, the Golden Rule is his religion and the guide of his life, and he has always been determined to build up a character which should be above reproach. The firm of B. F. Caldwell & Son has its headquarters at Mill Grove, in Jackson township, where B. F. resides, but Dr. Caldwell, the junior partner, resides in Licking township, five miles distant.

Dr. Caldwell was married, June 7, 1885, to Miss Sarah O. Fleming, of Huntington county, Indiana, she having been reared, however, in Delaware county. They have no children.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CALDWELL.

Benjamin Franklin Caldwell, leading member of the firm of Caldwell & Son, proprietors of the Mill Grove stock farm, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, May 6, 1828, and came with his parents in 1836 to Indiana, settling in Hancock county. He is a son of David Caldwell, who was born in Pennsylvania, but who was taken to Kentucky when a young boy, and who died in Hancock county, Indiana, in 1841, when the subject of this memoir was thirteen years of age, leaving his widow with seven children, two girls being the older ones of the family and Benjamin F. being the eldest of the sons. The maiden name of the mother of these children was Ann Anderson, and she was a daughter of Captain John Anderson, of Campbell county, Kentucky, in which county she was born. Her father was originally from Maryland, and was a man of

considerable ability and importance. Her husband owned three tracts of land, each containing eighty acres, and at the time of his death had made an excellent beginning in the world. The widow, filled with ambition for her children's success in life and with deep motherly affection, did all she could to keep her family together until all should be settled in life, and in doing this she often performed even severe manual labor, such as chopping the firewood and other outdoor work. Frequently she wove cloth until midnight in order that she might be enabled to hire men to clear up her land, in the meantime living in a large, old-fashioned hewed-log house erected by her husband to take the place of the little log cabin which stood there when the farm was purchased. She and her children succeeded in making a good living from the farm. Benjamin F. taking hold of the work in a most determined and ambitious manner, and being a boy of unusual strength, was able to do a great deal of work. But the necessity for his doing this interfered materially with his obtaining a thorough common school education, the little that he did obtain being secured in a log school-house with a log cut out for a window, which let in light through a piece of greased paper. A board hewed out with a broad ax or adze and mounted on pegs served for a desk, and the seats were slabs supported by logs long enough to prevent the feet of the children from reaching down to the floor. The fireplace was nearly half the length of the side of the building, and into this huge fireplace large logs were rolled to keep the pupils warm. All things were on a par, even the teachers being of the most primitive kind, and the studies were generally limited to a little reading, writing and arithmetic to proportion or "the

rule of three." But notwithstanding all these seeming disadvantages, as compared with modern school-houses and methods, it was often the case that the log school-house turned out most excellent men; for the application of the mind to study is far more important than the mere surroundings of the pupil.

The family by dint of persistent labor were thus kept together, and were engaged according to their abilities in the different kinds of work on the farm. Flax was one of the necessary crops in those early days, for the clothing for the family had to be spun and woven by Mrs. Caldwell, and it was also sold for the purpose of buying groceries, after it had been woven into all-flax linen or into tow linen, a few sheep being kept for the purpose of supplying wool for this kind of weaving. Mrs. Caldwell also made rag carpet which she sold in order to increase her resources.

One of the difficulties she had to overcome was that her cattle were killed by murrain; but their skins were tanned in the vicinity and thus furnished leather for boots and shoes. Benjamin F., even becoming a shoemaker and harnessmaker, worked at these two trades for his own benefit in the winter season, and at nights at other portions of the year. He also tanned leather for others on shares and carried his product by wagon to Indianapolis, Richmond and other places, selling it there for such necessities as were of use in the family. The later years of the devoted mother's life were passed with her son, Benjamin F., she dying at Mill Grove about 1885, when she was eighty-three years of age. One remarkable thing about her was that while she had been raised in a slave-holding state and had learned little or perhaps nothing about household duties or

work of any kind, yet when she was thrown upon her own resources she was not dismayed, but was always equal to the emergency by which she was confronted.

Having purchased the homestead farm Benjamin F. Caldwell remained upon it until 1865 when, selling it, he removed five miles south, but still in the same county, living here until 1875. Then removing to Blackford county, he located at Mill Grove, his present home, and entered upon the breeding of high-grade horses. He now keeps about forty or fifty driving horses, including Hambletonians and others. In partnership with his son, David C., he owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres within two miles of Hartford City, besides the Mill Grove farm, and also a small farm south of Hartford City, in all two hundred and eighty acres, all three of which are used in connection with each other. Upon these farms Mr. Caldwell and his son have bred many hundreds of horses, which they have exhibited at county, district and state fairs for years, and with satisfactory results. Mr. Caldwell has been engaged in the raising of horses for fifty-four years, and has kept public stands and operated breeding farms. During the war of the Rebellion he handled many horses, as well as cattle, for the government, and has made the buying and shipping of stock a business for twenty years. So extensive has been his experience that he is regarded by managers of fairs as an expert judge of horses, and he has acted in that capacity for years. All the horses that he can raise are taken as fast as they are ready for the market, for his reputation is so thoroughly established and so widely known that all who live within this sphere rely implicitly on his judgment and purchase of him without hesitation, as it is well

known that he has confined himself to a legitimate line of business.

During his entire life Mr. Caldwell has been a Democrat, and was very active in party work for thirty years, yet he never aspired to public office, being satisfied to attend to his own private affairs. In the management of his business he has been uniformly successful, and has not lost money except in endorsing for friends, a practice often attended with loss and which has been condemned ever since the time of Solomon. During the financial panic of 1873 he paid a security debt of fifteen thousand dollars, which necessitated the sacrifice of property worth twenty-five thousand dollars.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Mary Jane Sample, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood with himself in Hancock county. He and his wife have two children, viz: David C., and Adelia Emmerett, a maiden lady living at home. Besides his own, Mr. Caldwell has reared and educated other children. One of these is Ira H. Sample, the well-known attorney for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, living at Logansport, who graduated at the Indiana University at Bloomington. Mr. Sample is a nephew of Mrs. Caldwell, being a son of her brother and an orphan from infancy. He received the same treatment in the family and the same opportunities for advancement as Mr. Caldwell's own son, who became a physician and practiced medicine several years. Other children have been taken care of in Mr. Caldwell's home for five or six years each, so that it is proper to state that this home has been a kind of asylum for children needing care, and that these children have been treated with the same fatherly and motherly solicitude that has been accorded the chil-

dren of the home itself. Mrs. Caldwell has always been a woman of superior ability and tact, and has thus been able to aid her husband in every way necessary and to preside over her household with a calm dignity and kindness which have always served to shower blessings and benedictions on all its members.

CORNELIUS C. FLEMING.

Cornelius C. Fleming, of Washington township, is so well known that he needs no introduction to the citizens of the northern part of Blackford county. He is a man of integrity and honor and carries the respect to a high degree of all who know him. He was born in Marion county, West Virginia, October 4, 1834, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (VanZandt) Fleming, on the paternal side of Scotch birth and parentage, and on the maternal side Holland Dutch. The Flemings upon coming to the United States first located in the state of Delaware.

The boyhood of Cornelius was passed upon the farm, remaining with his parents until attaining his twenty-fourth year, when he was united in marriage with Miss Emily J. Ogden. The young couple began for themselves by renting for some time the old Fleming homestead in Virginia, and improving a tract of his own until 1864. During much of this time the condition of society about him was in a very disturbed state, owing to the uncertainties incident to the Civil war. Being near the border his part of the state was more or less overrun by guerrillas; among the rebel raiders was the notorious General Jones, whose force of some seven thousand men created quite a

commotion as it swept through the loyal section of the country; the principal damage done, however, was in stealing horses.

In the year above mentioned Mr. Fleming removed to Indiana, his first home being in Delaware county, but soon afterward taking up his residence in Henry county, where he remained about three years. In 1868, having made some progress, he secured a tract which is included in his present farm, and to which he began to devote all the energies of which he was possessed. Being intelligent and diligent, and having pretty thorough understanding of the operation of a farm, he was not only able to live comfortably but, at the same time, to make many essential improvements. He has more recently, in association with his son, James A., purchased an additional eighty acres of land, which by great effort and expense has been placed in a valuable and productive condition. Much of this immediate section of the township is flat and low, and if allowed to drain only in the natural manner would probably never be brought into tillable condition; but by the adoption and installation of a scientific system of drainage by both open and blind ditches, a most satisfactory result has been attained, that part which was no value becoming the most productive and valuable. More than one thousand rods of tile have been laid on each of the above tracts, the returns being much out of proportion to the expense incident to the improvement. Both farms are in excellent state for the production of large crops, and it is no more than justice to say that expectations have never been disappointed. Lying in the oil territory, wells have been sunk by companies, Mr. Fleming being but a lessee and confining his attentions rather to the oversight of the farm. More of a

specialty is now made of stock, more grain than the farm produces being converted on the place into excellent beef and pork.

The Fleming family consists of six children, all but one of whom are living: Martha M. is the wife of Eli M. Johnson, of Washington township; Minnie L. is Mrs. John Boccock, who owns and operates a fruit farm at South Haven, Michigan; Charles O. is the popular county recorder, and of him a more extended mention will be found on another page of this volume; Cora A. is the wife of Thomas H. Johnson, also of Washington township, and Lawrence, who died at three years of age.

James A., who has already received brief reference in connection with his father, has spent nearly all of his life in close relationship with his father and the old homestead. He received no more than the usual education acquired in the district schools, and being ever interested in all questions pertaining to social or political life, keeps well informed upon the issues of the day. He entertains decided views on all public questions, and while not seeking to press argument, is ever ready to advocate what he believes to be in nearest accord with the general welfare. He early took advanced position on finance, being one of the old-school free-silver men, standing today squarely upon the Chicago platform. Believing that the trusts are leading the country to wrong conditions, and that positive assurance as to the future is due the Filipinos, he is in thorough accord with the later expressions of his party. In June, 1891, he was married to Miss Laura Wilson, of Selma, Delaware county, Indiana.

Cornelius C. Fleming was reared within the ranks of the Democracy and for the

greater part of his life has acted with the party; however, in more recent years he has taken rather an independent position, casting his franchise for the men he deemed most suitable for the position to be filled. While Mr. Fleming has held to the even tenor of his way, making but little noise in the world, no better citizen lives within the borders of the county or one who has its advancement and prosperity more at heart.

LEMUEL JOHNSON.

Forty-five years ago the condition of the civilization of Blackford county was most primitive, very few of the advantages now enjoyed by all being then available to any. The gentleman whose name heads this article was one of the many who, like himself, began in the wilderness and who by the exercise of constant application, forced economy and fortitude born of necessity, finally had the satisfaction of knowing themselves to be in such circumstances as assured ease and comfort during the years remaining to them. Lemuel Johnson was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 6, 1834, being the son of Lemuel and Mary (Watson) Johnson, both of whom were born in North Carolina, where they were also married, moving to Ohio soon after. When young Lemuel was in his seventeenth year he accompanied the family to the Indian Reserve, a few miles from Marion, Grant county, where they remained about four years, coming in 1855 to the wilds of Blackford county. The settlement was upon the farm in section 18 of Washington township now owned by the family of Thomas Johnson. There the parents lived and died, their deaths being but one day

apart, so that in death, as in life, they were not divided. The first home was the then universal log cabin with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, dirt fireplace and stick chimney. Everything inside the house was of the same primitive pattern and all of home construction, the furniture being but such as the ax and the drawing knife would supply. Such remained the home for about ten years, when it was replaced by a new and rather pretentious one, which had but barely been occupied and the conditions of life became more éasy and the ability of fuller enjoyment less hampered, when both the parents were called to the great beyond, he having but slightly passed his sixtieth year.

They were the parents of six children, of whom five lived to mature years, they being: Lemuel; Dixon, who resides near Upland, Grant county. He was one of those who served faithfully during the Civil war, seeing much of interest, among other remarkable scenes being the historical battle between the Monitor and Merrimac off Hampton Roads, which has worked a complete revolution in naval methods and naval architecture; Elizabeth is the wife of John W. Lyon, of Upland; Hester is Mrs. D. J. McDaniel, of Fremont county, Iowa; Thomas had remained with his parents on the homestead, finally acquiring it himself, and resided upon it till his own death at the age of fifty-five. His widow and children still make it their home.

Soon after his advent into Blackford county, Lemuel was united in marriage, on March 5, 1856, to Miss Ruhamah Pearson, daughter of Peter and Martha (Taylor) Pearson. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 8, 1837. The two families had been quite intimate in those early days, her mother having frequently nursed Lemuel

in his childhood. They were also of the pioneer families of Grant county, having settled in it as early as 1840. After marriage Mr. Johnson and wife set up housekeeping on their present farm. He had gone about four hundred dollars in debt, but had a new hewed-log cabin in which they ate their first meal off a box improvised as a table. Three-legged stools were their chairs, and all of the furnishings were of the same home-made style. He started with but an ax to work with and a yoke of oxen to do the hauling. All of their worldly goods were moved in a cart, that he had borrowed for the purpose of moving. It required five years to pay off the indebtedness, paying much of the time eleven per cent interest. As he could spare any small amount he would go ten miles to have it applied on the note, that the interest might be reduced. He worked out for others at such work as the new country could give, chopping, ditching, rail making, logrolling, etc. He remembers that he has devoted two weeks at a stretch to logrolling, receiving a return in labor, to be performed on his own land. After getting the forty acres paid for he began buying more till he now has one hundred and twenty, about all being in an excellent state and nearly all of it so placed by his personal labor. Lying in a section of the county that was naturally level and wet, he set himself diligently to the arduous task or draining it. This was at first accomplished by the means of timber ditches, connecting with the larger open ones, but all these have long since been replaced with the more modern and lasting tile drains, he having laid upwards of one thousand rods of such tile and having expended probably more in this matter of drainage than the land was worth. He has devoted the farm largely to the growing of grain, which is, however, consumed

by his own stock, hogs being the principal source of income to the farm.

The present house was erected in 1882, succeeding a rather pretentious one-and-a-half-story log house, which had in its time taken the place of the original one. Good barns and necessary outbuildings have been made, so that the farm is now one of the most highly improved and desirable ones in this vicinity. Having the advantage of being in the oil region, a handsome income has been derived from that source, two wells being in active operation and the product amounting to about a tank of two hundred and fifty barrels every six weeks.

The Johnson family consists of eight children, as follows: Mary S., who became the wife of J. E. Nelson; both are now dead, their son, Burr, living with his grandparents; Margaret A. is the wife of H. C. Templeton, a merchant at Dundee; Sarah died at seventeen; Ida Bell married George Glasgow, of Grant county; Rachel is the wife of George Hudson, of Washington; Thomas H. is the owner of a neat farm adjoining his parents; Ethalinda married Martin Nelson and also lives near; and Martha E., wife of Henry Smith. All are nicely situated in life, being among the neighborhood's valued citizens. Fifteen grandchildren give honor to this worthy couple, whose interests in each is often shown in most substantial manner.

Politically Mr. Johnson is classed as a Democrat, though he is quite liberal in his support of men rather than measures in local matters, having been on record as supporting those of the opposite party when he has felt the public would be best served. His connection with party work has usually carried him into the conventions, where his voice and vote have been ever given to advance the better interests of the community. He was

chosen constable of his township some years since, serving most acceptably in that position for six years, when further and more responsible work was demanded of him by placing him in the office of justice of the peace, to which he was repeatedly re-elected until he had seen sixteen years of continuous service in that capacity, making a grand total of twenty-two years in the same connection. Always a peaceable man himself, his counsel has been to the advancement of peace, and even as a justice he has endeavored in every possible way to secure amicable settlement of questions in dispute. In many instances that might be recalled, where the inclination of litigants has been toward protracted and possibly expensive contests in the courts, his wiser counsel prevailed and a warm and more kindly feeling was the result. Personally of a stocky build and well knit in every sinew, he has ever been capable of any amount of the hardest toil, and in the frequent contests of strength among the hardy pioneers he seldom found his match.

Both himself and wife are consistent members of the Independence church of the Disciples, or Christians, in which he has not only been an important and influential member, but has reared his children so that their own lives are in accordance with the teachings of the divine book.

Now that the weight of years is pressing and the near approach of the dark messenger is felt, the contemplation of the vicissitudes incident to their life in the early years of the county's history justly affords this worthy and esteemed couple many themes for personal congratulation that their days were thrown upon such times and their own influence has borne such ripe fruit. Few have taken more important part in the

making of the community and assuredly none have won for themselves warmer love or more lasting affection in the hearts of numerous and devoted friends.

MAURIS H. ROBERDS.

Success to some seems an elusive thing, but failure usually results from a lack of some of the elements which may be acquired by all-perseverance, energy and resolute purpose. An analysis of the life record of the successful men shows that these qualities have been essential to their prosperity, and such is the case with Mauris H. Roberds, now living in easy retirement at the pleasant country village of Dundee. Mr. Roberds was born near the present flourishing town of Gas City, in Grant county, Indiana, on the 2d of October, 1837. There his parents, Phineas and Sophia (Saben) Roberds, both of whom were born and married in Clinton county, Ohio, had settled some five years previous to the birth of Mauris. The ground now included in the thriving city was embraced in their farm, though no premonition gave any indication that here would, within a few years, be a busy population of several thousands engaged in the many vocations of a manufacturing town. When Mauris was seven years of age he lost his mother and as a result the family ties were considerably broken. His father, Phineas Roberds, was one of the many men who in those early days did much to shape the moral thought of the young communities throughout the west. He was a pioneer preacher of the Newlight faith and devoted his life to the work of the Master. He organized the early church near his home and

was widely known as an itinerant minister, visiting every community in a wide region. He walked long distances to keep his appointments, often having serious difficulties to overcome in order to not disappoint his congregations. Streams were forded, storms encountered, wild animals braved, lone paths traversed, sleeping at times in the woods, and all to carry the gospel into new neighborhoods and to bring the light of civilization to those who were in the dark. He started many churches, over a wide region, and was the mainstay for years in keeping them in a flourishing condition. A great religious revival was then going on throughout the entire country, people were aroused as never before, or since, in respect to the needs of Christianity; wonderful camp-meetings were held by the various denominations and all were wide awake to the benefits of the energetic evangelist. The names of such successful proselyters as Peter Cartwright date from that period. Alexander Campbell was then in his zenith, and there are men still living in this section who remember to have listened to him in his wonderful exhortations. Not the least effective in arousing men and women to act upon the conviction of sin, as painted to them in glowing colors, was Phineas Roberds, whose work was crowned with remarkable result. After doing the hard work of the church in this new field until an effective organization was effected, he took up the burden again in another new field, being sent into Illinois, there to repeat something of the same line of endeavor. There his latter years as a minister were passed, there he suffered the loss of a second companion, and, late in life, returned to the scenes of his earlier Christian effort, amid old friends breathing his last in 1890, having attained

the age of seventy-seven. Ripe in years and full of Christian grace and fortitude, his was a life that can be pointed out to the new religious enthusiast as one which, if followed, will surely lead to an honorable career and a greater reward.

Mauris Roberds was married, December 5, 1857, when just past twenty-one, to Miss Elizabeth McKee, daughter of Peter and Rhoda (Peters) McKee, of Dundee, the former of whom was born June 26, 1800, and died September 27, 1873, and the latter, born September 20, 1803, died October 17, 1887. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, being but a small child when her parents brought her to this vicinity in 1839. But very few families were then in the community, the more notable being those of Peter Bonham, Joseph Gillaspie and a Mr. Craig. The remarkable religious excitement known as Millerism that had taken such a wonderful hold on the minds of thousands of the people, was at its highest at the time her father was making the journey from Ohio to erect a cabin preparatory to bringing his little family, and people were so convinced of the near approach of the end of the world that he was given every accommodation without charge and without price. The long looked for period came and passed and each was offering some explanation for the failure of the end of time to show up as expected. Peter ever after took much enjoyment in recounting the fact that on the return trip these same enthusiasts took great pains to charge him double prices for any accommodation extended. Peter McKee was a cabinetmaker by trade, having a shop on his farm and doing what farming he had done by proxy. The residence he erected about one year before he died is still standing and in a good state of preservation,

marking the site of one of the most widely known and popular homes of the genial people of a generation ago. Peter McKee was one of those men who feel that life is worth living and, with a keen sense of the ludicrous, was ever ready with some interesting story that afforded great entertainment to interested auditors. He had little sympathy with that form of religion where long and austere countenances were needed to portray the feelings, but, with full appreciation of the jovial and the humorous, his own good nature contributed largely to the good feeling for which the neighborhood was noted. His wife, who was no less popular, survived him about twelve years, dying at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Her latter years were passed with her daughter, as were those of her own mother, Mary Peters, who reached the great age of ninety-three and is remembered by a wide circle of friends who held her in highest regard for her many admirable traits. For two years after marriage Mauris rented in Grant county, after which he partially cleared a farm in Wells county, finally starting in on a new farm north of Dundee in Blackford county. Making considerable progress he, in company with J. T. Brotherton, engaged in mercantile life at Dundee, at which his previous success was continued. He then devoted his energies to the conduct of his farm, which embraced the McKee estate as well as his own tract, making one hundred and ninety-two acres. After some fifteen years of close application to the active operation of the farm, making extensive and important improvements in the meantime, he removed to the thriving village of Upland, in Grant county, but continued to supervise the farming, though it was operated by tenants. At the urgent request of citizens he laid out

several acres into village lots, contributing materially to the growth of Dundee, which, though deprived of proper transportation facilities, is quite a prosperous interior village. Should it have the good fortune soon to have some of its so-called business men replaced with a few live, active, intelligent citizens, it stands an excellent show yet of having a conspicuous place in the affairs of Blackford county.

The business interests of Mr. Roberds have ever continued to thrive, his matured judgment and careful investment being a guarantee of the outcome of whatever enterprise he embarks in. Having faith in the result of investigations for oil, he gave encouragement to those familiar with developments in that line, leasing his own farm, upon which eleven active, producing wells are now in operation. The lease is considered by operators as the best in this region, where hundreds of wells have been sunk. A constant income of from fifteen to twenty dollars per day from this source has proven an important factor in Mr. Roberds' financial ventures.

On the 9th of May, 1900, Mrs. Roberds passed from among her wide circle of friends, whose earnest sympathies had been with her through a long and painful sickness. Few women have known more bodily distress, she having been a sufferer for the fourth time from that most agonizing complaint, inflammatory rheumatism. Those of their family who lived to maturity are: Laura Alice, who is the wife of Rev. Charles Love, of New Castle, Indiana. She is also widely and favorably known as a minister of the United Brethren church and is the present pastor of the church at New Castle. As a girl of fourteen she became much interested in religious work, deciding to de-

vote her own life to the needs of the church. She prepared for the ministry in Hartsville College and when but twenty-two was licensed to preach. She was married about this time, removing to Illinois, where her husband was a missionary, and was there ordained. Throwing her whole soul into the work she has made rapid progress, now holding an enviable position in the church. She is a forcible and earnest speaker, holding an audience with wrapt attention. She is a close and logical reasoner, her sermons having received commendation from the ablest critics. Lillie Belle is the wife of Jonas Palmer, postmaster at Roll; William Dell Roberds, whose untimely death occurred at the early age of twenty-two, was a superior young man, whose aspirations and attainments had exerted a powerful influence for good in the community; Hattie Ila is the wife of Ora Atkinson, assistant cashier of the bank at Albany, Indiana.

Mr. Roberds has been a professor of religion since his eighteenth year; having embraced the faith as expounded by his own father, and while he has during life affiliated with other denominations he is now a respected member of the church of his youth. His wife, whose own profession was made under his father's preaching, remained a consistent Christian, dying in the faith after traveling life's pathway in company with her husband for more than forty-one years.

Mr. Roberds was a Prohibitionist when he stood alone in Washington township and has adhered faithfully to the principles of the party through the various vicissitudes that have since overtaken it.

Bearing through all the transitions of a busy and successful life the respect of all with whom he has borne relations, and true to every tenet of the faith that has shaped

his course, he is widely recognized as one whose life has been an example which the youth of the county may study with profit. Straightforward in every transaction, the confidence of all in him has never had cause for weakening, no man having greater claim to being looked upon as the most truly representative citizen of northern Blackford county.

H. C. ZEIGLER.

The career of H. C. Zeigler may be said to be one of the most successful known in the oil trade. It may also be quoted as exemplifying what a man may do in the business. Born in Sharon, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1847, Mr. Zeigler's youthful days were spent much as were those of any other boy of the period. He lived with his parents at Sharon and West Middlesex, his father being prominently identified with the woolen industry in Sharon from 1840 to 1852.

The first employment of the younger Zeigler was that of driving a team on the old Erie & Pittsburg canal between Erie and Rochester, Pennsylvania, and from driver he was promoted to the position of captain, having charge of the boat M. F. Walker from 1865 to 1866. During the time spent on the canal the young man saw numerous bodies of soldiers going to and returning from the recruiting station at Pittsburg by the medium of the canal. Leaving the canal at the close of the war he entered the employ of the same company for which he worked on the canal, this time in their store, remaining with them until they went out of business a year or so later. Then Mr. Zeigler was employed in a large company store

at Sharon until 1869, from which year dates his efficiency in the oil business.

Thus early he had been in the practical training school of business life, and was just gaining that knowledge which was later to have considerable effect on his career. The active work of oil development had not long been removed from the immediate vicinity of the Oil Creek flats when Mr. Zeigler's attention was drawn to it, and he made the decision that it would be a good business to which to devote his time and energies; he would make a trial of it in any event, and the developments of the future would instruct him as to whether it would be profitable to continue. He began at the lowest round of the ladder and studied the business as few men have done, with the result that he acquired a knowledge which served him a good stead in after years when his operations became more extensive.

The first venture consisted in a working interest in the Taylor well, located close to Lock's machine shop in the Pleasantville development. That was unsuccessful and the young man had the rather disheartening experience of seeing labor and cash left at the bottom of a dry hole. The Ray Milton field next claimed his attention, where, in company with E. A. Wilson (now of Oil City) and others, he drilled a well on the A. W. Raymond farm, which turned out to be a good producer and is still producing oil, though twenty-nine years old. Next Mr. Zeigler embarked in the hotel business at Foxburg, in the old Fox house, in company with G. M. Clark, changing the name of the house to the Continental and continued there for a period of eighteen months. Selling out his hotel interests Mr. Zeigler turned his attention to the Butler fourth sand development near Petrolia, acquiring a prop-

erty of the C. D. Greenly Company, and meeting with success from that time on. He continued in the fourth sand development for some time until it had effectively ceased to exist, and then turned his attention to the producing districts.

Mr. Zeigler may be said to have played a somewhat important part in the transportation problem in the early days of that phase of the petroleum industry and was one of the first to recognize the possibility and usefulness of the pipe line as a means of overcoming exorbitant charges for the transportation of crude oil, and he was in fact the leading spirit in one of the first independent pipe lines established in the Butler county field, which made a general business of transporting oil from all portions of that producing area.

In 1877, in company with J. D. Ritchey and W. T. Jackson, a prominent merchant of Parker City, Mr. Zeigler procured a charter for the Cleveland Pipe Line Company and organized under that title to pipe oil from the Butler county field to Cleveland, Ohio, that city then being one of the most important of the refining centers. S. D. Karns, the then oil king, seeing merit in the venture and admiring the pluck and energy of the promoters, purchased the majority of the stock, and the concern was merged into the Karns Pipe Line Company, with Karns as general superintendent and Mr. Zeigler as manager, under whose supervision the line was built and put into successful operation. Mr. Zeigler remained with the Karns pipe line until near the time when it was sold to the United Pipe Line Company, his investments in it proving highly remunerative.

The line proved to be a boon to the producer of the Butler field and the efforts

of the promoters were highly appreciated by the producing fraternity, inasmuch as the latter were afforded an outlet to the refining interest of Cleveland. Owing to ill health Mr. Zeigler then left the oil regions for about a year, during which time he was in the drug business at Sandyhake, Pennsylvania. Returning health brought a desire to get back into the oil business and Mr. Zeigler's next move was to the Bullion, Venango county, field at its inception. His operations were extended to Six Points and Crawfords Corners in company with S. R. Simcox and Porter Phipps. Selling out in the lower fields, he operated extensively in the Bradford field in company with Jacob S. Smith, now manager of the Indiana Natural Gas Company, of Chicago. They extended their operations in the Richburg, Allegany county, New York, field and the Cherry Grove pool in Warren county, Pennsylvania. In both of the latter fields their operations were uniformly successful and one of their wells at Cherry Grove started as a twelve-hundred-barrel producer. The Cogley field, in Clarion county, Shanopin and Beaver county fields also came in for some attention, with successful results. Mr. Zeigler and Jacob S. Smith were among the first to sight profits in the Trenton Rock fields in Ohio and Indiana, and they soon were located in Wood county, Ohio, where they drilled something more than one hundred wells, enjoying one of the largest daily productions in that field. The Smith & Zeigler No. 8, on the Freeman D. Huffman farm, was good for more than five thousand barrels a day and was the third largest well ever struck in the Buckeye state. The firm soon extended their operations into the Indiana field, securing forty-seven thousand acres of oil and gas territory in the coun-

ties of Howard, Madison and Grant, drilling a sufficient number of wells to justify the organization of a gas company to supply the city of Chicago with coloric fluid and the Indiana Natural Gas Company, of Chicago, a gigantic enterprise, is the outcome of the original organization in which Mr. Zeigler participated.

He disposed of his interests in the Chicago Gas Company and then turned his sole attention to the production of oil in the Jay, Blackford and Wells county field, with headquarters at Montpelier, Indiana. He was one of the organizers of the Rowland-Zeigler Oil Company, and their operations were very extensive, having drilled over three hundred wells in different parts of the Indiana producing territory; Mr. Zeigler has acted as president and general manager of the company.

In 1898 Mr. Zeigler, in company with George J. Marrott, of Indianapolis, the second largest dealer in shoes in the United States, purchased the Heat, Light & Power Company, at Muncie, Indiana. They reorganized the company, Mr. Zeigler being elected as president and general manager, and the company is now supplying natural gas to the consumers of Muncie city.

Wherever he has resided, in all the different points of the Pennsylvania oil regions and in Ohio and Indiana, Mr. Zeigler has been recognized as a public spirited citizen, a promoter of educational and religious movements and has been a consistent member of the Methodist church, taking also an active part in politics, so far as his business associations permitted. He has not been sparing of his labors and funds in promoting the good of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated. He was one of the delegates from his district in Penn-

sylvania that nominated Hon. M. S. Quay for state treasurer. In his Indiana home he has likewise been prominent in political circles. In 1896 he, by a large majority, was elected mayor of Montpelier and taking up the reins of government in the city where matters were at best in a chaotic state, he soon brought order out of disorder, introduced various reforms of much benefit to the people as tax payers and law abiding citizens and compelled compliance with the law without the introduction of unnecessarily harsh measures of enforcement. His administration was noted for his clean, honest and fearless conduct of the affairs of the city, being handled on the principle that the filching of money from unfortunates was only a legalized form of stealing, and that the granting of license, by payment of a small fee, to do wrong is not a proper form of government, but by better and cleaner methods he compelled a regard for law. The Hartford City News takes occasion to compliment Mr. Zeigler very highly upon the efficient manner in which he governed the city of Montpelier. During Mr. Zeigler's administration there were also numerous public improvements in the way of a new city hall, the organization of a fine fire department and the establishment of a complete sewerage system, all of which are a credit to the city. Other journals in that section of Indiana have taken occasion to highly compliment Mr. Zeigler upon the thorough and efficient manner in which he administered the affairs of the municipality of Montpelier, now one of the most prominent oil towns in the Hoosier state. Commended generally by the press, as has been the case of Mr. Zeigler, it may safely be asserted that he has accomplished something out of the ordinary, or else he would not

have been the recipient of such praise from a press always critical of public officials in whatever capacity they serve.

Mr. Zeigler's career as an oil man is one of which he may justly feel proud, covering, as it does, all the ramifications of the business from the humble position of a well worker, helping to sink in the early-day methods of shares for whatever labor the interested parties could turn in successfully, to producer, pipe line promoter, fuel gas developer, organizer of corporations and interested in banks and a business man of the world generally, in whom his associates recognize a man of more than ordinary worth and endowed with the ability and energy ripe with the cares of large interest and corporations.

The esteem in which Mr. Zeigler is held in his present home is another tribute to the manly character and irreproachable life of the man. The National Steel Casting plant, located at Montpelier, a prominent manufacturing concern, employing upwards of two hundred mechanics, was promoted and put in operation largely through the efforts of Mr. Zeigler and his associates. Likewise is he interested in the Franklin steel casting plant, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Zeigler was married to Miss Hattie J. Perrine, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Perrine, of Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, in 1876, and to them two children have been born, Fred D. and Roy A. Mr. Zeigler and family occupy a fine home in Montpelier at the corner of Adams and Huntington streets, near which city he also owns a large tract of valuable land.

Mr. Zeigler in later years has been a large employer of labor, paying always the

best of wages, being a firm friend of the laboring class and believing their rights shall be upheld. He is also quite well known for his many acts of charity, though these are always of an unostentatious character.

JAMES S. TOWNSEND.

Succeeding generations will search with interest and anxiety to learn something definite of those who, braving the dangers and sharing the privations incident to a new, wild country, peopled mainly with wild animals and still wilder men, carved out for themselves and their successors permanent and substantial homes, and, dying, passed from the scenes of effort, handing to sons and daughters a heritage made more honored and valued by the bravery and self sacrifice shown in its making. Western New York was peopled mainly by those brave men who won undying honor and renown as soldiers under the gallant Sullivan in the memorable expedition during the Revolution against the Five Nations who were seduced by British emissaries into taking up arms against the colonists. Steuben county especially presented attractions and advantages for many of them and from such ancestors the Townsend family, who were pioneers in Blackford county, Indiana, sprang.

James S. Townsend was born in that grand county named in honor of a hero, May 9, 1822, being a son of Gilbert and Mary (Saxen) Townsend. The father was a native of New Jersey, where he was married and became a farmer and distiller, residing in New York some twenty-five years. The maternal grandfather, John Saxen, was

himself a hero of the great struggle, serving as a drummer boy from his sixteenth year to the close, through seven eventful years, being wounded by a sword thrust in the shoulder at the last battle. He is one of the few survivors of the Revolution who have resided in Blackford county, having come here with his children and dying at the home of his son, James Saxen, about 1882, having reached within a few days of the extreme age of one hundred and two years. He was one of the last of the defenders of the country's infancy, his death having wide circulation in the papers.

In 1839 some fourteen families, nearly all being more or less related, and including those of Gilbert Townsend, James Saxen and others, drove from Steuben county to Indiana, the cavalcade making quite a pretentious emigration. All located in Blackford county, the Townsend family settling on the land where James now resides. Gilbert erected a cabin, which was finished in the customary style with stake and rider roof, puncheon floor, clapboard door and everything else corresponding, all being done by his own hands and without purchased material. This became their permanent home and here warmest hospitality was extended to all, the home becoming one of the most popular of the community. Here the parents lived and died, Gilbert dying in 1861, aged eighty-one, his wife surviving him nine years, being eighty-four years old at her death. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom came to Indiana. Charles improved quite a farm and resided here during an active and successful life, passing to the hereafter aged seventy-four; John, after a few years, removed to Illinois, where he died, aged forty-four; Gilbert at first settled in Grant county, removing to Kansas in an

early day and died there, aged seventy-five; Alpha was associated with James S. for many years in the operation of the homestead, became a soldier, serving through much of the war, and still resides in Washington township, a highly respected citizen. Further mention of him will be seen in connection with his son, Andrew J., of Licking township. The daughters who came to this state were Ann, who became the wife of Allen K. Gadbury, of Licking; Sarah married Thomas Ashin, settled in Delaware county, and died when in middle life; Elizabeth married Daniel Leffler, of this county, and is still living at Renner Station; Mary married Fantley Foy and died in the county when yet in middle life.

James S. being but about sixteen at the emigration was, with his brother, Alpha, the main dependence in making the farm, the greater part of the labor of improvement devolving upon them. They worked in close relationship for about sixteen years, remaining on the old place at the request of their parents, who showed much preference in desiring to live with them. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Mary Leffler, who was a sister of Daniel Leffler, who had married the sister of James S. His father, to insure being cared for by James, had deeded him the land and passed the remainder of life with him. James has since made additional purchases and has given quite a farm to his son, yet his home place contains one hundred and forty acres, practically all of it being in excellent state of cultivation. He has most assuredly done one man's share in the clearing from the wilderness this section of the state, having himself cleared about four hundred acres. His own farm was in its primitive condition, covered with ponds which required ditching before it was

suitable for the production of even average crops. Ever an advocate of every movement that would enhance the value of the land, he early began the laying of tile, having his own farm thoroughly intersected with a great number of rods of it. Nearly one-half of the entire acreage has in this scientific manner been reclaimed from what was nearly a valueless condition to what it now is, without doubt the most productive part of the farm. This low and formerly wet land has now become by far the most valuable; where only wild fowl and animals formerly roamed, now growing luxuriant crops of all the grains and grasses usually found in the state. He was one of those men who have stood for advancement, and some sixteen years ago began the systematic improvement of his stock by the introduction of Hereford cattle, which, having materially bettered the stock of the neighborhood, has led him to make more definite and elaborate arrangements for their accommodation. He has just completed a stock barn that makes his facilities for handling stock to advantage most complete. He is already widely known as a stockman, his efforts at the growing and handling of fine grades of horses having given him a creditable record. Upon the whole the Townsend farm is one of the best managed and best arranged, every feature of its improvement being made with the skill and adaptability that betokens the master mind. Here, after an honorable and creditable career, covering all the development of this part of the state, in the making of which he has been no unimportant factor, its venerable proprietor lives in the enjoyment of well earned ease and comfort, in which to pass the declining years of life. In the youthful period of life Mr. Townsend was most outspoken in his advocacy of the

principles of the Democratic party, with which he remained until the memorable and historic campaign of 1872, when he found the idea of supporting Horace Greely too severe a test of party allegiance, preferring to withdraw from active participation in public matters. However, the great ideas that have grown into prominence in these later years have been of too much importance for a man whose every interest is directly affected to stand aloof, and Mr. Townsend, whose natural inclination is to have a hand in the fray, whatever the issue, became pronounced in favor of those principles as expressed in the platform of the Democratic party, and threw his weight and influence in the balance, feeling that a change in the policy of the government is an imperative necessity.

While the fame of Mr. Townsend as a farmer, stockman and citizen of repute and character is secure, without doubt he is more widely and favorably known from the prominent and pronounced part he has ever taken to improve the moral tone and Christian spirit of the community. Recognizing from the days of boyhood the absolute necessity of the Great Creator, he early gave indication of a devout and meditative spirit, and as maturity opened the way began to devote many hours to the reflections that grew out of his observances. Earnest study of the bible, to the extent that he knew it thoroughly, led him finally to identify himself with the Independent Church of Jesus Christ, which teaches what the Great Master and his disciples taught of the final holiness and happiness of all mankind. For thirty-five years he has earnestly tried to preach the gospel, his own growth in the faith emphasizing and confirming his belief in the universality of the salvation of humanity.

He is recognized as a free minister, his services being in frequent demand in the various churches regardless of the particular doctrine. He has constantly refused compensation for his services and has been known to refuse to return where a donation was urged upon him. Probably no minister has been more in demand to preach the funeral sermons of the departed, his own belief enabling him to extend consolation to many a saddened heart. Deeply imbued with the truth of what he preaches, he has ever stood prepared to defend the ideas, his well-known ability as a debater being called into requisition in meeting in public debate many of the recognized controversialists of the various denominations. His own views of universal salvation came to him long before he had listened to a preaching of the doctrine, and later reading only contributed to the accuracy of his views. His universal consideration of his opponents has, in many instances, led him to a reception and embracing of his doctrines. Many of his warmest friends are in the clergy of other churches, and by them he is constantly invited to conduct services in their sanctuaries. Not content with early convictions, he has kept abreast of the times and with the higher criticism, which only more and more confirms the truth of universalism. Personal experience, wherein the touch of angel hands and the whispering of angel voices bearing to his own consciousness a message, has led him to recognize the truth of the closeness of the proximity of the departed and to feel that the accepted doctrines of spiritualism but accord to the teaching of the Master of all.

The lady to whom he was united in his youth remained his companion for thirty-eight years, passing to the beyond, after

which he chose as a helpmate Elizabeth Hedge, to whom his declining years are devoted. His children are: Lydia Ann, wife of James Lee Neal; Absalom, who remains with his father; Mary, wife of Elihu Oren; Jay L., who died at twenty-four; Cynthia died in infancy; Susan, who died at thirty; and Gin, at home.

Many incidents of the pioneer days are vividly recalled by our friend, one of which at least we will recount. In March, 1839, when but a short time in the county, while in search of his cow he became lost and decided to remain in the woods all night, seeking a moss tussock for a rest. Scarcely had he become reconciled to the situation when howls told him of the presence of wolves. He had but time to climb a friendly tree till it seemed as if there were thousands of the brutes beneath him. Not having a coat he was about to freeze, when by lusty hallooing he, as good luck would have it, attracted the attention of John Bush, who just happened to be at his cabin, and in a short time he was released from his perilous position. The woods were full of wild hogs and many is the time he has had to seek safety in a tree to escape their rushes. An Indian village of the Godfrey tribe was near and he became on excellent terms with both the boys and the maidens. At the burial of the old chief, Shab-on-do-sha, at the Jalapa village, he danced all day with the Indian girls, and to this day he has many friends among the red men, many of whose traits are admirable.

It has been a pleasure to thus review, however imperfectly, the career of this venerable citizen, whose life has been of more than passing importance and whose influence has ever been exerted for good. Few men who have contributed to the county's growth

and making have more numerous or warmer friends, and when the final summons calls him to other scenes a vacancy will be felt that will last till other generations have taken the place of those now living.

JOSEPH FUTRELL.

Joseph Futrell, who is entitled to conspicuous mention in a work devoted to the representative citizens of Blackford county, is among the successful, self-made men of Washington township, who have overcome discouraging environments and won success in the face of formidable circumstances.

Mr. Futrell was born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 31, 1839. His parents were Michael and Mary (Rix) Futrell, the former being a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They came to Grant county, Indiana, soon after Joseph's birth, purchasing eighty acres of land lying two miles from Marion. Here he set diligently to work, and received in due time for his labor sufficient to enable him to purchase a more extensive farm, which remained their permanent home and which is still owned by the family. Upon this he died at about the age of seventy-eight, while his widow still survives him, living near the old homestead. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom seven are still living, Joseph being the only representative in this county. His boyhood was spent on the farm until his twenty-first year, when he was married to Miss Christine Stafford, of the same vicinity, with whom he was reared from childhood. As they were poor they at first rented a farm for about three years, when he was engaged in a grocery at Warren,

Huntington county, Indiana, a few months. In 1864 he purchased a drug store at Dundee, Indiana, where he continued in mercantile trade till the death of his wife in less than a year thereafter. He then sold his business and invested the proceeds in an eighty-acre tract of unimproved land, lying in section 18, Washington township, Blackford county.

In 1866 he was again united in marriage, this time to Miss Matilda A. Nelson, daughter of Elisha Nelson, of Grant county. The latter came from the same county in North Carolina as did our subject's father, at first settled in Ohio and in 1840 came to this state. Soon after marriage our subject and his wife located upon the above mentioned land and here, aided by his wife, he soon made a comfortable and pleasant home that presented a wonderful contrast to the wild and unimproved state in which they found it. He was very industrious and the prompt execution of any task that devolved upon him was one of the secrets of his prosperity. He did all in his power to promote the interests of the community and to stimulate ambition and progressiveness among his neighbors, his own energies and business sagacity enabling him to increase his acreage till it amounted to two hundred acres in 1874. He served three years, from 1869 to 1874, as township trustee, and in 1874, as the candidate of the Greenback party, was elected county treasurer, removing to Hartford City. His service in this office was for two terms of two years each, the limit according to the law then in force. During this time he had purchased the present home of one hundred and twenty acres and at the expiration of his term removed to it. He has since devoted his entire time to the management of his six farms, which

now consist of the home farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section 29, one hundred and ten acres in section 18, two hundred and forty acres in section 16 and eighty acres in section 30, aggregating five hundred and sixty-two acres.

Few men of the county have contributed more largely to its development and improvement than he, nearly all of the land included in these farms having been cleared by himself. On some of these he has erected commodious buildings, each having all necessary to well improved farms, and in connection to this has expended a vast amount in the proper drainage, laying about five thousand rods of tile, some ten inches in diameter. Four company ditches reach his land, on one of which he has paid a tax of about eight hundred dollars. In addition to the growing of grain he makes potatoes a prominent crop, having produced as high as six thousand bushels in one season. Stock growing, grazing and feeding are emphasized in his operations, all the grain produced being fed on the farm.

Mr. Futrell was a Democrat in early life, but feeling that the principles expressed by the Greenback party were more in accordance with general needs, his work for some years was in that connection, but he identified himself later with the Peoples' party. The principles of the Democratic party as now expressed in its platform accord with his present views, his interest in the election of Mr. Bryan being of no half-hearted character.

The family consists of Nancy Elizabeth, of Gas City, she being the only child by his first wife; Joseph W., Charley and George, all of whom operate the home farm; Cora, widow of Charley Rix, whose death occurred one year after marriage, she now with her

child, Edith Ferney, being with her father; Dollie and Abe Weiler, at home. Mr. Futrell is a member of the United Brethren church at Hartford, in which he is a trustee and to which he is a liberal contributor.

ALBERT B. SWINGLEY.

Albert B. Swingley, farmer and oil operator, was born at Hillsboro, Henry county, Indiana, July 26, 1853. His parents were Jacob and Leah (Dietrick) Swingley, both of whom are now living in Washington township, near their son. Though having already arrived at and passed the allotted span assigned by holy writ as the years of man, he is one of the really hale and hearty citizens, carrying on his neat home without assistance, but doing the necessary labor himself; he surely unlike many men who leave the farm for practically idle life in town, is determined not to rot, but to pass his remaining years in useful activity.

When Albert was eight years old the family removed into Delaware county, which became the permanent home until he had passed his majority. While his father was a blacksmith by trade, from Albert's twelfth year he was engaged in conducting a farm, to the labor upon which his boyhood years were devoted. While yet young, on the 31st of May, 1872, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary L. Rinker, who resided a few miles distant. They had started into wedded life about as near as possible at the bottom of the ladder, as he was in debt for his wedding suit. But little progress was made during the seven years they remained in Delaware and Madison counties, before deciding to come to Blackford, where

they settled upon a tract of forty acres. But at the end of two years he returned to operate his father's farm. After some time spent in renting, he embarked in the meat business at Newcastle for one year, when he secured his present home, in 1880. He went over two thousand dollars in debt, but having an accommodating creditor in the person of Henry B. Smith, he was enabled to carry out his obligations. He built a two-room log house, which remained the home until it was enlarged and incorporated into the present residence. About seventy acres are now in a condition for cultivation, though it was accomplished only after the expenditure of an immense amount of hard labor and money. The tract is wholly embraced in the Walnut creek bottoms and in its productiveness is unexcelled. The improvement of Walnut creek meant an expenditure of six hundred dollars, but when done it afforded most excellent and imperative means of further extending the system of drainage carried out by Mr. Swingley. He has placed more than eight hundred rods of tile on the farm, but the effect is to make every acre of the place highly valuable.

The amount of work that has been done in making this farm is scarcely conceivable until it has been inspected in detail, and that the condition has resulted within a space of ten years, by a man who had absolutely nothing but good health and determination to base his efforts upon, is something not often seen, even in this county, where there are numerous farms highly improved in a short time. When he arrived at Hartford City his cash capital consisted of but seventy-five cents, and of this he invested sixty-five in flour and ten in tobacco. It took eight years of closest application, coupled with

rigid economy, to clear off the indebtedness, but success finally came and he could feel and appreciate a condition of ease and comfort.

For some years gas wells have been in active operation in this vicinity and as traces of oil were occasionally shown it was thought that more than likely oil could be found in paying quantities. The fondest hopes of the operators were more than fully realized when, in January, 1899, the famous "Daily" well was opened and oil began to flow in surprising quantities. This is said to be the most valuable well yet drilled in the state, for now, after it has been pumped for more than a year and a half the daily output holds in excess of one hundred barrels. When it was first opened is proved a "wonder," a tank being built each day for nine consecutive days. A dam had been hastily put across Walnut creek, hoping to thus save a part of the wealth that seemed destined to go to loss; these efforts proved futile, as when some two thousand barrels were confined, a heavy rain so raised the stream that the dam was washed away, all this oil being lost. Mr. Swingley now has four wells on his own farm, the royalty from them generally passing the hundred-dollar mark each month, and he already having received upwards of a thousand dollars in royalty. Mr. Swingle has for several months been in the employ of the Phenix Oil Company, and is pretty thoroughly informed in regards to the oil industry in this region.

The family of Mr. Swingle consists of Mattie, who is the wife of Joseph Futrell; Jacob, who married Miss Maud Lewis and operates the Swingley farm; Emma, wife of George Futrell; Pearl and Daniel, at home, and Lora, who died at two years of age,

In politics Mr. Swingley is a Republican and is considered one of the staunch and reliable members of the party. He is an Odd Fellow, holding affiliation with the order in Hartford City.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

Among the numberless instances of men who have made their way alone in life, having nothing upon which to depend but their own strong arms and a determination to do and to succeed, the name of Henry Williams suggests itself, for the reason he has made his own way onward and upward in the world by the force of his own talents.

Mr. Williams is of French ancestry and was born in Perquimas county, North Carolina, March 23, 1816. He was married at the age of twenty-six to Miss Susan Bray and remained in North Carolina till 1851, and then came to Raysville, Henry county, Indiana, hoping by the change to benefit his wife, she being an invalid from consumption. However, in this respect he was sadly disappointed, as the change did not bring the benefit expected, she being called away in a short time thereafter.

He remained at Raysville five years, working in a dairy and then came to Blackford county. October 23, 1855, he was again married, this time to Miss Mary A. Haynes, daughter of Joshua and Mahala (Reeves) Haynes, who then lived in Wells county, eight miles north of Hartford, on land he had entered in 1839, when Mary was but six years of age. She was born in Madison county, Indiana, April 10, 1834. This remained the home of her parents until their deaths, he passing away at the age of fifty-

six, and she at seventy-three. Her sister, Irene, wife of Clark Willis, now lives at Belgium, Blackford county.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams located in the vicinity of their present farm, where he rented, and in addition to his own work cleared upwards of fifty acres for other men and then purchased a wild tract of wooded land for himself, assuming an indebtedness of eight hundred dollars, at ten per cent interest.

His first residence was a small one-room house made of round logs, which answered the purpose of shelter until a more comfortable structure could be built. In connection with the labor necessary to clear and fit the land for cultivation he secured work on the grading of the Panhandle Railroad, he and his son and team receiving five dollars per day. At the close of five years he was out of debt, had cleared about twenty-five acres and erected a substantial residence, and in time became one of the most prosperous business men and successful agriculturists of the township. He has contributed to the development of the county by clearing upwards of one hundred acres. His present farm contains eighty acres, forty being part of the original place. April 15, 1890, Mr. Williams moved to Hartford City, remaining there until September 15, 1891, when he returned to the farm. In 1894 he again removed to Hartford City, but in 1900 went back to the farm, where he now resides.

The family consists of four children, viz: John T., the only child by the first marriage, was born in 1850 and lives in Washington township; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Crisp, of Reno county, Kansas; Anna, wife of Franklin Pierce and residing in Hartford; Aaron C., who married Lillie Pierce, sister of Franklin, now lives on the

old Williams homestead, they having a family of three boys.

In early life Mr. Williams was a Republican, but later became an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are active members of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Hartford and are enthusiastic in their religious convictions.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams stand ever ready with influence and material support to further any good work, religious or otherwise, and none in the community have lived more upright and blameless lives than have this good old couple. Possessed of ample means to render his declining years comfortable, and retaining to a marked degree his faculties, mental and physical, Mr. Williams bids fair to reach a green old age, and make the future, as he has the past, redound to the best interest of the community and his fellow men.

PERRY BUGH.

The subject of this review was born in Washington township on the 12th of February, 1852, being one of the twelve children born to Barnhart W. Bugh and wife, of whom further mention is found in the review of their son, Jesse Bugh, on another page of this volume. Till the age of sixteen he knew only the life of the average country lad, but at that time accompanied his parents to Hartford City, where he began to learn the carpenter trade under the instruction of his old teacher, Manassa Bennett. His service was of the old style apprenticeship, covering a period of three years, receiving a compensation of fifty cents per day during the first year, one dollar the second and one dollar and a half the third,

living in the meantime at home. This association with Bennett was most beneficial to him in many respects, as he not only became a skilled workman, but also had many excellent lessons by precept and example concerning the necessities of life. He remained one year with his old preceptor, after completing the trade, and then worked as an ordinary journeyman at various towns in this state, and visited Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri. Twelve years he devoted to the trade, when his experience and observation fully convinced him of the futility of ever accomplishing what he had set his heart upon, the attainment of an easy position in life. Ever of an ambitious nature, his natural inclinations were encouraged by his old associate and teacher, so that he ever had before his mind's eye the accomplishment of much more than seemed to satisfy many of his boyhood companions. While his father had sold his farm, he found it necessary to take it back, and now Perry arranged to rent it, which he did for six years, engaging quite extensively in the sheep husbandry, keeping something like six hundred head. In this he prospered from the start, and in 1879 purchased his present farm, operating for three years longer his father's also. His first purchase was of eighty acres, all of which but a few acres was in woods. He now has one hundred and twenty acres, nearly all being in an excellent state of cultivation. He has expended in making improvements double what the land was originally worth. The house, which is a pretentious one, was erected three years after the purchase; the barn, built in 1894, is in keeping with the other buildings and the feature of drainage is carried out to a most complete and effective system, he having expended upwards of one thousand dollars in

this one matter alone. While the greater part of his earlier success came from sheep, he has latterly confined his attentions more to the growing of varied stock and grain. About two years ago the first oil well in this vicinity was drilled on his farm; it proved so valuable that many others have been drilled since, six being in active operation on his place. The output from these averages about two hundred and fifty barrels per month, thus returning a handsome royalty of from ninety-five to two hundred and seventy-five dollars per month. Gas was produced here quite early, the second well in the township and third in the county being drilled here by a local company, of which Mr. Bugh was the leading spirit. This was in February of 1890, but the first well soon became exhausted and others were then developed. Having made a success of farming, Mr. Bugh has retained his interests in that connection, though often urgently solicited to embark in other enterprises.

He was united in marriage on the first day of the year 1873, to Miss Martha Chandler, whose reputation has become well established as a popular and successful teacher, she having followed that profession upwards of twelve years. Their family consists of five children as follows: Charles, who married Anna, the daughter of Joshua Kelley, and is a farmer in the township; Moretta, wife of John McGath, son of the late Hon. T. T. McGath, and residing in Harrison township; William Riley, Bessie and Goldie. While he, like all the family, is a Republican, he has not identified himself with political work in the public sense, but is generally found in the conventions of the party, and his expressions of means and ends carry respectable weight with the party leaders. Standing in line for all that tends to

uplift the community, he is found in close touch with the church of which his wife is an honored member.

While not particularly devoted to fraternal associations, he is a member of Roll Lodge, No. 347, Knights of Pythias, and in this has taken an active and substantial part, having passed the chairs in the local lodge and represented it in the grand lodge. Few men of the vicinity have more or warmer friends than Mr. Bugh, whose personality is of that pleasing and congenial nature that it not only attracts new but cements old relationships. It is to such broad minded and progressive citizens that the future must look for its further advancement.

The Bugh home, situated some six miles north of Hartford City, is the center of local hospitality and intellectual progressiveness, and here, in the midst of an interesting family, the pleasantest hours of a busy life are passed, some satisfaction coming from having had, early in life, a high ideal and devoting every energy to its attainment.

JOHN MARION BURCHARD.

John Marion Burchard, a respected citizen and agriculturist of Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, was born one and one-half miles east of Dundee, September 25, 1851, and for his entire life, nearly half a century, has resided in the township.

The grandparents of J. M. Burchard were William and Elizabeth (White) Burchard, who came to Indiana in 1842, locating on the farm now owned by the Wolvertons. Little is known of his early history, further than that he was of foreign

birth. This land he entered from the government and continued to make this his home until his death, which occurred while he was in his fifty-eighth year.

William, Jr., the father of our subject, accompanied his parents to Indiana, being at that time twenty years old; he remained with them until his twenty-fifth year and was then married to Miss Mary Ann Shinn.

The old home having partially passed from him he purchased the remaining interests and continued his residence here for a number of years. He then removed to Hartford, having purchased a desirable property, and remained there until his death, which occurred during his sixty-eighth year; his wife died two months earlier, she being sixty-six years old. They were highly respected by their neighbors and were useful members of the community, well deserving of the esteem in which they were so universally held. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom are living in the county; Daniel William, and Sabra Jane, wife of Daniel Bounge, both residing in Hartford City, and Harrison Jackson, in Indianapolis.

John Marion passed his boyhood on the farm where he was born, remaining there until twenty-one years of age. He received a good education, and his early training was such as well fitted him for his life's work, that of farming, which he has intelligently conducted, devoting his entire time and energies to the management and improvement of his estate. This farm lies on the Montpelier pike, five miles north of Hartford City, containing at present, one hundred and twenty acres. When John M. assumed charge of the farm only fifteen acres had been cleared and even this was scarcely fit for cultivation. He has cleared and placed

in fine condition about seventy acres, extending upwards of eight hundred rods of tile to all essential parts of the farm, expending for this one feature of improvement more than six hundred dollars. By this systematic and scientific adaptation of accepted principles of mechanics he has reclaimed from an absolutely worthless condition more than one-third of the entire tract. He devotes his attention mainly to the production of grain and the buying and selling of stock. He keeps well informed concerning all branches of agriculture and few have met with more encouraging success in general farming and stock raising.

The Burchard farm lies in the great Indiana oil field, and has four wells producing both gas and oil, besides one whose output is gas exclusively. While these are but average wells, the royalty derived from them assists materially in swelling the general income.

Mr. Burchard in his political views holds tenaciously to the principles of the Democratic party, being himself no unimportant private in the ranks. In every campaign he is found taking an active part, often serving as delegate in the various conventions in the state. In 1880 he was chosen township trustee, a position he filled for four years, showing in the discharge of his duties that superior business capacity which redounded very much to his own credit. Some years later he was made the party nominee for the responsible position of county treasurer and in every emergency has proven himself to be the man for the occasion.

Mr. Burchard was united in marriage July 14, 1872, to Miss Eve McIntire, of Wells county, Indiana, a union which has resulted in the birth of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living, two of these mar-

ried. Elizabeth is the wife of Francis Rice, and Sabra is the wife of Ed Long. Himself and wife are members of the liberal branch of the United Brethren church at Washington Center, of which he is trustee and steward. Fraternally he is a member of Blackford Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Hartford City.

LONSON O. STORMS, DECEASED.

Lonson Overhiser Storms, late of Washington township, where he was held in great esteem, was born on the Storms homestead July 3, 1856, and is a son of Reuben and Ruth (Beals) Storms.

Lonson received his early education at the county schools, later attending the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. He was reared under the parental roof and remained there, with the exception of two years spent in New Orleans, until after his marriage, which occurred November 27, 1886, to Miss Hattie E. Sutter, of Valparaiso, Indiana. She was a grandniece of Captain John A. Sutter, of gold fame in California, upon whose land gold was discovered. Mrs. Storms was reared in Ripley county, till her nineteenth year, and then became a student of Valparaiso.

After Lonson's return from New Orleans he and his brother, Elmer, of whom more complete mention is found on another page of this volume, took charge of the old homestead, where their abilities were rewarded with so much success that they were justified in the purchase of an additional farm, from each of which they realized a handsome competence. Soon after Lonson's marriage they divided up their interests, he purchasing the present farm, located

on the Hartford City pike, six miles north of the city.

This tract consists of one hundred and twenty acres, which Mr. Storms had converted into one of the best farms in the township, having expended considerable capital in dwellings and improving the farm in various ways.

Mr. Storms devoted part of his time to fire and life insurance, and at the time of his death was engaged in forming companies in the state to build and operate creameries at different towns; during the same time he was actively and extensively interested in the development of the farm.

An adherent of the Democratic party, his work in this connection was to further its interests in assuming a full share of the financial burdens imposed by party affiliations, and in an active interest in its meetings, but he never sought or held political office.

Fraternally he was a member of the Hartford City I. O. O. F.; Hartford City lodge of Masons, and the order of Red Men, all of which societies participated in the ceremonies at his funeral.

His family consisted of two children: Elmer Sutter and Ruth Lonson; the latter being born after her father's death, has been reared wholly under the influence of her mother.

Mrs. Storms has continued to reside at the homestead, devoting herself to the education of her children and to the operation of the farm, upon which she has two oil wells in active operation, yielding her a handsome royalty.

Mr. Storms died as he lived, an upright man of God, exemplifying in his life the maxim of the Savior, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so

to them," and left to his family a reputation unspotted by the slightest shadow of an unworthy act or motive. He departed this life on the 29th day of July, 1891, after a brief illness of but ten days' duration.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

The thought which presents itself to the far-seeing and conservative mind when the question is propounded as to what essentials are necessary to a man's success in life, is that of industry, economy and honesty, and this the life of William Schmidt will emphatically corroborate.

He is a well-known agriculturist of Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, is of German descent, his parents Wilhelm and Anna Margaret (Schwiinn) Schmidt, having come from Darmstadt, Germany. They were married at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was a mechanic. In 1842 they came to Indiana, locating near Middletown. Here they remained about two years, after which they removed to Delaware county, settling seven miles southwest of Muncie. He now devoted his time to the clearing of the farm, extensively improving it until his death, which occurred in his sixty-third year; his widow is now, in her eighty-first year, living with her children. She is a bright, active old lady, whose keenness of intellect is unimpaired by the weight of years.

William remained at home until his majority, accompanying the family to Blackford county. For the next four years he assisted his father with the work on the farm, which consisted of two hundred acres, placing in the meantime considerable of this in cultivation.

In the fall of 1864 he entered Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment. It was expected that they would join Sherman at Dalton, Georgia, but arrived there too late, Sherman having already started on the march to the sea. After some weeks' delay they were sent to Moorehead City, North Carolina, *via* Washington; from here they marched overland and took part in the battle at Kingston, North Carolina, finally joining Sherman's army at Raleigh, where they were at the reception of the news of Lee's surrender. They now marched to Washington, participating in the grand review, when they were sent to Louisville, and after some weeks were mustered out.

Our subject returned to the farm and was married, October 19, 1865, to Miss Asenath Storms, daughter of Reuben Storms. After marriage he operated his uncle's farm, one mile west of Dundee, for some time and then rented in the same vicinity for five years. He then purchased eighty acres lying one mile south of his father's, which comprises the present home, paying for it twelve hundred dollars. This had only five acres cleared and no buildings. He erected a log house and has himself cleared sixty acres, has laid six hundred rods of tile, at a cost of several hundred dollars and now has the farm in an excellent state of cultivation.

The original log cabin remained their home until the year 1889, when it was replaced by the present handsome residence. His attention is mainly given to the growing of grain and stock. His farm lying in the oil territory, it has been considerably developed in that respect, having five wells in active operation, the royalty from which contributes materially to his income.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are the parents

of five sons: Henry, an employe of the Olds Wagon Works, at Fort Wayne; William R. and Thomas, employed in oil works; Charley, on a small farm of his father's, which was originally part of the old Schmidt estate, and Luther, at home.

Mr. Schmidt is a Democrat and served one term as county commissioner, during which time the main pikes leading north from Hartford City were built. Here he gained the reputation of an efficient and faithful official, being in favor of all improvements for the good of the community, and that the public business should be conducted as economically as possible. He is prominently identified with the Lutheran church at Hartford. The subject is a man of superior business capacity and resourceful ability, and has made for himself an honorable reputation, being popular in social, business and political circles.

LARKIN McINTIRE, DECEASED.

After a well spent and useful life, during which he nobly did his part in making the world wiser and better, Larkin McIntire fearlessly responded to the summons calling him from this earth, which was not only a sad bereavement to his widow, but a great loss to the community as well.

His parents, Dick and Mary McIntire, were pioneers of Wells county, Indiana, where Larkin was born January 31, 1852. He, being reared on a farm, naturally became familiar with the details of agriculture and chose this for his life's vocation, remaining on the home farm until his twenty-first year. Meeting Miss Catherine A. Ferneau, an attractive young lady from

West Virginia, at that time visiting with her uncle in Wells county, he prevailed upon her to remain in Indiana as his companion, their union occurring on March 24, 1875. That same year he came to the present farm, then comprising one hundred and sixty acres, which his father gave him.

It was but slightly improved with only a small frame house. He set to work to develop his land, the result of his industry and shrewd management being a first-class farm. He added to this original tract until he owned two hundred and seventy acres, most of which he had cleared and placed in cultivation. At a heavy expense the farm was properly drained, he having secured outlet, made open ditches and extended tiling through the entire farm. The present house was erected in 1881 and has a good barn and other buildings. The general arrangement of the farm shows the skill and judgment exercised in its development and in carrying forward to satisfactory completion the plans that had matured gradually, through a course of years, all leading up to and culminating in the high-class improvements of to-day. On another part of the land a second set of improvements are found. This farm, lying in the extensive oil region, has sixteen wells in active operation, the royalty from them making a handsome contribution to the general income.

Mr. McIntire was a Democrat, active in the councils of his party and a leading spirit in all public enterprises, his well known business sagacity, probity of character and interest in the general welfare indicating him a suitable man to fill the position of county commissioner. He discharged the duties of the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all. The careful attention to the public interest emphasized the high esteem

in which he was always held, extending the wide circle of friends, who felt that in him the county's affairs would not suffer and the welfare of the masses would be properly conserved.

He was a stockholder in the Blackford County Bank from its organization, and Mrs. McIntire is now one of the stockholders of the new National Bank of Montpelier.

Mr. McIntire found in his wife a safe counsellor in all business matters and much credit is due her for the success that crowned his efforts, she being a lady of rare business capacity and one whose conservative judgment and attention to detail was ever of value at important business junctures.

Mr. McIntire passed away in the prime of life, his death occurring September 29, 1897, after an illness of several months, his remains resting beside his parents at Asbury Chapel in Wells county. He was one of the most wide-awake, pushing citizens of the northern part of Blackford county, standing high in the esteem of his many friends and holding an enviable position in the hearts of hundreds.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BAKER.

Thomas Jefferson Baker, prominent as a farmer of Washington township, Blackford county, Indiana, and ex-county commissioner, was born in Henry county, Indiana, September 5, 1855, and was named in honor of his father, who died before he was born.

Isaac Baker, the grandfather of T. J., was a native of West Virginia, coming in an early day from the Kanawha valley and entering government land in Henry county, which became his permanent home. The mother of our subject was Martha Paul, who

also, like her husband, was born in Henry county.

After the death of her husband she returned to her father, with whom Thomas J. remained until the death of his grandfather, when he was about fifteen years old. Now being thrown entirely upon his own responsibility and resources, and believing that his own prospects would be bettered by so doing, he went to Wabash county, where he secured work as a farm hand. He remained in this occupation, saving something from his wages, until his marriage, which occurred August 14, 1874. His wife was Miss Ellen Jackson, whose birth occurred in the state of Illinois and who had been brought to Indiana by her parents when a child of five years. He purchased a small farm, devoting his entire attention to its improvements, later buying a farm in Henry county, where he resided until 1883, when he purchased the present farm. This tract consists of eighty acres and at the time of purchase was but slightly improved, having only a log cabin, which continued their residence until 1894, when they erected the present handsome dwelling.

In the meantime his energies were devoted entirely to the clearing and cultivation of the farm, among other improvements laying about nineteen hundred rods of tile and expending upwards of one thousand dollars for this one feature of improvement.

His farm lying in the most extensive oil regions of Blackford county, it was decided to investigate its productiveness in this respect, drilling beginning in July, 1899. One month later the supply was such as justified extension of the work. At the present time seven wells are in active operation. Receiving from them a handsome royalty, coupled with the productiveness and income

of the farm, Mr. Baker now enjoys the reputation of being one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens.

Mr. Baker has been a life-long member of the Republican party, in which he is an important factor. In recognition of his capabilities as a business man and his services in the party, he was chosen its representative as a member of the board of county commissioners. His service on the board was at an important juncture, the new court house being accepted and much other important business coming before the board. His colleagues were T. T. McGath, Isaac L. Hughes and Zadock Williams, the personnel being of an essentially strong character.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Baker consists of three children: Mildred, wife of John Barrett; Lora and Arthur.

Fraternally our subject is a member of Roll Lodge, No. 347, Knights of Pythias, in which he has received more than customary honors, having been the representative to the grand lodge.

Of Mr. Baker, both as a business man and citizen, much that is commendable might be said. He is a man of superior business capacity and resourceful ability, his resolute purpose and keen discrimination enabling him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he sees fit to undertake. He has made for himself an honorable reputation, is popular in social, business and political circles, and well deserves this tribute to his worth.

WILLIAM B. FORTNER.

One of the widely known and prosperous farmers and a retired county official, William B. Fortner, stands pre-eminent as a self-made and successful citizen, who commands

to an eminent degree the respect and good will of the people of Blackford county. His delightful home, some five miles to the northwest of the county seat, in Washington township, is one of the neatest and best improved farms in the community, proving the capacity and business resourcefulness of the proprietor.

Mr. Fortner was born six miles east of Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, on the 31st of January, 1838, and his parents were Micajah and Elizabeth (Allen) Fortner. The former was a native of Virginia and was brought when six years of age to Centerville, Wayne county. He was a son of Isaac and Mourning (Lawrence) Fortner. Isaac was one of the many brave men who served in the last war with Great Britain, and came from a family noted for its longevity, his mother having survived till the great age of one hundred and five years; his own death occurred when he had passed his eighty-eighth year. Henry county became the permanent home of the family, Micajah residing there from a boy till his death at the age of sixty-seven, in 1879. The name of Fortner has many modifications, some of the same relatives using the "k" rather than "t" in the spelling, though it is recognized in the various forms as having its origin in the same name.

William B. remained with his parents till long after attaining his majority, in fact till past twenty-seven, when he was united in marriage, on the 2d of April, 1867, to Miss Jennie Wolfe. Her birth-place was Bentonville, Wayne county, and her parents were Absalom and Phebe (Alger) Wolfe. Absalom Wolfe was born in Hawkins county, east Tennessee, and was married at Bentonville, Indiana, in 1837. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that profession

all his active life. Still hale and hearty, he resides with his daughter, Mrs. Fortner. But one other of his children is now living, a daughter, Mary, residing in Wabash county, Indiana. Mrs. Phebe Wolfe had died when her daughter, Jennie, was a child of twelve, the latter's youth being largely passed with a family named Watkins.

William B. Fortner remained at Mount Summit, Hendricks county, farming and laboring in a saw-mill till 1879, when he removed to Grant county, and, three years later to his present eighty-acre farm in Washington township. He has himself placed the greater part of it in cultivation. Lying as it did near the headwaters of both the Big and Little Walnut creeks it was extremely difficult to secure the necessary drainage, but by persistent and systematic tiling he has succeeded in placing it in most thorough tillage, the natural friability of the soil making it a peculiarly well adapted farm to the crops usually grown in this section of the state.

Having ever shown a decided interest in the conduct of public business and being thought worthy of an important position at the hands of the party, he was chosen in 1892 as a suitable man to attend to the financial matters of the county and was elected by a handsome majority. Removing to the county seat he devoted his energies the advancement of the county's interests. He is recognized as having made a creditable and efficient guardian of the finances, leaving the office at the expiration of his term with a widely increased circle of friends, and that regardless of political lines. The new law regulating salaries of public officials was given a test during this time, he being chosen to make the fight for the old law. In 1879 a fee and salary law made it incumbent upon the offi-

cial to have certain fees from the office income. In his case the county commissioners effected a compromise, not, however, allowing him all the fees claimed. Some eighteen months thereafter suit was brought by the commissioners to recover the amount so paid. The case attracted wide attention throughout the state and was bitterly contested, resulting finally in Mr. Fortner's receiving a verdict in his favor, and it became a precedent for the adjudication of all similar cases throughout the state. Mr. Fortner was highly complimented by the numerous officials affected and also by a large part of the legal profession.

Retiring to the farm in December, 1894, he resumed the active conduct of the place. The next year he erected the present handsome residence which compares favorably with any country residence in the confines of Blackford county. The Fortner family consists of two sons, Lawrence and Frank. Of these, the elder became a teacher soon after passing from his 'teens, continuing to teach for some eight years and attaining in this line of work an enviable reputation as an efficient and capable instructor. He married Miss Maud Mills and they have three children, James, Hazel and Helen. In partnership with his brother he has purchased an eighty-acre farm, near his father, and is now largely devoted to the demands of the same. Frank Fortner is the efficient deputy county auditor, having become recognized among those engaged in the court house as one of the most painstaking and thorough clerks connected with the offices. He was also of considerable repute as a teacher, later acquiring a high standing among business men, having been for some time in a clerical capacity in the Blackford County Bank. William B. Fortner has ever taken an active

part in the councils of the Democratic party, being generally seen in the various conventions of the same. His first vote was cast for that grand exponent of Democratic doctrine, Stephen A. Douglas. He was made a Mason in 1861, at Hagerstown, Wayne county, and has his present affiliation with the fraternity at Hartford City. The fraternal interest has extended to the other members of the family, Mrs. Fortner and son, Frank, being active in the chapter of the Eastern Star at Hartford.

RICHARD DICK.

For nearly half a century has the Dick family been identified with the history of Blackford county, ever holding a high place in the estimation of the public and contributing in no mean measure to the development and advancement of the section in which they have lived. One of its representatives who is considered worthy of special mention in a work of this character is Richard Dick, a substantial and reputable citizen of Washington township, where he is the proprietor of a fine and highly improved farm lying on the Montpelier pike, six miles north of Hartford City. He was born in Morgan county, in what is now West Virginia, on the 15th of September, 1851, and is a son of Uriah and Rosa (Michael) Dick. In 1854, when he was three years of age, the family came to Harrison township, Blackford county, three miles west of Montpelier and on the line between the two townships. Uriah Dick became a prosperous and popular citizen, dying on his home farm, March 26, 1892, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The mother of Richard had

passed to the beyond when he was a lad of twelve, the lady who became his stepmother being Mrs. Sarah Jane Kitterman, who still resides at the old homestead. Of five sons born to Uriah Dick, one died at an early age, three survivors, besides Richard, being John, who owns part of the old home, as does William Alonzo, and Clinton, who remains with his mother.

Richard's boyhood was not unlike most country lads growing up in close relationship with the hardest toil. He remained at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-seven, in 1877, to Miss Mary Susan Kitterman, his stepsister, though their own engagement preceded that of their parents. They were reared in the same neighborhood and a close intimacy had existed for years between the two families. However, when it was realized by the parents that a permanent union was about to be consummated, they decided to take no rear position in the procession, but to lead in the matter. The Kitterman homestead being near the Dick residence, it was arranged for Richard to assume its management, which he did, conducting it for four years with satisfaction to all concerned. In 1881 he secured his present land, amounting to one hundred and one acres, at that time with but slight improvements.

He has placed fifty-five acres in cultivation, all of which, as a result of a thorough system of drainage, is well adapted to the production of excellent crops of all kinds of grains usually found in the county. The improvements he has made are of a substantial character, the barn, erected in 1899, completing the general plan that he had some years since decided upon. His orchard is one that demands the admiration of all the neighbors.

Being in the productive field of the oil industry, four wells are in active operation, the income from this source being an important feature of his general income.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dick are, Minnie, wife of William Ford, of Mill Grove; Vernie Myrtle, Charley, Walter Irvin, Louvica, died in infancy, Harvey Ross, Ennis and Sherman.

Mr. Dick is one of the kind of men who are never inactive in any matter that makes to a better and broader civilization. In politics he is a Democrat, though he has not aspired to publicity in connection with public business.

JESSE BUGH.

Probably the mention of no name in Blackford county calls up more pleasant memories among the citizens of to-day, as well as those of a past generation, than that of Barnhart W. Bugh. A record of the prominent families of this section would be justly considered incomplete without full consideration of the one we now take pleasure in presenting, however inadequately. Its present representatives are recognized as among the most prosperous, enterprising and public-spirited citizens, holding to a high degree the respect of their fellow men. The representatives of the last generation, who have passed to that bourne whence none return, are enshrined in the memories of thousands, their lives living after them and exerting a silent influence that is felt in the noblest walks of life.

Barnhart W. Bugh was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, June 13, 1805, and was the son of Jacob and Polly (Engle) Bugh, who were married September 11,

1796. On November 28, 1828, B. W., as he was universally known, was married to Hannah Coddington, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Coleman) Coddington, who were pioneers of Ohio.

About 1837 B. W. had ridden from his Ohio home, where his father had settled, on horseback to Indiana in search of a location, and finding suitable land went on to Fort Wayne, where the land office was located, to make the entry, returning by the same means to Ohio. However, he did not come on to settle upon his land until 1848, and even then he was one of the earliest in his immediate neighborhood, which was about four miles north of Hartford, in section 24, of Washington township. Here he had secured three eighty-acre tracts of land, upon which stood an old log cabin, into which he moved and which remained the home for about two years, when it was replaced by what became his permanent home so long as he lived on the farm. His impress is indelibly stamped upon this community, as he placed about two-thirds of his own land in cultivation as well as having assisted materially in the improvement of the farms of others. His moral influence was not less keenly felt, he having taken early steps toward the organization of a class of Methodists, which was effected in his own home. He remained a Methodist all his life and did much to extend the influence of the church at large, as well as to emphasize its importance in his own neighborhood. He was no less widely and favorably known in his public life, having served the county for several terms as commissioner.

His relations with public men were of the most cordial character, the advice and counsel of no other man being given greater credence or consideration. While he was

throughout life a Republican, holding tenaciously to the earlier principles of the party and ardent in support of them, his recognition of the rights of others was such that many of his warmest friends were of the opposite political faith. During the war he never swerved from the straight line in his support of the Union, two of his sons, by his advice and consent, serving honorably through the struggle.

After devoting a quarter of a century to the making of a first-class farm he removed to Hartford City, where for about fifteen years the fruits of the efforts of his earlier life were enjoyed amidst his numerous friends, who found greatest pleasure in frequent conversation with this genial couple, whose later years disclosed to an eminent degree the ripened culture that comes from a well spent life. For nearly sixty years this venerable couple traveled life's pathway, hand in hand, ever bearing each other's burdens with a spirit of forbearance and help that cemented them in the closest relation allowed on this sphere of human existence.

The companionship was broken when, on the 30th of March, 1887, his spirit answered the summons to "come up higher." The widow survived for some three years, when, on January 23, 1890, she, too, passed on to rejoin him with whom her own life was so closely interwoven. The strength of his personality was shown in the provisions for the disposal of his estate, which were that at his widow's death his sons should select one man, the daughters a second, and these chosen a third to act as a commission to divide the property equally among the heirs. His ideas were fully respected, the committee being composed of his old friends, Zadoc Williams, Joshua T. Kelly and J. H. Melloway.

This family was one of those so frequently seen in the earlier days, but which are so rare under the conditions of later civilization. Six sons and six daughters comprised the number, of whom five of each grew to maturity. Of these, William J., whose son, James, has part of the original homestead, died at Hartford January 18, 1890, at the age of sixty; Jacob died at thirty-five; Ezra is a farmer of Licking township, and Perry is individually treated in another article in this work. The daughters were: Elizabeth, who married Rinehart Ankrom, and is living in Richardson county, Nebraska; Mary married Andrew B. Williams and both are now deceased; Lydia M. is the widow of George Frash, and residing at Wakarusa, Indiana; Mary Catherine became the wife of Levi Bowman and died in Nebraska; Hannah J. is the wife of John G. Wood, the popular Hartford merchant and former county treasurer.

Jesse Bugh remained at the home farm until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, not yet having attained his seventeenth year. His service, which extended over a period of five months, was mainly in garrison duty at various points from Nashville to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was devoid of the excitement attending the severer work in the armies at the front. Returning, he remained with his father until his marriage, on the 18th of October, 1868, when in his twenty-first year, his birth having occurred November 21, 1847. The lady he had chosen for his bride was Miss Mary J. Diskey, of Washington township, and was somewhat his senior. He then built a small house on his father's farm and continued to operate it for several years, in fact until the farm was sold and his father re-

moved to Hartford City. Thinking to find a more suitable country in the west, he visited Nebraska, only, however, to return without having made any definite selection, and soon after became established on a part of his present farm, his father having given him forty acres of wild land. It was in the swamps and nearly covered with ponds, a condition that required an immense amount, not only of hard labor, but also, what was as fully necessary, the pluck and determination to stick and dig out under the most adverse circumstances a farm from the discouraging conditions. He built a little one-room, round-log house, clearing a place to set it. This remained their home until 1880, when, having added to his original purchase what was his wife's father's homestead, he removed to it, living in the old log house where her youth was passed, until 1898, when the present handsome residence was erected on the same site. Some seven years since he built a commodious barn, so that the farm is now well supplied with all facilities necessary. Adequate appreciation of the efforts necessary to make a farm here can only be realized by visiting the section and getting some conception of the original conditions. It is almost a dead level, the swales and ponds having no natural outlet, and the land not covered with water was covered with thick black ash. The most essential thing to do at the start was to secure suitable outlet for the water, and when this was done to proceed to ditch and lay tile to afford the drainage necessary before the land was in condition for cultivation. Hundreds of rods of tile have been laid on this farm, reclaiming many acres that in the original state was of no value.

Mr. Bugh has ever been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but, believ-

ing in giving the same privilege to others that he claims for himself, he has not been offensive in its advocacy, in consequence having hosts of warm and true friends among the opposition party. This was amply proven when, in 1894, he was elected sheriff of the county, being the first and only Republican ever to hold that important office. Blackford county is hopelessly Democratic, so that when an official is selected from the ranks of the opposition it is largely on the strength of personal popularity. The period of his service was one that showed a revival in the activity of the criminal class, making the position a specially important one for the time being. Fifteen representatives were sent to the penitentiary from the county during this time. The already great popularity of Mr. Bugh was much extended from the ability and courtesy shown in the conduct of the office, criminals even asserting that it was some compensation to have the attentions of so pleasant an official. Mrs. Bugh also came in for a share of commendation, for as matron she made hosts of friends, especially among the unfortunate.

Our subject's wife was formerly Miss Eliza Freeman, and she was born in Delaware county. She became the wife of James A. Whittaker, late of Jackson township, where he was a widely known and efficient teacher. Her marriage to Mr. Bugh occurred on the 13th of February, 1895. The lady with whom more than twenty years of the life of Mr. Bugh were passed had died after an illness of several months, on the 16th of November, 1890. Of eight children born, five are now living: Sanford, a farmer near his father; Leverett, a reputable farmer of the county; Anna, wife of James Hart, of Harrison township; Lula, wife of Rufus Hart, cousin of James Hart; and Ada,

residing at Montpelier. Ernest Whittaker, the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Bugh, is also a member of the family. Mr. Bugh and family are identified with the Fairview United Brethren church, in which he is active and influential. While he has never been noisy in his methods his course has been in accordance with well established principles, every effort to advance the general prosperity and welfare of the community finding in him one of its warmest supporters. Contact with the world and the broadening that comes from a wide reading and careful observation, has given this gentleman a culture and ease found only in connection with unusual intelligence and refinement. His greatest pleasure is found in the midst of his own interesting family, who find in him their safest counsellor and nearest friend.

JOHN W. KNOX.

The traveler driving north from Hartford City, through Washington township, passes through a well improved and fertile section of the county, and if at all observant is impressed with the excellent condition of the farms, most of which are furnished with buildings and other improvements of a high grade, indicative of thrift and enterprise. None of these show the intelligent conduct to a greater extent than that of which the gentleman whose life we are now considering is the proprietor. This fine farm, lying on section 22, indicates in its every appointment a business management and oversight which if applied to other lines of enterprise would surely result in merited success.

John W. Knox was born in Grant county, Indiana, August 19, 1849, being second

in number of a family of six born to William and Susan (Clevinger) Knox and all of whom reside in Washington township. They are, besides our subject, Maria, wife of Jacob Fuller; James, on the old homestead; Mary Emily, wife of Daniel Russell; Daniel; and Cynthia Alice, wife of David Stallsmith.

William Knox was born in Ohio and was married in Wayne county, Indiana, where his wife had resided from her birth. They soon after came to Grant county, where he remained until about 1870 and then located in Blackford county, two miles north and one east of Hartford City, where he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land and now has most of it in an excellent state of cultivation. Although he is now in his seventy-eighth year, he has, with the exception of a slight deafness, retained his faculties to a remarkable degree. After fifty years of wedded life they now enjoy the fruits of the efforts of former years, few being held in higher esteem than this venerable couple, whose lives have not only been devoted to their own family but to the advancement of the community at large.

John W. remained on the farm in Grant county until his twentieth year and was then married, choosing for his life's companion Miss Lydia Phillips, a native of North Carolina, but living at that time in Grant county. Their family consists of five children, namely: Della, now Mrs. Roy Storms, of Washington township; Cora, who married Charles Schmidt and resides in Washington township; Edgar, of Harrison township; Harley and Susan Ethel, at home.

Our subject was compelled to toil hard to earn a subsistence and in connection with farm industry worked at ditching and such other labor as he could get to do. He

moved to Blackford county, but losing one of his horses and making no progress became discouraged and returned to Grant county. There he remained on one farm seven years, during which time he had accumulated some means, and in company with his brother bought eighty acres of land. His forty acres being in the swamp was unfit for cultivation and for two years he rented, devoting his spare time to the clearing of his own land. His first dwelling was a hewed-log house, on a spot cleared from the thickest growth of timber. The work of clearing wild land is necessarily slow and laborious, but Mr. Knox prosecuted his labors with zeal and diligence, succeeding in a few years in paying for his land, having assumed an indebtedness at the time of purchase. He bought his brother's interest and has since added another forty acres, making one hundred and twenty acres in a body. Of this he has placed one hundred acres in cultivation, besides making other substantial improvements. He has devoted much time and labor to proper drainage, having expended more than the original cost of the land for this one feature of improvement. Deep, black ponds nearly covered the land and his neighbors discouraged him, saying that it could not be made productive. He was assessed seven hundred and fifty dollars for an open drain that gave outlet to his land. He laid hundreds of rods of tile, extending through the entire farm and opening up the ponds, making not only one of the most productive, but the most attractive farms of the community. Mr. Knox bore an expense of two hundred and fifty dollars on the pike extending north from Hartford past his farm, and has done much in other ways to promote the agricultural interests of the neighborhood, endeavoring to

stimulate ambition and progressiveness among the farmers, his own energetic example inspiring many others. His new and handsome dwelling now presents a wonderful contrast to the primitive log-house which formerly stood on the same site. This, built in 1899, very appropriately supplements the well arranged and commodious barn erected five years before, and completes the general improvement contemplated by the proprietor when it was still all in the wilderness. While the farm was peculiarly adapted to the growing of grain from the extreme friability of its soil, the crops have usually been fed to stock, each year quite a large number of hogs being marketed. At present, however, Mr. Knox is devoting special attention to his breeding of thoroughbred cattle, having already established a choice herd of short horns. Mr. and Mrs. Knox are active members of the Fairview United Brethren church, which is near his home, and has served as trustee since its organization, assisting largely in the building and maintenance of the same.

Politically his views accord with the Republican party. He has never aspired to any office, but has preferred to devote his time to his business interests.

ELMER CROSBY STORMS.

The Storms family have borne a prominent part in the history of this country, being found in some of the older states as well as in Indiana, Dutchess county, New York, being especially noted as the family home. The grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this review, Peter Storms, was born in Germany, but it is indefinite as to

his coming to America. His son Reuben married Ruth Beals in New York, and in 1836 came to Connersville, Indiana, being not long afterward followed by his parents. In 1846 they settled in Blackford county, Peter securing a tract now embraced in the present home of our subject and which was located one mile south of the village of Dundee. Here he secured quite a large tract of land, and became one of the most substantial citizens of the community. His death occurred in the year 1857, when in his seventy-seventh year. His widow, whose maiden name was Dorcas Ballard, removed about two years afterward to Allegan county, Michigan, where she resided with her daughter's family during the remainder of a long life, attaining the extreme age of ninety. Of their two sons, Willard remained in Steuben county, New York. Reuben was well educated, for the time, and became a teacher in the early schools of this neighborhood. It is recalled by some of his old pupils that he taught the first school in Center school-house, Washington township. He made a permanent settlement near his father, but survived him but four years, dying of brain fever at the age of forty-seven. His widow later became the wife of Thomas Cochran and resided on the farm to the end of her life, which occurred in 1880, aged sixty-three.

Of the nine children born to Reuben Storms, Peter became a soldier in the famous Thirty-fourth Indiana, remaining in Texas after the war, and died at Brownsville. John B. served in the Seventeenth Indiana Battery and died in Wells county; Thomas B. became an extensive railroad contractor in the south, and died at New Orleans. Asenath F. is the wife of William Schmidt, of whom separate mention is found on another page.

Ezra R. is a well-known railroad man of Indianapolis. He, too, served in the war in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Regiment. One died in childhood, and of Larson O. full mention is found in another place in this work.

Elmer Crosby Storms was born in Harrison township on the 29th of July, 1850, and was thus but about seven years of age at the death of his father. The older brothers had the charge of the farm until they left home to enter the service of the country; leaving Elmer, aged thirteen, to be the mainstay of the family, his mother still remaining in her endeavor to give her children all the advantages possible.

The war stories that filled the papers and made up the conversation of the returned soldiers created an unrest in the breast of Elmer and even at that early age he resolved to be a soldier. To this proposition his mother would never listen, and the only way in which he could attain his end was by leaving home without her consent. Accordingly, when the call came for recruits to make up the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, and many of his older companions were going, he, too, made the final decision and ran away. The demand for troops had become so urgent that he was accepted and enrolled in Company B at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis. The service was in the Army of the Cumberland, in Kentucky and Tennessee, doing patrol and guard work. Some of their raids were after the noted guerrilla, Quantrell, who is said to have been killed by some of the troops of this regiment. Much of the time he was stationed at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where, in August, 1865, he was mustered out after about nine months' service. Returning to the old home, he was welcomed by the fam-

ily, with whom he now remained, conducting the farm until he had reached his majority. He now resolved to buy out the other interests in the estate, and for the next ten years his energies were almost wholly devoted to that object. He now owns two hundred and ninety acres, including the well-known Overhiser farm. The traveler passing south from the village of Dundee has his attention fastened upon the unusually fine class of improvements to be seen upon the Storms farm. The mature judgment and business sagacity of the proprietor is here shown to advantage. However, the improvements that are not so readily seen are no less important or essential. Some of these consist of many hundred rods of underground drainage placed there at an expense approximating the original value of the land. He took the initiative in the manufacture of tile in this vicinity, and when the use of it had been proven of value he entered upon the making of it and continued for about fifteen years, producing in that time upwards of fifty-five thousand dollars' worth of the material. Nearly ten years ago he drilled the second gas well in Washington township, using the gas in his manufactory. He was also in this matter a pioneer. He simply took a risk, investing about fourteen hundred dollars in what would be that much lost if gas were not found in paying quantities. The history of oil production in this field is an interesting one, yet space will not permit our entering fully into the subject. However, soon after Mr. Storms had demonstrated the presence of gas and began to use it in his factory, others put down a well to supply the people of the village, but the gas flow being meager they drilled deeper, the well filling with oil as the result. The Northern Indiana Oil

Company was then organized and began active operations, and was later merged into the Manhattan Company, which is today doing a prosperous business. At the present writing, August, 1900, about six hundred wells are in active operation within a circle of five miles in diameter, using the village of Dundee as the center. When the tile manufacture proved unprofitable, Mr. Storms leased land, embarking in the oil industry as a full-fledged operator, making an investment of about eight thousand dollars, and owning and leasing about seven hundred acres of land. He sank some nine wells, and finally disposed of the business at a handsome profit. He has since allowed others to continue the development, the Midway Oil Company now having five producing wells in constant operation.

The superior business capacity of Mr. Storms has been duly recognized by the people of the county, one present instance being his employment by the commissioners to superintend the construction of two lines of pike road extending through the township and crossing at right angles in the center. This improvement is now in progress, involving an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars. All the oversight is in the hands of Mr. Storms, from the grading to the final layer of gravel. His fitness to attend to the details of an enterprise of such magnitude has been proven in more than one instance, many occasions calling for the exercise of those special qualities needed in the successful handling of men. The work above mentioned requires the employment of about seventy-five men and an adequate force of teams, and, when completed, will make an aggregate of thirty miles of first-class pike in Washington township.

Mr. Storms has been thrice married, his

first wife being Miss Mary Watson. Lovina Glancey was the second, her companionship continuing for about fifteen years, until her death at the age of thirty-nine. She was the mother of one child, Addie B., an attractive and popular young lady of seventeen. The present Mrs. Storms was Laura, the daughter of David Cole, of Dundee, and one daughter, Ruth F., graces the union. The Storms home, situated some seven miles to the northwest of the county seat, is presided over by this charming and cultured lady, and is considered one of the most hospitable and popular homes of any in the northern part of the county. Beside the features of social life as found in the community, both have become somewhat interested in fraternal relations, he being a member of Dundee Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and she an active worker in the Rathbone Sisters, at Hartford City. Ever alive to those matters that attract the attention of the world, he has not lived within himself alone, but finds commendable enjoyment in meeting his old friends, and no man has more of them, on the race track or at an exciting game of base ball.

While he has not desired personal popularity through the medium of public office, his capacity for such position has been duly recognized by his party, he being often solicited to take some responsible office; yet the multifarious duties of his private business have been so constantly pressing that he has deemed it wise to confine his attentions in that direction. His interest in the success of his party has ever been manifested, he being one of the most effective campaigners of the county. Of that companionable and genial nature that makes and holds friends, regardless of party affiliations, few men in Blackford county occupy a warmer place in the hearts of the people

than he. Being trained in the most valued school, that of human experience, his views have been constantly broadened until he holds a liberal position on most of those great questions that affect human destiny. Claiming the widest liberty for himself, he does not hesitate to grant the same rights to others, and while he holds tenaciously to the beliefs of years and is ever ready to maintain his position with argument, he has respect for the man of different views, who dares stand as ardently by them.

As both himself and wife represent pioneer families, who have done much to make Blackford county what it is, and as they have done much themselves toward its development, they are necessarily looked upon with respect, and their own personal merits have greatly added to the esteem in which they are universally held.

NATHANIEL MILLER ROBEY.

Succeeding generations will search with interest and anxiety to learn something definite of those who, braving the dangers and sharing the privations incident to a new, wild country, peopled mainly with wild animals, and still wilder men, carved out for themselves and their successors permanent and substantial homes, and, dying, passed from the scenes of effort, handing to sons and daughters a heritage made more honored and valued by the bravery and self-sacrifice shown in its making. Perry county, Ohio, presented many attractions and advantages to the early residents of the west, and there the ancestors of the gentleman whose life record we propose to review briefly settled in the early days of the century. There Natha-

niel Robey was born on the 28th of October, 1838, his parents being Henry and Mary (Fox) Robey, both probably also born in the same vicinity. His parents were of the old and substantial German stock of Pennsylvania, and were noted for the possession of a great amount of that vitality so essential to the making of a new country. When Nathaniel was twelve years of age, in 1850, the family removed to Indiana, making the trip with ox teams, supplemented by one horse. What attracted a good deal of attention, as they advanced, was the fact of the oxen being shod, few of the natives ever having seen or heard of oxen with shoes. Eighty acres, now comprised in the present farm, was secured, two hundred and fifty dollars being paid therefor. It had a small deadening, but no house, and a log cabin was at once erected, with puncheon floor and board roof, and a quilt being used for the door. Henry was a skilled mechanic and soon found a demand for his services, besides making nearly all the furniture of his own home. The wild game that filled the woods contributed materially to the living. Assisted by the two sons, he cleared up quite a farm. To illustrate the rapidity of the settlement, it is well to note that one spring he worked for thirty-two days at log-rolling, receiving an exchange of similar work. The first log cabin remained their home for several years, being replaced by a hewed-log house, which at the time was the most pretentious residence of the entire community, and which in its turn gave way, in 1866, to another one erected by Nathaniel soon after his father left the farm. The latter had never liked the flat country, finally buying a farm in White county, where he died in 1876. The sandy country, which he so of-

ten sighed for, he had found with emphasis in White county. His first wife, the mother of Nathaniel, died here in 1863, he later marrying Mrs. Emily Hendrickson, of Ohio, who survives him, living at the White county homestead. Of their three children, one, Marion, resides in Washington township. The first family consisted of three sons and three daughters: Jacob died in Hartford at the age of fifty-five; John had served in the famous Forty-seventh Indiana for three years, became associated with Nathaniel for a time and died aged thirty; Mary was the wife of William Bonham, dying at the age of fifty; Elsie married Perry Alexander, of Bluffton, and died, aged forty; and Sarah is the wife of George Widener, of Anderson, Indiana.

Nathaniel Robey received such schooling as the old log house at Dundee afforded, sitting on the slab bench, writing on a shelf supported on pegs and conning his old dogs-eared New England speller. At twenty-two he was married to Miss Mary E. Griffith, of Wells county, and in 1862 moved to Delaware county, where he was operating rented land till 1866, when he succeeded his father on the old farm. However, in the fall of 1864 he had enlisted as a recruit in the renowned Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, but instead of being sent to the front, was retained at Indianapolis, doing guard duty till the close of the war. Several times he was detailed to escort recruits to the front, and at the time of the battle of Nashville happened to be in the vicinity, but did not participate. In taking the old farm he became indebted to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars, paying interest at the rate of six per cent. While living in Delaware county he had become familiar with the practices of the old and successful farmers of

that part of the state, and putting their tried plans into operation here soon realized that he was making satisfactory progress, in the course of the following eight years succeeding in completing the purchase of the farm. He then added another tract, making a very desirable farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all but twelve of which is in cultivation. The original condition of this section of the county was such that great efforts and expense were necessary before the land could be properly tilled; but when the present system of tile was installed, reaching as it does to all parts of the tract, it became a most productive and desirable farm, there being few better ones in the northern section of the county. He is recognized as one of the successful stock and grain growers of the vicinity, his attention having been almost wholly devoted to those industries. However, he is not a stranger to mercantile operations, having conducted a hardware store at Dundee some four years, at the same time holding the position of postmaster. His son, Wilson Robey, had established the business, which had become an important adjunct to the enterprises of the county, but his untimely death threw the stock into the hands of his father. Eight oil wells are in active operation on the farm, yielding about six tanks of two hundred and fifty barrels each per month, the royalty amounting to upwards of one hundred dollars.

Two sons and two daughters compose the Robey family, the son above mentioned having died at the age of twenty-two. Harvey L. is a harnessmaker at Hartford City, and Arthur Adolph is on the farm with his father. Mary, the elder of the girls, is the wife of Jason Chandler, of the township, and Minnie is the wife of Arthur Kelley, who operates the adjoining farm. Mr. Robey

is considered one of the staunch and reliable Republicans, and while he has not sought the emoluments of office he is generally found in consultation with those who shape the course of local campaigns. At every juncture of life he has proven a reliable counselor, a stable friend and excellent citizen. Free from all affectation or shadow of artificiality, his life has been an open book, whose teachings will inevitably redound to the advancement of the reader. Reared in the faith and the spirit of the teachings of the Master, his influence has ever tended to a higher ideal and to a closer living in accordance with the principles of Christian ethics. Identifying himself at Dundee with that society known as the Church of God, he at once became its most liberal supporter, being conspicuous in every movement tending to the growth and extension of the congregation.

IRA VERNON.

Ira Vernon, deceased, who was one of the most respected farmers of Washington township, was born in New Jersey, November 30, 1824, and when ten years of age came with his parents to Fayette county, Indiana. Later they settled in Rush county, this remaining their home until the death of his parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Custerline) Vernon, the father having reached extreme age.

Ira Vernon, at the early age of twelve, was dependent upon his own exertions for what he possessed, but being an honest and industrious boy he found no difficulty in securing work and remained with one family five years. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Emily Miles, daughter of Lorren Miles,

of Grant county. She was born in New York and came with her parents to Indiana while but a few years of age. Soon after marriage they located in Washington township, making a farm from the wild timbered land. Later he moved to Grant county, remaining there until 1868, when he traded for the present farm, lying two miles west of Dundee and a quarter of a mile from the McGath pike. This contained eighty acres, with but two acres cleared, and no buildings; he erected a log house and in 1889 replaced it by the present dwelling. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are still living and who were all present to comfort the father during his last illness. They are: Elias F., of Joplin, Missouri; Mary M., wife of John W. Williams, of Washington township; Julia E., wife of Jacob C. Balsley, who lives near the old homestead, and John W.; Phebe died at the age of twelve; Alonzo and Richard each passed away while in their eighteenth years. Mr. Vernon was a Democrat in politics, but was not extremely partisan, and he and his wife were members of the Church of God at Dundee, he serving as trustee and was prominent in the organizing and support of the church.

His death occurred May 15, 1903, after a brief illness, his remains being interred in the Balsb. cemetery, Blackford county. His wife died April 13, 1897, three years previous to his. His loss was universally mourned, as that of a kind friend, a devoted husband and father, and as one whose course through life offered an example well worthy of emulation, his reputation being unmarred by a single blemish.

John W. Vernon was born in Grant county, Indiana, July 3, 1860, and remained at home until reaching his majority, when he

was united in marriage to Miss Almeda Tharpe, daughter of William Tharpe, and sister of Mrs. W. W. Palmer, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this record. She was born in Mercer county, Ohio, and came with her parents to Indiana when about sixteen years of age.

John W. has operated the home farm, with the exception of a short time since his marriage. At the settlement of his father's estate he received an equitable interest, to which he has since added by purchase until his farm now contains seventy-four acres.

From early life Mr. Vernon has enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow citizens and that he has attained an active and honorable position in life is due to his unfaltering fidelity and his promptness in meeting every obligation, together with the well-directed industry which has marked his career from early childhood. He has many admirable qualities which commend him to the regard of all, and the community has many citizens who are proud to claim him as a friend.

JOHN B. WILT, DECEASED.

John B. Wilt, late of Washington township, Blackford county, was born twelve miles southwest of Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, June 29, 1825, and was the son of George and Ruthie (Wade) Wilt, who were pioneers of that section of that state, having settled there, probably, from Virginia. September 9, 1847, he was married to Miss Martha Dowlar, who was born in Preble county, October 22, 1829. Her parents were George and Miriam (Carter) Dowler, he of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland birth, respectively. They were married in

the latter state and settled in Pennsylvania, later moving on horseback to Miami county, Ohio, bringing two children. They made their permanent home in Preble county, some five miles distant from the Wilts. After their marriage John B. Wilt and wife operated the old homesteads of both families until 1857, when they came to Blackford county, locating on the present home farm, one mile west of Dundee. The eighty acres was mostly a quagmire, but having had some valuable experience in Ohio with wet land, he had no hesitation in attempting what many assured him was a hopeless task. Up to this time there had been no attempt at drainage, but only such patches of land as happened to lie high enough to drain itself was farmed. The ridges would be planted, and about once a week, if the weather permitted, would be gone over with a one-horse plow or a double shovel. The rest of the time was passed by the farmers in sitting on the goods boxes at Dundee, telling stories or in swapping horses. Consternation was created when the natives saw Wilt digging a ditch, and in derision they asked if he was digging a canal. As soon as he had secured one crop, however, from this ditched land others fell in with the idea and it was but a short while before every citizen had more or less ditching done. It simply needed some one to point out the possibilities that existed here, when once the water could be carried away. New life was instilled into the community at once, a rivalry soon developing as to whom would be due the credit of making the most drainage in a season. When he placed the old style timber drains in the ground it was a surprise to all, but the advantage afforded by them was so soon apparent that all accepted the wisdom

of it, and in a short time thousands of rods of it was beneath the soil. As soon as it was possible to secure tile he began to replace the old drains with the more desirable material, a practice that was at once followed by all the more progressive neighbors. As the amount of cleared land would allow he added to the stock of the farm, until at the period of the war he had become one of the heaviest dealers in stock in the community. In this, as in all his enterprises, he made rapid progress, becoming in a comparatively short space of years one of the most substantial citizens of the northern part of the county. No improvement was suggested but found in him a warm adherent and staunch supporter and usually he was the one who first suggested the improvement. The section of country being flat, there was an almost utter absence of roads, except as the way was picked out on the ridges. He at once began efforts toward a better condition in that respect, claiming that gravel roads were what was needed and that they would be secured in time. He was answered that no gravel could be found in this entire section of the country. He argued that it could be found along the streams, but failing health prevented his making the personal investigation. He did not live to see his ideas carried into effect, the first gravel road being completed about one year after his death. Now, not twenty years after he passed away, no less than thirty miles of fine gravel road are found in the township, the material being all found in the near vicinity.

The conditions of living were of the slenderest on our subject's coming here, and the source of income very meager. To get a little money he would make staves, haul-

ing them often many miles to a market. These and hoop poles afforded the only means of getting any cash. They resided for fifteen years in the old log house, replacing it with the present one in 1873. After about two years of failing health, he succumbed to disease on the 13th of May, 1882. It is difficult to properly estimate the benefits derived to this community by his having lived in it, no man having left the impress of his personality so indelibly stamped upon every phase of the life of the neighborhood. Broad himself, he did what he could to develop a spirit of tolerance and liberality in every walk of life. He started the Universalist church at Dundee, securing the minister and effecting an organization with some fifty members. He was the life of the society, and so long as he stood ready to attend the demands made upon him in its interests it flourished, but when the main stay was withdrawn it began to derogate, only in the end to fall of inanition. Well read himself, he did much to foster the spirit of investigation on the part of the young people, encouraging them by taking part in the local debates, or whatever tended to a more liberal or broader citizenship. He knew the Bible as few men of to-day know it, and was well fortified with strong argument in the support of the tenets of the Universalist faith, in the truth of which he lived and died. The old Bible, from whose pages he constantly drew inspiration and comfort, is still treasured in the home, its well-worn leaves showing only too well the reliance placed upon its sacred precepts by one man whose own life was attuned to his holy music. Ever a true farmer, he stood ready to adopt those measures that would redound to the lasting benefit of the class he represented. Seeing in the Grange movement the opportunity to

educate, and thus strengthen, the farmers, he became an earnest advocate of its principles, assisting in the organization of the local body. The benefits were many and the possibilities of the movements were beyond computation, and he lived to see much benefit come to the farmers of his vicinity.

The family of this gentleman were Eli Alexander, who died at ten, and William Wilson Wilt, lately the most prominent member of the medical profession at Montpelier, where he died April 1, 1896. He had been in active, extensive and successful practice at Montpelier for twenty-three years. His widow and one son, Adelbert Wilt, survive him. The lady whose life was closely interwoven with that of John B. Wilt, for a third of a century is still residing on the pleasant homestead, having, however, selected as her companion John J. Myers, to whom she was married June 15, 1897. Mr. Myers is a genial gentleman, whom to know is to respect. He was born on the present site of the highly praised Spring Grove cemetery, near Cincinnati. The land became incorporated into the cemetery in his boyhood, he assisting in the laying of it out, and continued to be associated with its management for a period of fourteen years, when he became superintendent of the cemetery at Urbana, Ohio, where he remained for twenty-nine years, making a total of forty-three years that he has devoted to the burying of the dead. All this time he was superintendent of grave digging. He is filled with many interesting stories of cemetery experience, having seen much of that peculiar side of humanity that comes but only in the nearness to the dead.

His former wife was Miss Lucy A. Goodnow, who died while they resided on a farm in Wells county.

WILLIAM W. PALMER.

Among the earliest pioneers of this part of the state of Indiana, having settled here as early as 1839, is the Palmer family, of whom there are several sons. One of the survivors, a gentleman who is, without a doubt, the oldest living resident of the northern part of Blackford county, is Samuel Palmer, who for many years has resided at the village of Dundee. The family represents one of the early colonial emigrant families of Virginia, having been among the courtiers who were the great planters of Berkeley county, where Samuel was born December 27, 1809. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Palmer, and in the family were six sons, Samuel, John, George, Jacob, David and Joseph, of whom the only ones living are Samuel and John. In 1839 they all came to Indiana, settling in Wells county, some miles north of Dundee, and there the father died, having reached the age of seventy-seven. All the sons became reputable and substantial citizens. Samuel was married in Perry county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Fox and at the time of coming to this state had four children, four more being born here, and of these, two sons and three daughters are living at the present time, they being Jacob, Samuel, Susan, Mary and Sarah. One deceased son, John Wesley, was the father of Jonas Palmer, the popular postmaster at Roll. Samuel Palmer is one of the best known characters in Washington township, having a fund of interesting incidents, illustrating the life of fifty years ago. He is considered the head of the Palmer family and at the family reunion two years ago more than one hundred of his descendants were present. He is a dyed-in-the-wool, old-fashioned, Jacksonian Democrat, so

thoroughly permeated with that doctrine that the energetic efforts of many of the ablest missionaries of the Republican faith, who have exhausted all their powers of persuasion upon him, resulted only in more firmly grounding Democratic principles in him. "He has become wedded to his idols, let him alone," is the hopeless cry. All through life he has been noted for his persistency in pursuing a given line of action, believing that when a man adopts a course in life it should be strictly adhered to. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson and has not failed to support every Democrat since. With equal ardor he has continued a Methodist, though it is hinted that he has no less faith in the power of salvation issuing from the Democratic party, as that found in the church. Now, in his ninety-first year, as he reviews the interesting events in which he was no cipher, the glow of youth returns to the brow of age and he lives again in the telling, depicting in vivid colors the mode of life enjoyed by himself and neighbors in those primitive days, when every man was a brother and no one was turned hungry from the door. Ever a temperate man in all things, he has used tobacco for nearly eighty years, but feeling that it is hurting his system, has resolved to quit the use of it upon reaching his one hundredth birthday. He has done his share of the hard work necessary to the making of a new country, improving two good farms. In 1880, feeling the renewal of youth, he again embarked upon the matrimonial sea, his companion being Mrs. Lucy Ann Stout, whose maiden name was Gray, and who was born in North Carolina, coming as a young girl with her parents to Indiana, and at eighteen was married in Grant county.

Joseph Palmer, the brother of Samuel,

married Azubah McKee and resided on the pike west of Dundee, where his son, George, now lives. He was called into the service of the government during the war, yielding up his own life at Helena, Arkansas, toward the close of the war. His widow, with seven children, remained on the farm, where her death occurred some fifteen years since, at the age of fifty-seven. She was the representative of one of the old and substantial families and in her own life illustrated the spirit of the pioneers. She is deserving of much credit in the rearing of her family, devoting herself absolutely to their care and counsel. They all grew up under her instruction, making highly respected citizens, whom she lived to see nicely settled in life, all of whom, with one exception, survived her.

William W. Palmer's boyhood was with his mother on the farm, taking charge of it himself at the age of nineteen. He was married on December 20, 1877, to Miss Nancy Tharp, daughter of William and Lucy Tharp, and who was a young lady upon coming to this vicinity. Her parents purchased the present home of herself and family and here she was married. Both parents passed away ripe in years and holding to a remarkable degree the respect of a wide circle of warm friends. After his marriage Mr. Palmer remained some years on his old homestead, buying out some of the heirs, and then secured the home of his wife, to which they at once removed. Here he has made extensive and valuable improvements, erecting a new house in 1899. He is especially fortunate in having his farm located in the most valuable oil field in the state, three active wells being in constant operation on his place, the income from them assisting materially in swelling his usual income.

The Palmer family consists of seven children, of whom Myrtle, the eldest, is a student in the Marion Normal School, where she is preparing to become a teacher, her advancement in the common schools justifying a reasonable hope of her making a brilliant woman. The younger ones are Dessie, Roy, Ivy, Ethel, George and Ralph.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are counted among the liberal and progressive citizens of the community, both taking active and intelligent part in the promotion of all that makes for better man and womanhood. He is a Baptist in his church relations, while she affiliates with the radical branch of the United Brethren.

It is to such men and women that the future must look for a continuance in civilization and enlightenment, the safety of the government being in their hands, and if used with the same spirit of progress that has thus far characterized their every relation in life little is to be feared to the institutions of the coming generations. The republican form of government is being tested now, as never before, behooving every citizen to so instil correct principles into the minds of the rising generation that they may be prepared to stand, as their parents have stood, the bulwarks of human liberty. Mr. Palmer by careful observation and reading, realizes the signs of the times and is trying to do his part to solidify the true American citizenship.

OLIVER WOODARD.

Probably no man in Blackford county is more widely or favorably known than is he whose name introduces this biographical memoir, having been not only one of its

most successful citizens from the financial standpoint, but also one whose judgment in matters of public moment have for many years been accorded great credence and weight, his advice in more than one instance being the guide to an economical solution of important questions. Ripe in years and experience, he now may well be indicated as a truly representative of the class of men who, by the judicious exercise of natural gifts, seconded by rare good common sense, have won for themselves honorable and respected places in the hearts of their countrymen. He first saw the light on the 20th day of November, in the memorable year of 1832. Clinton county, Ohio, was the family home at the time, that being where his parents, Etheldred and Nancy (Oliver) Woodard, had settled in the woods on coming from North Carolina. Etheldred was the son of Jesse Woodard, who is said to have been of Scotch birth and ancestry. The Olivers were of English origin. Like many young couples who emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio, Etheldred and wife were extremely poor, their home in consequence being started in the woods. They became respected and influential people, their permanent home remaining where they first settled; and there he died at the age of sixty-two. Of their six children, four are still living, three being residents of Indiana. Jeremiah Woodard is a prominent farmer of the vicinity of Gas City; Lucy J. is the wife of Calvin Whicker, of Clinton county. One sister is Mrs. J. H. Baker, of Chicago, whose husband is a man of considerable importance.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent upon the Clinton county, Ohio, home, where he received most excellent training, not only in the hard labor incident to the making of a new home, but also in

the habits of economy and frugality necessary to success in a new country.

While yet in his twenty-first year, on the 15th of January, 1854, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Fannon, a neighbor girl and schoolmate. She was also born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 24, 1831, and was the daughter of James and Catherine (Mills) Fannon. Her father was born in Virginia and was of English ancestry, while she was born in Tennessee, though they were married in Ohio. After marriage Oliver devoted several years to rented farms, until he had acquired about six hundred dollars. During the draft in the year 1864 he was conscripted; but, his eldest child being very sick, he secured a substitute at an expense of twelve hundred dollars, his father assisting in the payment. In October, 1865, he came to Blackford county, having about six hundred dollars with which to operate. He purchased forty acres of new land, paying eight hundred dollars, of which one-half was an indebtedness. He erected a log house, cleared the land all up, met his obligations as due, and in four years sold it for twelve hundred dollars. He now paid one thousand dollars for an eighty-acre wooded tract, on section 6, of Washington township, and which is part of his present farm. He spent one year in a log shanty, replacing that with a hewed-log house, which is still standing, and which gave way to the present residence, erected in 1893. Prospering in his operations, he made additional purchase till he owned three hundred and twenty-seven acres in a body. This he has divided with his sons till that remaining in the homestead amounts to one hundred and seventy-five acres. He has bought land at prices ranging from ten to thirty-five dollars per acre. His farm is naturally rolling and fairly well

drained; however, he has laid more than three thousand rods of tile, expending in the one feature of drainage probably more than the original value of the land. The farm being particularly well adapted to the live stock industry, it has been largely devoted to that important branch of husbandry, the returns having been commensurate to the intelligence of the proprietor in the selection, breeding and feeding. He became a breeder of short-horn cattle several years since and has found the keeping of thoroughbreds to be so advantageous that he has added registered animals in most other lines. His choice flock of Oxfordshire and Shropshire sheep is a very interesting and valuable one, the Oxford male now at its head giving a clip of twenty-one pounds the present year. Ever an advocate of better roads, as in the earlier days he experienced many difficulties in that regard, he has earnestly encouraged the making of a first-class system of pike roads, the one extending through the township near his own farm costing him upwards of seven hundred dollars.

From his earliest years Mr. Woodard has shown keen interest in all questions affecting the general prosperity of the country, identifying himself with the party most nearly representing those principles that tend, in his opinion, to the benefit of the greatest number. He was chosen justice of the peace at his old home in Ohio, still serving in that capacity at the time of leaving the state. While his partisan relation has never swerved from that of the stanch Democrat, he has been recognized as liberal in all matters, many of his warmest personal friends being opposed to him in party work. His superior business capacity has won wide recognition for years, and in 1882 he was chosen, in a strong Republican district, as

one of the board of county commissioners. His colleagues embraced such popular men as Henry Shroyer, James Pittinger and Zadoc Williams, with whom his personal relations continued most cordial, not only during the association on the board, but also friendships were formed that have continued and will be broken only by the hand of the Great Destroyer. He soon came to be referred to as the popular guardian of the county's best interests, standing for a stricter economy and more careful business management. His determination to secure the most capable men to fill responsible positions, regardless of political affiliation, led many whose first thought seemed to be only the advancement of the party, to severely criticise his appointments; but, standing to what he deemed for the public good, he held to the course he had decided upon, the result in the end proving beyond cavil the wisdom of his action. His service was at an important period in the county's affairs, many public improvements being inaugurated, and the wisest judgment was constantly needed to so spread these works as to best advance the public interests in general.

Standing steadfastly by a judicious policy, he adhered to a certain line of action, and has since taken some satisfaction in seeing the same course pursued, more or less closely by his successors. His already wide circle of friends was largely extended and he left the office realizing that no man was more popular with the rank and file of the people. Retiring to his delightful home, some eleven miles northwest of Hartford City, he has since constantly devoted his attention to his private business, not having again consented to let his name be used in connection with public office. His interest in the welfare of the country has, if any-

thing, increased with the passing years, no man having paid closer attention to the policies of the great parties, and while his inclination is toward a quiet citizenship, his early opinions as to the Democratic party's value to the average citizen are being only emphasized by later observation.

The Woodard family have had ten children born, of whom seven are living, Sarah E. is the wife of C. Schooley, a well known resident of the township; Jesse D. is a teacher now engaged in the state of Arkansas; Harrison Eugene died at the age of twenty-three; James E. is a prosperous farmer living near his father, as is Addison Lawrence and also Chancey F. John Henry died at seventeen; William O. is with his parents; Clara E. is the wife of Calvin Purdue, of Warren, Indiana, and Ira died at nine years.

Mr. Woodard has made a practice of rendering a stated assistance to each of his sons, starting each with a forty-acre tract and a suitable outfit for farming, the daughters also having equal assistance. All are in prosperous circumstances and are recognized as among the truly representative people of their respective communities.

Mr. Woodard and his estimable wife are identified with the New Light church of his neighborhood, in which he is a liberal supporter and official. Like his life in other respects, he holds liberal views upon religious matters, contributing to the support of other churches almost equally with his own.

J. N. McCONKEY.

Few families have left greater impress upon the communities in which they have lived than has the McConkey family in the

northern part of Blackford county, where its numerous representatives have for more than half a century been identified with its every interest. Upwards of sixty years ago James McConkey entered seven quarter-sections of government land, upon each of which a McConkey family, some years later, became established. The above named James McConkey was an early resident of Wayne county, Indiana, where he had improved a new farm, which was his permanent home. His securing of the land in Blackford county was to provide his children with homes. The sons were David, Eli, James, Zephaniah and John, all of whom became permanent residents here, most of them reaching advanced age, and one, Eli, still living in Washington township.

The one in whom we are now specially interested was David, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and was a child of four upon the family's coming to Indiana. He married, in Wayne county, Miss Elizabeth Purdue, a native of Carolina. About 1840 these brothers, David among them, began to make their farms. He settled on section 10, the farm which he improved there becoming his permanent home. At the time of their coming it was necessary to cut their own roads from Hartford City, seven miles through the wilderness. All of the vicissitudes of pioneer life were experienced by them, their determination, however, to succeed enabling them to overcome the many discouragements. The original cabin was replaced, in 1859, by the residence which is still standing and in a fair state of preservation.

David died at the age of fifty-six; his wife, surviving him several years, died aged seventy.

The boyhood of J. N. McConkey was

passed on the farm until manhood, when he became associated with his brother, A. J., in the operation of a threshing machine, becoming quite well known in this connection.

Upwards of thirty years ago the family erected a saw-mill at Dundee, which J. N. was soon given charge of as sawyer. For several years he and his brother were associated in this connection, he finally becoming sole proprietor, having now operated it upwards of twenty-five years. Its operation has proven of great benefit, not only to himself, but also to the community in general. He has manufactured a great deal of ordinary building material and dimension stuff, much of the lumber having been suitably finished in the planing-mill department.

His greatest reputation, however, rests upon his production of large quantities of the finer grades of lumber for furniture and interior work, his output of quartered oak, especially, having attracted many of the leading furniture makers.

His farm of one hundred and sixty acres embraces one hundred and twenty acres of that formerly in the old homestead, which was improved during his father's lifetime. The McConkey home, furnished as it is, with an attractive and convenient residence, surrounded by a well kept lawn, makes one of the most pleasing country homes in the county. Mr. McConkey is, doubtless, the most prominent oil operator residing in the community, his efforts toward the development of it having given great impetus to the industry. His earliest effort was to drill a well, hoping to secure gas for fuel in his own engines, the result exceeding his expectations. He became interested in the Northern Indiana Oil Company, which began to lease land at fifty cents per acre, which

was soon raised to one dollar by other companies. The interest by this time was such that several wells were soon drilled, pipelines laid and the business thoroughly established. Selling his interest in the company he bought the lease of his own farm, adding two more wells, giving him six in active operation on the farm, besides which he operates other leased land, constantly extending his operations in the development of this important industry. Hundreds of valuable wells are already found in this territory, which bears the sinking of one well to each ten acres, one quarter-section now having seventeen wells.

Mr. McConkey was married to Miss Mary Schmidt, daughter of Wilhelm and Margaret Schmidt, but she died at the age of thirty-five, leaving no children. His sister and venerable mother have for some years resided with Mr. McConkey, contributing by their many entertaining qualities to the making of an agreeable home.

His well known adherence to Democratic principles, distinguishes him as a gentleman of fixed views based on a clear understanding of the question before the public. He has not aspired to the emoluments of office, preferring to attend to his private enterprises. Standing to-day, as the most widely known and popular representative of the McConkey family, he is, as well, representative of all that is most progressive and standing for continued advancement of the community.

JACOB EMSHWILLER.

Jacob Emshwiller, one of the most progressive farmers of Jackson township, Blackford county, whose postoffice is Hartford

City, Indiana, was born on the farm on which he still resides, March 24, 1845. His parents were Abraham and Emily (Painter) Emshwiller, both natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, where they were married. Abraham Emshwiller was a son of Jacob, whose parents came from Germany before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which he served the American colonies as a soldier. A half brother removed to Indiana with Abraham. The latter's name was Joseph. He married in Franklin county, Indiana, where his family still resides.

Abraham Emshwiller and family, consisting of Emily, his wife, and one child, Ann Rebecca, came to Blackford county in the year 1838 from Rockingham county, Virginia, being on the road fourteen weeks and landing in this county in October of that year. He had to cut a road through the woods most of the way from Muncie. Mr. Emshwiller and family moved in a little cabin with his brother Jacob, who had moved out to Blackford county in the previous year and built the aforesaid cabin; it was roofed with clapboards which were held in place by heavy weight-poles. The cracks were chinked, but were not daubed. The cabin had neither doors, windows, floor or chimney, but the two brothers added these during the winter. They had to split puncheon and hew them for a floor; also split and hewed boards for a door and made a table and bedstead and some other pieces of furniture the same way. The two families lived together in this cabin until the following spring, when Mr. Emshwiller bought and moved to the farm where the subject of this sketch was born, and lived there until his death, which occurred October 3, 1865. They encountered many hardships when they first settled which the present genera-

tion do not think of. For instance, the first milling that Mr. Emshwiller did he, in company with his brother Jacob, was gone fourteen days, while their families were compelled to subsist upon corn bread made by pounding corn in a hominy block which was previously constructed, screening out the coarsest parts of the meal for hominy. There was no flouring mill nearer than Hagerstown, Henry county, where Mr. Emshwiller went, and while they were on the road the weather changed very suddenly, becoming very cold and freezing the river over, which stopped the mill, which was run by water power. Luckily Mr. Emshwiller got a job of teaming, which work compensated for their board until they could start the mill, hence their delay.

Jacob Emshwiller, the first, who had come to Blackford county the previous year in company with his father-in-law, Samuel Gochenour, was a tanner by trade and conducted a large tan-yard until he was elected treasurer of Blackford county, moving to Hartford City where he resided until his death. This event occurred before his term of office expired, and was caused by his team becoming unmanageable and running away, throwing him out of his wagon and against a stump, killing him instantly.

Jacob Emshwiller, the subject of this sketch, was kept at home very closely, not being allowed very much liberty, and if he wished to go anywhere he always had to obtain permission from his father. Therefore, when he was compelled to go out in the world and shift for himself, being unaccustomed to the ways of the world, it was very trying to him; but he packed his clothes in his satchel and bade his weeping mother adieu, not knowing where to go, but he had made up his mind to go south. There

being no railroad to Hartford City, he walked, reaching Muncie just in time to catch the evening train to Indianapolis. He reached there about ten o'clock and stopped over night at the California Hotel. The next morning he started south afoot in search of work, succeeding in hiring to an old gentleman by the name of Tumlinson who lived in Indianapolis but was going to his farm.

The old gentleman asked him if he could make fails, and he replied that he could do almost any kind of work on a farm, which pleased the old gentleman very much, and a bargain was struck, our subject starting to work the next morning. He went at it with a will that gained the respect and confidence of the old gentleman to such an extent that when his time had expired he tried very hard to keep him longer. But having gotten a letter from relatives near Warren asking him to come and tend his farm, he accepted the proposition, reaching Warren in time to put out a large crop of oats and corn. He was kept very busy tending his corn, which he did with a single shovel plow, as a two-horse cultivator or even a double-shovel plow had not then been known or thought of, but our subject kept on until the corn was tended and his crop was harvested, only losing one day during the whole summer, and having spent but one dollar during that time. Having harvested his crop, he sold it and with the proceeds he was enabled to purchase one of the heir's interest in his father's estate, this being the foundation of his present estate.

The next spring, being the year 1868, Mr. Emshwiller hired to a farmer near Upland for twenty dollars per month, and as that was the summer that the Panhandle Railroad was built he worked part of the

time for the company and part of the time on the farm. During the entire summer he only lost one-half day, and never drew one cent of his wages until fall; this sum was also invested in the old homestead. Thus we can see it pays a young man to be industrious and saving.

It has been Mr. Emshwiller's aim all through life to keep abreast of the times, in keeping the best stock that he could get, getting new varieties of grain, potatoes, etc.; also agricultural implements, buying and using the first twine wheat harvester that was sold in the county, also the first corn harvester, and was among the first users of corn huskers and disk wheat drills. When he took charge of the old homestead he found it in very bad condition, and it required a great amount of hard work. In the spring time he would be found in his field plowing long before the sun was up and until sundown, after which he would do his stock feeding, eat supper and then go to the clearing and there chop and pick-roll logs and burn them, many and many times until after midnight. For the energy thus displayed Mr. Emshwiller at the present time owns two hundred acres of the old homestead, to which he has added until his landed interests now comprise three hundred and twenty acres in three separate farms, of which more than one-half is under a fine state of cultivation. The improvements made consist of many rods of large open ditches, also hundreds of rods of tile drains, the tile being from four to twelve inches in diameter. As a result the farm is a credit to the county, and is devoted to general farming and raising of stock. The feeding of cattle and hogs is a favorite branch of farming with Mr. Emshwiller, he frequently exhibiting his best breeds at the county fairs. At

the present time his sons are tending the farm, while Mr. Emshwiller himself devotes his attention to his stock and the superintending of the farm work.

In politics Mr. Emshwiller is a Democrat, and while he has held no office, yet he has frequently been sent as a delegate to the conventions of his party.

Mr. Emshwiller was married, April 5, 1869, to Miss Huldah Cortright, the daughter of Johiel and Mary Ann (Ammom) Cortright, who was born in Jackson township, Blackford county, Indiana, July 20, 1849, which union has been blessed with the following named children: Emory Emerson married Flora Isabell Keeler, by whom he has two children, Errol Edmond and Eulalie Etalie. Amos Milton first married Ann Hummer, who was the mother of one child, Mable Edith, who died when eight months old. Mrs. Ann (Hummer) Emshwiller died in November, 1895. Amos again married, this time Miss Lea Ray, by whom he has had two children, Irene Elizabeth and Ina Innes; the latter died at the age of six months. Nathan Harland married Rebecca Studebaker, by whom he has one child, Zolpha Opal. Arninda, Agnes and Walter reside at home. Mr. Emshwiller has a most pleasant home, where with genial hospitality he entertains his many friends.

CALVIN Q. SHULL, M. D.

Calvin Q. Shull, M. D., of Montpelier, is a retired physician of note and one of the best-known men in northern Indiana. He was born in Frankstown, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1830, a son of Henry B. and Sarah (Wolf) Shull. The

paternal grandfather of our subject, Frederick Shull, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a captain in the Revolutionary war, serving faithfully throughout the entire conflict. After the establishment of peace he received a military land grant which was located in Trumbull county, Ohio, and which was utilized by his son Frederick. John, another son, remained in Pennsylvania.

Henry Broomfield Shull, father of the subject of this review, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1789, and died in Montpelier, Indiana, in December, 1856; he was the third child of the family. At an early age Henry B. Shull began learning the carpenter trade, and later learned cabinetmaking, eventually becoming proprietor of a shop of his own.

In 1828 he removed to Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and carried on business, first at Hollidaysburg and later at Frankstown. In the meantime he had been resolving the plan of making the west his home, and thus he laid the foundation for his children's future prosperity. Accordingly, in 1834, he began the journey to Indiana, and located at Milton, Wayne county, that state. Then he engaged in merchandising, being associated with John Crum, under the firm name of Crum & Shull; he also ran a hotel and farmed a small acreage. Finally disposing of his dry goods business, he engaged in the drug trade, and his children and grandchildren followed in his footsteps in this respect. He closed out his store in Milton in 1839 and assumed charge of a hotel at Cambridge City, the same county, which he conducted for one year only, returning to Milton in October, 1840, where he resumed the drug and hotel business. In 1848 he closed out permanently his business in Milton and purchased ninety acres of land four

miles southeast of Indianapolis upon which he at once located. In the spring of 1853 he disposed of this farm and purchased sixty-three acres in Harrison township, Blackford county, Indiana, where he made his home during the last days of his busy life. This farm is now a part of the site of Montpelier.

Mr. Shull was always of a deeply religious turn of mind. Both he and his estimable wife were members of the Presbyterian church until 1846, when they joined the Christian church under the ministrations of Rev. Ben Franklin, a minister of great power in his day. Mr. Shull was always active in church affairs, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Whig and a warm friend of Henry Clay, whom he occasionally entertained while the "great commoner" was on political tours. Local politics, however, had but small interest for Mr. Shull other than to elicit his support for the best candidate regardless of party, but on national questions he was a strong believer in the principles of his party and would make a hard fight to secure its success.

When the war of 1812 broke out he responded to the call for troops and saw service for a few months in the lake country under General Harrison. Physically he was a man of medium build, but very active, and his alert mentality was such that he was quick to decide in matters in which he was interested. His devoted wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Wolf, was born September 22, 1801, and died October 20, 1863. The following is a brief record concerning their children:

William Tetlow, born February 23, 1818, died January 17, 1890; Josiah, the second child, was born February 19, 1820, and died August 19, 1822; Elizabeth, born October

17, 1821, died September 20, 1822; Amelia, born June 3, 1824, died January 13, 1878; Catharine, born June 10, 1826, died on the 28th day of September, that year; Calvin Q., our subject, is the next in order of birth; Sarah Ann, born January 3, 1833, died September 7, 1833; Harrison Irving, born November 7, 1837; Thomas, born October 13, 1840, of whom further mention may be found on a contiguous page of this volume; Henrietta, the youngest of this family, was born June 16, 1847.

Peter Wolf, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Shull, married Elizabeth Grove, a descendant of Hans Groff (John Grove), a Protestant who emigrated from Holland to America in 1744 to escape religious persecution. The children of Peter and Elizabeth (Grove) Wolf, were: Peter, Henry, Jacob, Daniel, Julia Ann and Sarah, the last named being the mother of our subject.

Dr. Calvin Q. Shull, the subject of this review, has practically spent all of his life in Indiana, having been brought to Milton, Wayne county, by his parents at four years of age. He worked in his father's store, of which he had charge at the age of fourteen, conducting it for two years; the business was then disposed of so that young Calvin might go to school. His medical education began at the age of eighteen years, at which time he began his technical reading under Dr. David Funkhauser, a prominent physician of Indianapolis who was his preceptor for a short time. Subsequently he was matriculated at the old Indiana Central Medical College at Indianapolis, which was a part of the Asbury University, and which soon after passed out of existence. In June of that year he located in Montpelier where his brother William, a physician, was in active practice. A partnership was formed

with his brother, which association was terminated at the end of the year. He then practiced alone, and at the end of the second year of his professional career he had built up and was in control of a large and lucrative practice which extended into four counties, the greater part, however, coming from Wells county.

From 1870 until 1880 Dr. Shull was associated with J. P. A. Leonard in the drug business under the firm name of C. Q. Shull & Co. In April, 1870, he took active part in organizing the Citizens Bank, of Hartford City, and was elected its vice-president, a position which he held until the reorganization of the bank, twenty years later. This was a state bank, and was organized with a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1887 the capital was increased to sixty thousand dollars. In 1880 this bank established at Montpelier a branch known as the Citizens Bank, of which Dr. Shull took charge. After doing business for ten years it was discontinued, for the Doctor's health had become so poor that he could no longer give it the proper attention.

In February, 1900, Dr. L. E. Maddox, D. A. Bryson and Dr. Shull conceived the idea of establishing a national bank at Montpelier, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The books were opened for subscriptions, the stock subscribed, with the above named gentlemen principal stockholders, and the doors of the bank were opened for business on April 15, with Dr. Shull, president; H. B. Smith, of the Citizens State Bank, of Hartford City, vice-president; D. A. Bryson, cashier, and Dr. L. E. Maddox, assistant cashier.

No one has been more active in the development of the resources of Montpelier than has Dr. Shull. He was one of the

principal organizers of the Salamonie Mining & Gas Company, in October, 1887. W. W. Worthington, of Fort Wayne, becoming its president; the object of this company was to drill for gas. The first well was put down on what is now Windsor street, and at a depth of nine hundred and sixty-three feet Trenton rock was found, into which they drilled, finding oil at thirteen feet and at eighteen feet a spraying well. As the well had been put down for the purpose of finding gas, a disappointment was felt in the discovery of oil, the prospectors little dreaming of the riches that lay in store beneath the surface. While there was a goodly supply of gas in this well, the abundance of oil prevented it from being used and consequently the well lay idle for about two years; during this time large tracts of land were leased. The Northern Indiana Oil Company was now organized, with Dr. Shull as president; the company leased eight thousand acres of land, and drilled its first well two miles northeast of the town; this proved a fair well, yielding about five hundred barrels of oil, which was stored in tanks. The tanks were struck by lightning and entirely destroyed with their contents. The next well was drilled at the village of Keystone, and was a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-barrel well. This was the beginning of the oil excitement which swept northeastern Indiana. The well at Keystone is still being pumped and is a good producer. Dr. Shull sold his interest in the Northern Indiana Oil Company at the end of two years. He is the owner of several hundred acres of land, all of which is oil-producing, in addition to which he has important real estate interests and business property in the town of Montpelier.

Dr. Shull was united in marriage with

Miss Mary Cornelison Scudder, April 29, 1852. This lady is the daughter of Caleb and Mary (Gardiner) Scudder, her father being one of the typical pioneer settlers of this state. He was born in Westfield, Essex county, New Jersey, in 1795, and was married in 1814, removing shortly afterwards to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later to Dayton, Ohio. In 1821 he made a permanent location at Indianapolis, and so new and wild was the country that he frequently shot wild turkeys on what is now Washington street of that city. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and in his shop the first Sabbath school ever held in Indianapolis was organized and for a considerable time conducted. When the week's work was over on Saturday night the tools were carefully put away, the shavings swept out and benches arranged for the next day's service. Mr. Scudder succeeded Judge Newcomb to the mayoralty of Indianapolis, being the second to hold that position. He died at his residence at the corner of Market and Tennessee streets, March 9, 1866, and his wife, who was born in December, 1793, died May 28, 1867. Their daughter, Mary Cornelison, born March 3, 1834, is now the honored wife of our subject.

Of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Shull we make record as follows: Mary Ella, born November 2, 1854; Ida Bell, born September 22, 1856, is now the wife of William Beard, of Mendon, Michigan; Alice Eva, born February 11, 1860, died November 29, 1864; Eugene C., born March 3, 1863.

Dr. Shull is not in active practice at this writing, although he occasionally visits a friend when asked to do so; he has not, however, lost interest in his chosen profession, being a member of the Blackford County Medical Society, Delaware District Medical

Society, Indiana State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and his other extensive business interests which claim almost all of his time. Dr. Shull has reached his sixty-ninth milestone on life's journey, and retains to a remarkable degree both the mental and physical vigor that is generally supposed to belong to younger years.

Sanguine in temperament and retaining a fine equipoise in discernment, his decisions according to his knowledge are on the side is clear in his deductions, concise in his statements and a spirit of frankness and candor characterize him in manner and speech. Broadly American in his views, there is in his composition nothing which begets narrowness, radical offensiveness, or the idle day dreaming of visionary schemers.

SAMUEL NEWTON JAY.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were among the early Quakers of Pennsylvania, and later the name became widely known throughout certain sections of Ohio, and in various parts of Indiana. Mr. Jay's father, Lot B. Jay, for many years a resident of Jay county, Indiana, was born October 2, 1827, in Miami county, Ohio, and departed this life in December, 1898, in Cumberland county, Illinois. He married Sarah L. Taylor on the 2d day of October, 1851, and had children, among whom was the subject of this sketch.

The parents of Lot B. Jay were John and Lucy (Toles) Jay, the former born at Newberry, South Carolina, August 24, 1780, and the latter in the same state on the 17th of April, 1787. John and Lucy Jay were married in the state of their nativity, February

23, 1803, and died in Miami county, Ohio, September 6, 1846, and September 16, 1849, respectively. John Jay was the oldest of five children, three sons and two daughters, born to William Jay and his second wife, Margaret, all of whom emigrated from South Carolina early in the nineteenth century and settled in Miami county, Ohio. From the most reliable information obtainable the father of the above John Jay appears to have been William Jay, whose birth occurred in Frederick county, Virginia, about the year 1745, and who married in that state Mary Vestal. William and Mary Jay were the parents of eight children, all of whom after the father's death emigrated, about the year 1770, to South Carolina, from whence their descendants drifted to various parts of the country, south and west.

The remote history of the Jay family is enveloped in considerable obscurity, and it is impossible to determine definitely its origin or fix the date of the arrival of any of its members in the new world. The consensus of opinion, however, favors English ancestry, and it is believed by some that the American branch is descended from a gentleman of considerable social standing who located in Maryland when that colony was governed by Lord Baltimore.

The original settlement of the family appears to have been in St. Mary's county, and later a home was located in the county of Montgomery. From here their descendants afterwards crossed the Potomac and settled in Fairfax and Frederick counties, Virginia; thence in process of time various emigrations took place, principally southward, to one of which reference is made above.

Samuel Newton Jay was born on a farm near the town of Dunkirk, Jay county, on

the 15th day of July, 1858, and when nearly three years of age suffered the irreparable loss of his mother. He was reared by foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Ridgeway, who watched over his tender years and offered him every advantage within their power to bestow. After obtaining a preliminary education in the common school he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he took a course in telegraphy, graduating therein December, 1872. Shortly after receiving his diploma Mr. Jay entered the employ of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, taking charge of the station at Redkey, Indiana, and discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner until the year 1889.

In the latter year he resigned his position for the purpose of engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on but one year, disposing of his stock at the end of that time, and resuming railroading by taking charge of the Lake Erie & Western station at Hartford City. In this capacity he continued until January, 1895, when he resigned and accepted a clerical position with the Hartford City Glass Company. He remained their accountant until the company passed into the hands of the American Window Glass Company, since which time he has had general charge of the office, a place of great responsibility, and he is now one of the most trusted employes of the concern.

Mr. Jay is public spirited and has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the communities in which he has resided. While a resident of Redkey he served as president of the first town council and was also postmaster at that place for four years, during President Cleveland's second term. At this time he is serving as

president of the Hartford City council, to which position he was elected in 1897, and he also served on the board of education during the year 1894.

Mr. Jay became an Odd Fellow at Redkey in 1883, and still holds his membership with Lodge No. 335, of that place; he and wife were charter members of the Century Degree Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, at Hartford City, since 1890, and he is identified with the order of Maccabees. In July, 1886, he was made a Mason in Halfway Lodge, No. 298, at Redkey, and in 1893 moved his membership to Hartford City, where he is now serving his second year as master of Blackford Lodge, No. 106. He also served one year as worthy patron of Purity Chapter, No. 126, O. E. S., and has otherwise been quite active in behalf of the interests of the fraternity to which much of his time and attention are given. In 1898 he represented Purity Chapter in the grand lodge, and in the years 1899 and 1900 was similarly honored by Blackford Lodge, F. & A. M.

Mr. Jay was married July 20, 1881, to Miss Josephine Robertson, who was born June 28, 1854, and was a daughter of Fleming W. and Catharine (Adkinson) Robertson, the latter a distant relative of ex-Governor Adkinson, of Virginia, and his home is brightened by the presence of two children, Jay Gould, born April 20, 1885, and Russell R., who first saw the light of day on the 20th of March, 1890.

Mrs. Jay is of Scotch descent, and comes from an old and aristocratic Virginia family. She was born in that state and there resided until eleven years old, when, upon the death of her parents, she with her sisters came to Indiana and settled near Richmond, Wayne county. Later she accompanied her

sisters to Redkey where she met the gentleman who afterwards became her husband.

Mr. Jay is a Democrat in his political belief and in religion is a communicant of the Christian church, holding at this time the position of trustee in the local congregation with which he and his family worship. He owns a beautiful home at No. 119 East Washington street, which is a popular resort for the best social circles of the city.

The story of a very active and useful life has been briefly told in the foregoing lines, and it will doubtless serve as an incentive to more than one young man whose fortune and destiny are yet to be achieved. From early youth Mr. Jay has been called to fill positions of honor and trust, in all of which he has acquitted himself creditably and given complete satisfaction to his employers. The high character he has won in life is sufficiently attested by the nature of duty performed while his standing as a citizen may be attributed to his unselfish devotion to the interests of the public wherever his lot has been cast. Few men have accomplished as much in a longer life, and taking his past career as a criterion his friends predict for him a future of still greater prosperity and usefulness.

JOHN W. PETERSON.

John W. Peterson, prominently known throughout Blackford county as one of its most progressive agriculturists, has since 1896 resided at Millgrove, where he owns and operates a large and extensive livery stable.

Mr. Peterson was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 21, 1836, and when but two years of age was taken by his parents to

Henry county, Indiana, where his boyhood days were spent and where he also received his education in the common schools of that county. At twenty years of age Mr. Peterson and his brother engaged in farming for themselves, renting the old homestead, which they farmed for five years, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and continued to operate the same until 1870.

In the same year Mr. Peterson engaged in handling stock for one season. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres just east of the Lake Erie depot at Hartford City, Indiana, on the Newton pike; this was in July, 1870, there being but six acres under cultivation. Mr. Peterson had purchased this farm once before, in March, 1861, paying for it sixteen hundred dollars, but six years later traded it for one hundred acres of the old homestead, though he moved back to Blackford county, July 30, 1870, and that day had field corn roasting ears and out of thirty-one consecutive crops failed but four times having roasting ears on that date. His first crop was planted April 25, 1871, and it was stated by the old residents that this was the earliest known in that district, though it proved a success, and Mr. Peterson ever afterward followed that plan, getting as much of his corn planted in April as possible. He still owns the farm and continued to operate it himself until his house was destroyed in 1896, when he moved to Millgrove and erected the large livery barn in which he is now doing a very lucrative business. He also erected a handsome residence, which is located on one of the most desirable streets of the village of Millgrove, and since then has given his attention entirely to the livery and breeding of horses of the Clyde, Norman and Hambletonian breeds, also Shorthorn and Galloway cattle

and Poland China hogs, taking great pleasure in exhibiting his various lines of stock at adjoining county fairs.

Mr. Peterson was married, on his twenty-fifth birthday, to Miss Rachel Downs, of Henry county, Indiana, and this union has been blessed with the birth of four children, who are named in order of birth: Ross D., who operates the old home farm; Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirty-six, was the wife of David Justice; Fay A., operating the farm of Henry Shroyer, of Licking township; Mary, wife of John Stroble, of Jackson township, this county.

The parents resided on the farm until their children were all grown and settled in life, which is very gratifying to them.

Mr. Peterson was made a Mason when twenty-one years of age, at Muncie, Indiana, in Delaware Lodge, No. 46, and still retains his membership there; also Muncie Chapter, R. A. M., at Muncie, Indiana. Though he had kept his dues paid and was always in good standing Mr. Peterson had not visited his home lodge for thirty years until June, 1899, at which time there was not a member present with whom he was acquainted, he having during this time attended the lodge at Hartford City, with which he still affiliates.

Politically Mr. Peterson is a Republican, though not an aspirant for official honors, always casting his vote for the right as he sees the right, asking nothing in return. Mrs. Peterson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Millgrove and active in all its work. Living an upright life, possessing hosts of warm personal friends and being in every sense of the word a man among men, it is a pleasure indeed to make mention of one who so worthily deserves the confidence of all.

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